

*Excerpt
from Festive*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



FOUNDED 1836

WASHINGTON, D.C.

B19574

The whole country between Kozlidcha and Tzarichan, and Vaghtse and Pravadi.
Valley, consists of vast steeps with but little water and many broadheads.

ROUGH SKETCH of the Country between VARNA AND PRAVADI.

By Capt. Vachar 55th Reg^t and Brooke 50th Reg^t
In June and July 1854.

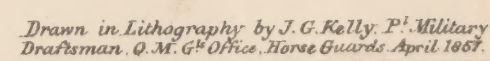


The whole country between Kostidcha and Tauschen, and Yasytepe and Pravadi Valley, consists of vast Downs with but little Water and scanty Brushwood.

5 miles to Schumla
YENIBAZAR
Light Cavalry



By Lieut.^s Vacher 33rd Reg^t and Brooke 30th Reg^t
In June and July 1854.



SURVEYED BY THE
OFFICERS OF THE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Issued by	
17 th Avenue, Richmond, Va.	Spencer, Richmond, 17 th Avenue
Forest, N. Y. - Richmond, 17 th Avenue	Spencer, Richmond, 17 th Avenue
Forest, N. Y. - Richmond, 17 th Avenue	Spencer, Richmond, 17 th Avenue

English Drugs and Marks	1000	1000
Former position of Druggist	1000	1000
French Drugs and Marks	1000	1000
German Dr. Dr.	1000	1000
Hausfrau Dr. Dr.	1000	1000

The English drug is the best of the two
as it is better than the others in many

[illegible]

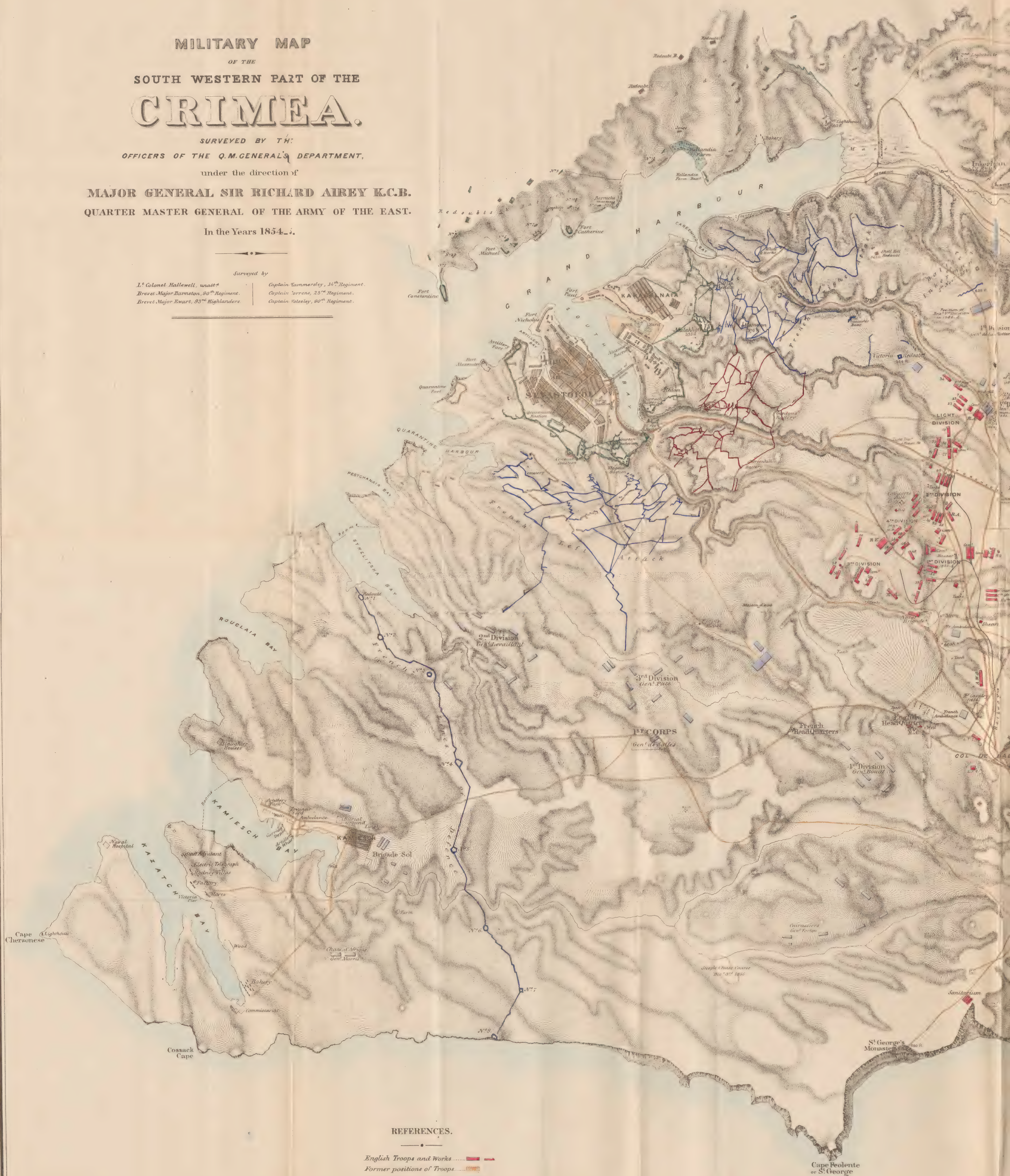
MILITARY MAP OF THE SOUTH WESTERN PART OF THE CRIMEA.

SURVEYED BY THE
OFFICERS OF THE Q.M.GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
under the direction of

MAJOR GENERAL SIR RICHARD AIREY K.C.B.
QUARTER MASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY OF THE EAST.

In the Years 1854-5.

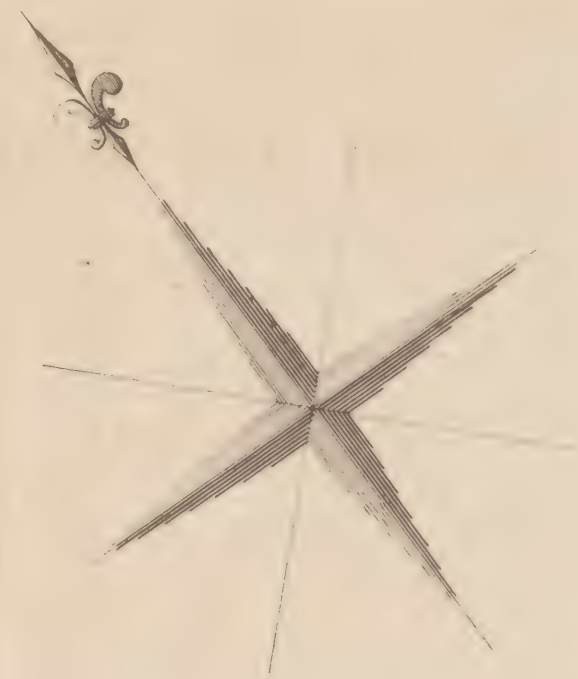
Surveyed by
Lt Colonel Hawtwell, unalt.
Brevet Major Barnston, 90th Regiment.
Brevet Major Ewart, 93rd Highlanders.
Captain Jammerley, 14th Regiment.
Captain Morris, 25th Regiment.
Captain Valseley, 90th Regiment.



REFERENCES.

- English Troops and Works —
- Former positions of Troops —
- French Troops and Works —
- Sardinian Do. Do. —
- Russian Do. Do. —

The heights above the level of the Sea
are taken from the Admiralty maps.



Scale of Miles.



Cape Aia



E

Gt. Britian. Army Medical Dept.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HISTORY

OF THE

BRITISH ARMY

WHICH SERVED IN TURKEY AND THE CRIMEA

DURING THE

WAR AGAINST RUSSIA

IN THE YEARS 1854-55-56.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

MILITARY MEDICAL HISTORY OF INDIVIDUAL CORPS.

981

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty:
1858.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

MDCCLVIII.

U H

96784m
1858

V. I

CONTENTS.

Map of the District in Bulgaria occupied by the British Army.

Map of the District in the Crimea occupied by the British Army.

PREFACE.

Military Medical History of the individual Corps of which the Army was composed :—

	PAGE		PAGE
1st (King's) Dragoon Guards	1	31st Regiment	242
4th Dragoon Guards	4	33rd Regiment	248
5th Dragoon Guards	12	34th Regiment	256
6th Dragoon Guards	20	38th Regiment	262
1st (Royal) Dragoons	24	39th Regiment	270
2nd Dragoons	30	41st Regiment	274
4th Light Dragoons	36	42nd Highlanders	280
6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons	44	44th Regiment	288
8th Hussars	50	46th Regiment	294
10th Hussars	58	47th Regiment	300
11th Hussars	68	48th Regiment	306
12th Lancers	76	49th Regiment	310
13th Light Dragoons	82	50th Regiment	318
17th Lancers	90	55th Regiment	324
		56th Regiment	332
Grenadier Guards (3rd Battalion)	98	57th Regiment	335
Coldstream Guards (1st Battalion)	106	62nd Regiment	340
Scots Fusilier Guards (1st Battalion)	124	63rd Regiment	346
		68th Regiment	356
1st (The Royal) Regiment, 1st Battalion	130	71st Highlanders	362
" " 2nd Battalion	138	72nd Highlanders	368
3rd Regiment (Bufs)	142	77th Regiment	374
4th Regiment	148	79th Highlanders	382
7th Regiment (Royal Fusiliers)	156	82nd Regiment	394
9th Regiment	166	88th Regiment	398
13th Regiment	172	89th Regiment	406
14th Regiment	175	90th Regiment	410
17th Regiment	180	92nd Highlanders	416
18th (Royal Irish) Regiment	184	93rd Highlanders	420
19th Regiment	192	95th Regiment	430
20th Regiment	198	97th Regiment	439
21st (Royal North British Fusiliers)	208	Rifle Brigade, 1st Battalion	446
23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers)	218	" " 2nd Battalion	452
28th Regiment	226	Land Transport Corps	460
30th Regiment	234	Appendix	465

P R E F A C E.

WHEN it was determined, in 1854, that a Military Force should leave this country and proceed up the Mediterranean, to aid the Turks, should it be necessary, in resisting the advance of a Russian Army then threatening Bulgaria, I was required to immediately provide an adequate Medical Staff, and the amount of stores likely to be wanted for hospital purposes. If I had been given to understand when I received this intimation that the troops were to be employed on the duties which are usually exacted of soldiers in times of peace, I should have had no difficulty in deciding what I ought to furnish, but the having been on the contrary led to expect that they would probably soon be engaged in the field, in conflict with an enemy, caused me both much consideration and anxiety, the more especially as neither myself nor any of the officers of the Department had, from personal experience, a knowledge of all that would probably be found necessary for the wants of sick and wounded during a European war.

The untoward position in which I found myself led me immediately to require the records of the Department to be searched, in a hope that they might, by supplying information in reference to the events which were observed and the wants that arose during the campaigns in Spain and Portugal, afford what under existing circumstances was so greatly needed. The search, however, proved unproductive, as only two or three valueless documents were found, which merely indicated the number of Staff Medical Officers serving in Spain during a few months of 1812. The only efforts, then, I was able to make to secure satisfactory information, having failed, I was constrained to depend entirely on my own judgment, and I am warranted, I think, in believing that the provision I made would in no respect have been insufficient had not Cholera, in a severe form, a circumstance not to be foreseen, assailed the Army in July, and continued to prevail, with periods of intermission, nearly as long as the Troops remained in the Crimea. The list of medicines, medical comforts, and hospital stores will show the enormous provision it was necessary to make, chiefly on account of the great severity of the disease mentioned, and of the at one time almost universal occurrence of Diarrhœa.

The doubts and undescribable anxieties which resulted from the absence of all details calculated to instruct, under the existing circumstances, led me early to determine that my successor should, provided I continued in office till the termination of the war, never have to encounter the many difficulties and perplexities which had fallen to my share. This resolve was made known early in 1855, both to the Minister for War and the late Lord Hardinge, then Commander-in-chief, by both of whom the intention was encouraged and the resolution approved. What I proposed was:—1st. To have prepared a *Précis* or Descriptive Index of all letters bearing on matters relating to the Army, dispatched or received by me between the 11th February, 1854, the day on which I received the notice, to which I have already referred, and the final evacuation of the Crimea after the restoration of peace; and 2ndly. To secure an analysis of the professional documents and returns which might be forwarded to this Office, during or immediately after the war, by the Medical Officers of the Army, and so have, at any time, the means of easily ascertaining all that had operated to the prejudice of health, as well as the diseases and wounds from which the troops had suffered, and the treatment that had proved the most beneficial in each affection, in fact, a Medico-Chirurgical History of the War.

Knowing as I did how much would require to be noted in these compilations, and consequently, how voluminous and comparatively valueless they would prove, if they existed only in manuscript, I took an early opportunity to express my suspicions to Lord Panmure, who immediately consented that

they should be printed in the Department of the War Office, in which work of the kind is usually performed, and decided that the Medico-Chirurgical History should be presented to both Houses of Parliament, and furnished to the Medical Officers of the Army as well as placed so as to be within the reach of the members of the medical profession generally.

The *Précis*, which consists of two volumes folio (pp. 769 and 707 respectively), was completed some months ago, and is calculated to afford any information which may be desired as to the steps it was found necessary to adopt in reference to, and in connection with, the medical concerns of the Army of the East, while it was absent from this country. Throughout its pages proofs will be found of the difficulties which the Medical Department, both in this country and with the Army, had to encounter and overcome, and of the measures to which it was necessary to resort for the latter purpose; also what will indicate that nothing much more favourable than was experienced must be expected, whenever a country not maintaining continuously a war establishment, is suddenly, especially after a forty years' peace, compelled to dispatch a hostile force to operate against a powerful enemy.

This, the *Medical and Surgical History*, like the *Précis*, extends to two volumes folio, and comprises 1st, a Military Medical History of the Individual Corps of which the Army was composed; 2ndly, a History of Disease and of Wounds and Injuries treated during the period the troops served in Turkey, Bulgaria, and the Crimea; and lastly, a variety of Reports, Returns, Diagrams, and other documents in relation to the various subjects referred to. The History of Disease, it will be observed, is from the pen of Dr. Hanbury, the History of Wounds and Injuries from that of Staff-Surgeon Matthew, and the History of individual Corps, excepting that of the three Battalions of Foot Guards, and of the Land Transport Corps, is the production of the two gentlemen named, aided by Assistant-Surgeon Fitzgerald; the Regimental and General Returns are compilations by Dr. Laing and Mr. Fitzgerald, and the Diagrams interspersed in the History of Disease are after designs by the last-named Officer. Persons only who, like myself, had an opportunity of observing the exertions that were required while the compilations were in progress, can form a correct notion of what is due to the energy, perseverance, abilities, and circumspection of Staff-Surgeons Matthew and Hanbury, of Surgeon Laing, of the 23rd Regiment, and of Staff Assistant-Surgeon Fitzgerald.

The Meteorological Diagrams and Tables in the Appendix of the 2nd Volume were sent from the Crimea, the former were designed by Sir John Hall, the latter compiled from observations taken at the Castle Hospital, Balaklava, by Dr. Jephson, now Surgeon, King's Dragoon Guards, and by Staff-Surgeon Matthew.

The two Maps facing the title-page---the first showing the different positions the Troops occupied while stationed in Bulgaria; and the other, the British Force as it was distributed in front of Sebastopol---have been furnished by order of Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General.

ANDREW SMITH, M.D.,
Director-General.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
May 18, 1858.

MILITARY MEDICAL HISTORY OF INDIVIDUAL CORPS.

1ST (KING'S) DRAGOON GUARDS.

THIS Regiment, which returned from Canada in August 1843, and had served at home since that date, was, prior to its departure for active service in the East, quartered in Piershill Barracks, near Edinburgh, and its general sanitary state while there was excellent. Before leaving that station, however, it was, according to the usual practice of the service, carefully inspected by the Medical Officers, and all men considered not likely to prove fitted for the fatigues of active field operations, selected to remain at home with the dépôt. 358 Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, and 19 Commissioned Officers embarked at Liverpool, with their horses, in three detachments, on the 23rd and 28th of July, and on the 4th of August, 1855, and after a voyage of eighteen, twenty, and twenty-four days respectively, reached Balaklava, without casualty, on the 10th, 17th, and 28th of the last-named month, having left a small detachment of 30 men at Scutari, either sick, or for duty with the Cavalry dépôt there.

On landing, the Regiment was encamped on the plain of Balaklava, near the village of Kadekoi, and almost immediately after its arrival each man was furnished with two flannel vests, two pairs of flannel drawers, two of woollen socks, one of long boots, and a blue pilot overcoat, in addition to a Cavalry soldier's ordinary kit.

The weather was fine. The duties remarkably light—the average number of nights in the week “off duty” being six. Fresh meat was served out five days out of the seven, and the food issued to the Regiment, in common with the rest of the Army at this time, left little ground for complaint. The water, however, is reported to have been of indifferent quality, and to have deposited much mud on standing, owing to the disturbed state of the springs from which it was procured.

But notwithstanding these very favourable conditions of service, in all respects except as regards the indifferent quality of the water supply, Cholera broke out almost immediately after the position had been taken up, accompanied by its never failing concomitant Diarrhœa, and 31 cases of the former Disease, and 67 of the latter, were received for treatment into the Regimental Hospital before the end of the month of August.

The history of disease, indeed, in the Corps, presents little variety, and in fact almost resolves itself into that of these two allied, if not in this case identical maladies; for out of a total loss of 47 men, incurred during the whole period of its Eastern service, 41 perished from the above-named affections. This seems only to be accounted for by the fact of their being new comers within the range of cholera poison, whatever be its nature, for an amount of tolerance of it appeared at this time to have been long since established among the men composing the bulk of the Army before Sebastopol. The second outbreak of Cholera among the British troops in the Crimea had reached its culminating point in June, after which date the disease appeared to be steadily on the decline; and although many cases occurred in July, and a rise in the number of admissions into Hospital for this disease in the Cavalry arm of the service, took place in the present month (August), it was chiefly among the newly-arrived drafts for the Infantry Regiments that it showed itself during these two months, and the arrival from England, of the Head-Quarters of the 6th Dragoon Guards, and of the present Regiment, seems altogether the cause of the increased prevalence of the disease among the Cavalry during the last-named month.

The site of the Camp of the King's Dragoon Guards, which was on the lower and comparatively ill-drained ground in the neighbourhood of Kadekoi, was at first mainly blamed for the outburst of the disease among them, and after three deaths from it had taken place at that spot, the encampment was removed to a sloping undulation near the Woronzoff Road, considerably elevated above the general level of the plain, and leading down from the little hill on which was situated the redoubt, known before the battle of Balaklava as No. 4 redoubt. In this situation there were no indications of any special unhealthy local conditions, and yet before the end of the month thirteen more deaths were numbered from the pestilence; while the Surgeon reports that “more than a-third of the Regiment, men and officers, were suffering daily from Diarrhœa, many of whom, however, were treated out of Hospital, and remained at their duty.”

September 1855.—During this month a tolerance of the cause or causes of Cholera appeared to be establishing itself, only nine well marked cases of that disease were admitted into Hospital (the last on the 14th of the month), and the admissions for Diarrhœa had sunk to fifty-eight. Twelve deaths, however, were due to the former disease, many of them among men who had remained under treatment from the preceding month. But while

Cholera was on the decline, Fever and Dysentery increased, and 35 cases of the former, and 12 of the latter disease, of which one instance proved fatal, presented, and one of Jaundice was admitted.

October.—The Regiment continued to occupy the same position, and the health of the men had now decidedly improved, Cholera had disappeared, admissions for Fever had decreased to twenty-four in number, and for Dysentery to seven, and although a fatal case under the former head occurred, the immediate cause of death was an attack of Bowel Complaint. Functional derangement of the liver was however remarkable for its prevalence, and eleven cases of Jaundice were admitted into Hospital.

November.—As a preparation for leaving the Crimea, the tents were struck on the 2nd, and a move was effected into the huts recently vacated by the 13th Light Dragoons at Kadekoi, and the Regiment embarked, in two divisions, for the Bosphorus, where it had been determined they were to winter, on the 3rd and 5th of the month, when fourteen sick were left in the General Hospital at Balaklava. The two detachments landed at Scutari on the 7th and 11th of the month respectively, and were at first placed under canvas on the ground between the General and the Barrack Hospitals. Here, however, Cholera again appeared during the short but severe epidemic outburst of that disease, which took place at Constantinople, and on a representation made by the Surgeon, the Corps was moved into quarters, at the Palace of Haidar Pasha. They now occupied a large and spacious suite of rooms, one storey in height, built of stone and brick, and roofed with wood, which had been used for the purpose of public entertainments, and where, on an average, upwards of 1,000 cubic feet of space per man were afforded, while free ventilation was ensured by ventilators in the roof. The situation of the building was however low, and the drainage of the vicinity so defective, that after heavy rain, water in some quantity lay on the ground for a considerable time.

Fifteen cases of Cholera and eighteen of Diarrhœa were received for treatment during the month, and twelve of the first-named malady proved fatal. The Assistant-Surgeon here remarks, both with reference to this outbreak of epidemic disease, as well as to that from which the Regiment suffered in the Crimea, that “the old and young soldier suffered equally, with this exception, that it attacked some of the finest and strongest men in the Regiment.”

December.—Cholera had again disappeared, although a few cases of Choleroid Diarrhœa still presented, and Feverish Catarrhs (Influenza) were prevalent, but no death took place during the month.

Disease henceforth became of so little moment as to be unworthy of detailed notice. In January not quite 7 per cent. of the strength were admitted into Hospital, and one death took place from long-standing Diarrhœa, which post-mortem examination showed to have been dependent upon chronic ulceration of the intestines. During the remaining five and a-half months of service in the East, all of which were passed by the Corps at Scutari, no death occurred, and the admissions never exceeded 12 per cent. of the strength present.

A detachment of 86 men (of whom 4 were invalids) and 5 officers, left for England at the latter end of May, and the Hospital was finally closed on the 16th of July, when the remainder of the Regiment, consisting of 199 men and 12 officers, embarked in order to return home.

The Corps received no reinforcements during its period of Eastern service; and of the 358 men and 19 officers who originally embarked at Liverpool, 47 men died in the East of disease, 30 men and 2 officers were invalided home, and 30 men were ultimately discharged the service for disabilities supposed to have been contracted in the East, but some of these men were discharged for trifling ailments, as a means of effecting a reduction of the force at the conclusion of the war.

NOTE.—The appended Tabular Return exhibits, by months, the numbers of Admissions and Deaths which occurred among the men at the Hospital of the Corps; while the mortality which took place out of the Regimental Hospital (except “killed in action”) is shown in a separate column, as it was almost exclusively derived from secondary admissions, and could not always be distributed with accuracy over the several months. In the instance of Cholera, however, as the majority of the deaths referred to that affection were the result of primary admissions, it has been thought advisable to indicate the course and mortality of the disease from month to month, distinguishing the Admissions and Deaths into those at Regimental Hospitals and those at General Hospitals and elsewhere.

* * * These remarks must be understood to apply to all the Regimental Returns.

1ST DRAGOON GUARDS.—Admissions into Hospital and Deaths, from 10th August, 1855, to 30th June, 1856.

Date. { Month Year	Station	August 1855.	September 1855.	October 1855.	November 1855.	December 1855.	January 1856.	February 1856.	March 1856.	April 1856.	May 1856.	June 1856.	Total Admitted.		Total Died.											
Specific Disease.	Strength { Officers Men	Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea and Scutari.		Scutari.		Scutari.		Scutari.		By each Disease.		By each Class of Disease.										
		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.											
Febrie Com. Cont.	19	5	3	24	1	9	5	1	1	5	1	4	7	..	3	8										
Pneumonia	312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrhus Vesicæ		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hepatitis Acuta		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Icterus		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colica		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhoids		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlegmon		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlegmon et Abscessus		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcus		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis Concreta		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcus Penis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bubo		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carbuncle		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhoidalis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Valvæ Inflexæ		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contusio		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fractura		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paralysis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Attila		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cynanche		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Septicæ		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dissectio		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumores		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Observatio		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbi Varii		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		186	16	127	13	59	1	70	12	43	..	20	1	26	36	18	..	22	..	27	..	22	..	584	47	47

4TH DRAGOON GUARDS.

THIS Corps, which had served continuously at home since its return from Portugal in 1813, embarked at Kingstown, Ireland, for active service in the East, on the 2nd of June, 1854. The Head-Quarters were conveyed in the "Deva," and the total strength embarked consisted of 20 officers and 297 non-commissioned officers and privates.

July 1854.—The Head-Quarter troops of the Regiment landed at Varna on the 10th, after a healthy voyage, and encamped on the low sandy ground forming the southern part of the head of the bay. Within a few days the remainder of the Regiment arrived, who also proved to have enjoyed excellent health on the passage.

The site of the Camp which continued to be occupied till near the end of the month was, as already mentioned, on the low ground at the south-west angle of the bay. The soil was sandy, and although of little elevation above the sea level, water did not lodge, but escaped by percolation. It was, however, in dangerous proximity to the large tract of marsh land, which extends along the south-east angle of the Lower Devna Lake.

The supply of food is stated to have been plentiful, and the rations consisted of fresh meat and soft bread, but objection was taken to the quality of the latter, it being brown in colour, often ill-baked, generally more or less sour from the use of leaven, and full of gritty particles, due to the soft quality of the millstones in general use throughout that part of Turkey. The quality of the water supply was good, it was chiefly obtained from springs in the neighbourhood of the Camp, fed from the adjoining heights to the southward.

The duties were not excessive, the men had three nights "off duty," they were provided with serviceable clothing, and attention was paid to the sanitary condition of the Camp. The latrines were filled in regularly after having been in use for three days, and the precaution of throwing daily a quantity of earth into each, was adopted. But "Diarrhœa in an epidemic form at once appeared among both men and officers, and gradually increased in frequency, as well as in potency, till towards the end of the month, when it occasionally ran immediately into Asiatic Cholera." 49 cases of Diarrhœa and five of Cholera had been received into the Regimental Hospital for treatment before the 31st, and four of the latter had proved fatal.

Towards the end of the month the Camp was shifted on to the higher land and nearer to the open sea, and on the 30th a thunder-storm with heavy rain occurred, but no change in the prevalence of the abovenamed affections ensued. Other forms of disease presented in but few instances during this month, and the cases were of trivial importance.

August.—A storm, of rain chiefly, occurred on the night of the 5th, and a thunder-storm, with rain, on the morning of the 6th. With reference to these, and the recent move of the Camp, it may be remarked that the Surgeon in his monthly report, dated 31st August, stated:—"On the first days of the month the admissions from Cholera were numerous and of a bad character, but on the 4th three extreme cases of the disease, of which no hope was entertained, began to improve, and all ultimately recovered; and since that date, although deaths have occurred, the disease appears to have become decidedly less virulent. The last admission took place on the 26th, and readily yielded to treatment. Dysentery, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, composed the bulk of the cases admitted towards the end of the month." He continues:—"Is there any analogy between a prolonged severe cold stage of Ague or Congestive Fever and Cholera? I think there is reason to believe that there is some such analogy, and the forms of disease into which Cholera may now (at the end of the month) be said to have run, are such, as under that view, might have been expected, viz., Remittent and Intermittent Fevers and Dysentery."

"Eighteen deaths took place, of which 15 were from Cholera, two from the Secondary Fever of Cholera (returned Febris C. C.), and one from Fever, of an obscurely remittent type, with head complication. Of the 98 cases of Diarrhœa, many might have been returned Cholera, but it was deemed advisable to put under that head such only as exhibited severe cramps and great prostration."

September.—The health of the men had improved in a marked degree even in the earlier weeks. "The weather was fine, the mornings and evenings had become cool and fresh; but the midday sun was still powerful, showers fell on the 5th, and heavy rain on the 8th and 9th." Cholera had disappeared; the number of admissions for Diarrhœa and for Fevers was less than half what it had been in August, and no death took place, except one returned under the head "Hæmoptysis," due to a local cause, the sufferer having received a kick on the back from a horse.

On the 21st the Regiment embarked at Varna on board the "Simla" steam transport for the Crimea, having left its sick in Varna Bay, on board the hospital ship "Bombay." Both men and horses were much crowded on board; and for three days it blew a gale from

the south-east, in consequence of which much confusion and damage among the horses ensued; some of them broke loose, and so injured themselves and others, that seventeen required to be destroyed: the surgeon, however, states that the health of the men improved greatly during the voyage.

October.—On the 1st the disembarkation commenced at Balaklava, while the ship was lying in the open roadstead, as she could not be brought inside, owing to the crowded state of the harbour, and the horses were landed in large lighters towed by a steam-tug.

"The Camp was pitched in the centre of a basin-like sloping plain, about two mile, north-west of Balaklava, and there it may be said to have remained for the rest of the month although it was several times moved a mile or so for military purposes. As the enemy during the whole month was in the immediate vicinity, the duties were extremely hard, and the men necessarily much exposed. The weather, however, was for the most part fine, but rain fell heavily on two occasions, and a few of the days and many of the nights were intensely cold, that is, so often as the wind blew northerly, but the prevailing wind was south-west. The incidental variations of temperature were consequently very marked; but the pickets on night duty were uncloaked. The Cavalry soldier's cloak should be replaced by a coat, over which he can wear, and in which he can effectively use, his arms."

The men landed with only one suit of clothes, a cloak and a single blanket, the rest of their clothing was left on board the "Simla" in the valises, and sent to Scutari, whence it was not recovered till November. For the first week three tents only per troop were supplied, but the usual proportion of five per troop was then issued.

The rations consisted for about fifteen days of a pound of fresh meat and a pound of biscuit daily, after which the issues of salt meat predominated over those of fresh, but the quantity of the latter when issued was raised to a pound and a-half, in consequence of its poor quality, and for a limited time the ration of biscuit was a pound and a third.

Cholera reappeared among the men shortly after their landing, and in a very fatal form. Six cases were admitted during the month, of which five died; 64 of Diarrhoea, "for the most part painless, and best treated by opiates and carminatives," were likewise treated in the Regimental Hospital. The chief other admissions were 14 for Fevers, "which now assumed more of the continued form;" six from Jaundice, and two from gunshot wounds, one of which ultimately proved fatal at sea on the passage home, the lower jaw having been much comminuted. These two last-named cases, with two of sabre cuts, were the only instances of men of the Regiment wounded in action during the month who required hospital treatment, notwithstanding that in the famous battle of Balaklava, they were actively engaged. With the 5th Dragoon Guards the present Corps formed the second line in the successful Heavy Cavalry charge of that day, and it subsequently advanced in support of the Light Cavalry. The gunshot wounds, the Surgeon says, "were received at the time the Corps was in advance to cover the retreat of the Light Cavalry, when returning from their celebrated charge; but many men were wounded on the day of Balaklava by sabres and lances, who did not come into Hospital, their cuts and probes being unimportant." A serjeant was killed in the action by a round-shot.

November.—At the commencement of the month there were a few fine but cold days, the thermometer indicating in the early morning 34° or 36° Fahrenheit; but after the storm of the 14th, the remainder was most inclement, with gales of wind, heavy rain, and fogs. The surface of the Camp soon became a sheet of deep mud, and the interior of the tents in a condition but little better. Its site was shifted towards the middle of the month for about 300 yards to the rear, but in a few days, in consequence of the continued rain and the trampling of the horses, the new position was in as bad a state as the former had been, and another move was made for a similar distance. It was now scarcely possible for the men to dry their clothes, owing to the state of the weather and the scarcity of fuel, and they had no change. Fifty-five blankets were issued to the duty men before the 31st, but otherwise they had as yet only one blanket each, and this and their cloaks constituted the only bedding, and their sole separation from the wet soil on which they slept.

The Surgeon says:—"During the month there were some bad cases of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Fever, one of the latter was pure Typhus, and a second nearly assumed that type. A few of the cases of Diarrhoea presented a choleraic form, and a confirmed instance of Cholera showed itself, and the man died. Another death took place from Dysentery, and a patient, admitted for Bronchitis and Pleurisy combined, died after lingering a few days. The gale of the 14th increased the sick list for days afterwards, the tents having been levelled, and the men exposed for hours to rain, hail, and snow, at a time when their boots and trousers had been saturated for days previously. It is scarcely necessary for me to dilate on the uncertainty of practice in Field Hospitals at such a season of the year, when the tents (our only shelter for the sick) allow the rain to pass through, the soil on which they stand is saturated with moisture, the external air in a constant state of turmoil, and the position so exposed."

December.—"The weather throughout was very variable, and characterized by rain, snow, frost, and cold winds, with a few fine clear days. During three or four nights the cold was so great that water was frozen in some of the tents. On the 3rd the encampment was shifted from its very exposed position on the plain, into a valley in rear of the village of Kadekoi, where considerable protection was obtained for both men and horses against the high winds that prevailed. It may be as well to remark that the mortality among the horses was almost immediately arrested and the cases of sickness among the men

did not present the same amount of severity," and although the ratio of admissions into Hospital for disease reached its highest point in this month, viz., 52 per cent. of the strength present, yet from the date of the above move of the camp it steadily declined till April 1855, when it again began to rise.

During the month 56 blankets, 246 flannel drawers, 246 woollen Jerseys, 120 pairs worsted gloves, 180 comforters, 120 pairs woollen socks, 10 watch coats, 20 gregos, and 150 pairs of long Turkish and six of ammunition boots, were issued to the Regiment. Only two deaths took place among the men, one from Fever and one from Cholera, but 15 cases of well-marked Scurvy had appeared, and four of Dropsy of the extremities, which were probably a form of manifestation of the same disease.

January 1855.—The following is a summary of the state of the weather during the month. —On the first two days there were occasional falls of rain, hail and snow. From the 3rd to the 13th occasional light falls of snow, with cold winds from the north and east, and now and then a tendency to thaw. Before daylight on the 14th a heavy fall of snow took place, covering the whole face of the country to the depth of about 12 inches, and before dawn on the 15th three additional inches had fallen. The night of the 16th was extremely cold, and a high wind caused the snow to drift deeply—the 17th was also very cold. On the 18th, after a mild night, rain fell during the morning. From the 19th to the 22nd there was very slight frost during the nights, but thaws in the daytime. From the 23rd to the 27th increased frost during the nights, with clear, bright, and warm days. The 28th, after rain during the night, was mild. On the 29th, after a frosty night, there was fog, with a damp raw wind from the north. The 30th was mild, and on the 31st it again froze hard at night.

The Turkish long boots with which the men had been supplied during the preceding month, now proved almost useless—the workmanship was of the worst description—they absorbed water readily—were pervious in the highest degree, and soon rotted; and by the middle of the month the men were almost as badly off for boots as they had been before issue of these.

A hut for a Hospital was completed on the 28th, being the first erected for the Regiment, and an issue of stoves and fuel was made towards the middle of the month.

The improvement in the general health of the men, which had already begun to show itself, became more marked (admissions for disease were only 32 per cent. of the strength), and the Surgeon now reports:—"This improvement followed on the distribution of the warm clothing, the stoves and fuel;" and he further urges the necessity of furnishing English boots, and of providing regularly fresh meat and vegetables, instead of causing the men to subsist mainly on salt rations. An increase in the number of Chest Affections however occurred, reported to have been partly due to the state of the weather, "but mainly to the unsatisfactory manner in which the men's feet were protected against snow and wet, and the deep mud which followed upon thaw or rain." One case of Bronchitis proved rapidly fatal. Only three other deaths are recorded during the month, which all took place after they had been transferred from the Regimental Hospital to ship-board, for conveyance to Scutari, and they are returned as having been caused by Diarrhoea. A case of Frost-bite presented in a man who had been debilitated by previous Bowel Complaint—he was attacked while on sentry, and the whole of the toes of both feet were implicated;—and five fresh cases of Scurvy appeared.

February.—The weather during this month was very variable, and subject to great extremes of temperature. On the 1st there was light snow at night. "2nd. A mild day; rain in the evening. 3rd. Light snow through the night; a cold east wind all day. 4th. A sharp frost through the night; day cold and clear. 5th, 6th and 7th. Mild, with fog and light rain. 9th. Foggy, with a cold north wind all day, and rain in the evening. 10th. Snow all through the night; rain in the afternoon. 11th. Raining all through the night; a gale in the afternoon from the west, accompanied with snow. 12th. It froze hard last night, but a mild day followed. 13th. Almost oppressively warm in the night; the day mild, with a sprinkling of rain. 14th and 15th. The nights mild; a hot oppressive wind during the days, with the thermometer from 65° to 70° Fahrenheit at midday. 17th. Night cold. 18th and 19th. Mild. 20th. A strong north wind during the latter part of an intensely cold night, and throughout the day, with some snow. 21st. The night cold; the day calm, cold, and clear. 22nd. The night cold. 23rd, 24th, 25th, and 26th. Mild. 27th. A warm oppressive day. 28th. Raw, with fog and rain."

A second Hospital hut was completed before the end of the month, and three had been erected for the duty men.

The ratio of admissions to strength had now sunk to 23 per cent. The decrease was chiefly remarkable in chest and abdominal affections, and was attributed mainly to the distribution of a considerable number of English-made long boots, but the supply was not sufficient to allow all the men to be furnished with them. Five cases of Frost-bite occurred, the parts affected being the ears, due to exposure on the morning of the 21st, and two of Scurvy were admitted. The Surgeon reports:—"Scorbutic manifestations and complications have for the last three months presented themselves in patients under treatment for other diseases, rendering recovery slow, and the treatment unsatisfactory, and wounds and sores have refused to heal from the same cause." One death took place in the camp from rapid Hæmoptysis, another was caused by Fever, a third by Abscess, and two took place from Scurvy after their transfer from the camp.

March.—On the 1st there was slight rain through the night, succeeded by a very cold piercing north wind, with light snow and frost. The 2nd, after a very cold night, was somewhat frosty, and there was a little snow about noon. The 3rd, after a cold night, was a mild day. From the 4th to the 11th the weather was tolerably mild, with occasional light rains and fogs. From the 12th to the 15th was fine and mild. From 17th to 19th, overcast, with cold north and north-east winds. From the 20th to the 24th, mild. From 25th to 28th, warm and oppressive. The 29th, mild. The 30th and 31st, overcast.

Three additional Barrack huts were erected during the month, and every man completed with a pair of English long boots.

The improvement in the health of the men which, after the shift of the Camp in December to a more sheltered position, and the issue of warm clothing towards the latter end of that month, had at once become manifest, had continued gradually progressive up to the present time, and the health of the Corps might now be considered satisfactory; the admissions into Hospital were under 12 per cent. of the strength present, and the average daily sick in the Regimental Hospital was under 8 per cent. of the strength. No death took place at the Head-Quarters of the Regiment; Bowel Complaints might be said to have disappeared, and there was only one admission for Scurvy. The Surgeon, Mr. Cooper, remarks in his annual report, dated Crimea, 1st April, 1855:—"The duties of the Cavalry Regiments have not deviated from the usual routine on active service, with the exception of carrying provisions to the front, and the sick from the advanced camps to Balaklava (for embarkation); in carrying rations to the divisions before Sebastopol, the men were very much exposed in the most trying weather. During the whole of the winter months the means and facilities for personal ablution were almost altogether absent. For a short time after sitting down before Sebastopol the troops were fed on live stock. About the beginning of November, the supply of fresh meat began to decline, and by the end of the month but little of it was issued. Throughout December scarcely any of it was distributed. In January the supply slowly increased. In February a further improvement was observable, and in March the issue was frequent.

"For the last seven months in the past year the British Army has been almost entirely destitute of vegetables; since last January a few have been issued, but in a very scanty manner. In Bulgaria we received fresh bread—since we landed in the Crimea biscuit has been given in place of it, and now and then we have been allowed rice. The supply of sugar has never failed, but green coffee, without the means of roasting it or grinding it, has been in constant distribution, with the exception of a very brief interval, when tea was allowed. A daily ration of rum has been maintained pretty regularly. No salt, pepper, or mustard has been provided for the men—these should form part of the ration on service—but salt is not needed when salt meat is issued. The supply of water has been sufficient, and the quality generally speaking has been good.

"The men have been compelled to cook in the open air until very recently, no boards having been allowed wherewith to erect sheds for this purpose.

"A very small proportion of the duty men were sheltered under the wooden buildings in February, and a few of the men and most of the officers are still under canvas. It requires 30 horses or 180 men to carry a hut piecemeal, and the almost total absence of land transport will explain why wooden buildings have not been erected with greater expedition. They accommodate about 22 men each, are ventilated by a door and two windows, and in almost every instance two additional openings have been made at the ends close to the roof, which are of a permanent nature, allowing an uninterrupted ingress and egress of air.

"The first Hospital hut of the Regiment was occupied on the 1st of January, and it is beyond the power of any human being living in the midst of comfort to conceive the wretchedness and misery in which the sick of the Army were compelled to live so long as they were accommodated in tents. Marquees are much preferable, but they could not be procured in sufficient numbers. The Regimental marquee was landed when the Corps disembarked at Balaklava, but it was ordered to be reshipped by the Quartermaster-General of the Division, whereby it was lost, and it was with the utmost difficulty that bell-tents could be obtained in sufficient numbers to cover the sick. To the Medical Officers it was a duty of a painful nature to visit the unfortunate occupants of this miserable shelter, and to behold the unhappy creatures arranged circularly within the confined space, with barely anything to protect them from the cold wet sod beneath, and the oozing of rain through the thin canvas above. The patients lay with their clothes saturated with rain and mud—the area of a bell-tent is much too limited to admit the introduction of bedsteads—scarcely enough fuel could be obtained to cook with, and none was available for warming the tents—there were no means of drying clothes, and the men had but one suit, so that when once wetted, they dried (if at all) on the soldier's back."

April.—The first three days were cold, and water froze in the tents on the nights of the 2nd and 3rd, but the rest of the month was comparatively mild, with occasional rain and fogs. The seventh and last hut was erected for the accommodation of the duty men. A great change for the better had been made in the rations; the men occasionally received fresh bread, preserved vegetables, and pepper, and the issue of fresh meat was more frequent. Bowel Complaints and Scurvy were all but extinct. The single admission for the latter disease was that of a man who had had the complaint before, and the only class of disease worthy of notice was Fever, of which three of the intermittent and three of the continued

type are returned, but all seem to have been successfully treated by the exhibition of quinine. The percentage of admissions to strength was slightly greater than that of last month, and reached nearly 13, but no deaths took place.

May.—The weather, generally, was fine and warm, with occasional heavy showers. The rations were now satisfactory, and continued so until the end of the campaign. A large draft of recruits joined during the month, and there was an increase in the ratio of admissions, which exceeded 14 per cent. of the strength, but no death occurred. Ten cases of Fever presented themselves; Bowel Complaints were becoming prominent, and, in two instances, were suspiciously marked by spasms of the extremities; and a case of true Cholera appeared, but did not prove fatal.

June.—The admissions now reached 35 per cent. of the strength, and four deaths took place; and this increase is stated to have been mainly due to the admission of men of the lately arrived draft, and to have consisted chiefly of cases of Bowel Complaints, Cholera, and Fever. "The admissions from Bowel Complaints were very numerous, and the dysenteric cases proved troublesome. In some instances, the Diarrhoea was very obstinate, but Cholera was, on the whole, manageable." One death was caused by Cholera, and a second occurred in the consecutive febrile stage, and is returned "Febris C. C." A third was due to Enteritis, and a fourth to Tubercular Disease, under the head "Catarrh Chron.," on board ship.

July.—The weather was oppressively hot, and the thermometer, in the camp of the Regiment, reached 93° Fahr., in the open air in the shade. Disease was still rapidly on the increase, and during this month the admissions reached 50 per cent. of the strength present, while the deaths had increased to six in number. The principal diseases were still Bowel Complaints, Cholera, and Fevers. The Surgeon says:—"Several cases of Diarrhoea were complicated with choleraic symptoms, but none is returned as Cholera unless the patient was passing rice-water stools, and had suppression of urine;" a death is thus returned from Diarrhoea, and two from pronounced Cholera took place. The other deaths were occasioned, two by Fever, and one by Gastritis.

August.—The heat was very oppressive in the beginning of the month, but towards the end the nights became cool. A fresh draft of recruits joined. The ratio per cent. of the admissions to the strength present was still as high as 40, chiefly caused by Fevers and Bowel Complaints. Cholera had disappeared, but the Surgeon remarks:—"Diarrhoea has prevailed to a greater extent than during last month. The number of admissions for Fever and Dysentery has decreased, and these diseases have assumed a milder type." Four deaths occurred, three of which were caused by Fever, and one by rapid Tuberculosis.

September.—The summer heats were now sensibly abating, some of the nights were even cold, and disease was rapidly decreasing. The ratio per cent. of admissions to strength was 27, and two deaths occurred, one from Phthisis Pulmonalis, and one from Sanguineous Apoplexy.

October.—Although disease was still declining, the admissions were as high as 27 per cent. of the strength; but the individual cases were now becoming of trivial importance, and more than one-third were mild instances of Diarrhoea. Eight cases of Dysentery however, presented, and two of them are stated to have been very severe.

From this date, during the remaining eight months the Regiment continued to serve in the East, the cases of disease which presented were so insignificant, that a detailed notice of them, by months, may be dispensed with, and the result stated in a tabular form:—

	Nov. 1855.	Dec.	Jan. 1856.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Admissions per cent. of strength present	14.5	14.0	9.2	9.3	10.8	13.4	10.6	6.0
Deaths do. do. .	0.68	..	0.25	..	0.25	..	..	..

The deaths during the period were four in number, two of which were caused by Cholera in November, at the General Hospital at Scutari, among men of the Regiment there stationed; and two by Tubercular Disease of the Lungs—one in January, and the second in March, both under the head of "Catarrh Chronic."

On the 7th of December, the Regiment embarked at Balaklava, in the "Oneida" and "Candia," and proceeded for winter-quarters to Scutari, where it disembarked on the 10th, 11th, and 14th, and was quartered at Haidar Pasha, where it remained till June 1856. On the 7th of that month a detachment sailed for England, in the transport "Ayrshire," and the Head-Quarters followed on the 15th, leaving nine men sick in the General Hospital at Scutari.

During its service in the East the Regiment lost one man from Fever, nine from Diarrhoea, and one from Scorbutic Dysentery, in the various General Hospitals; and these deaths require to be added to the numbers already given, to arrive at the total mortality.

The Corps embarked with a strength of 297 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 20 officers, and was joined in the East by 262 men and 10 officers as reinforcements, making a total sent out of 559 men and 30 officers. Of these, one non-commissioned officer was killed, and four men were wounded in action with the enemy, one of whom subsequently died of his wounds. Seventy-five men died in the East of disease, 70 men and six officers were invalided home, and 52 men were finally "discharged the service."

4TH DRAGOON GUARDS.—Admissions into Hospital

Date.. {	Month	July 1854.	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	October 1854.	Nov. 1854.	December 1854.	January 1855.	February 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.	June 1855.	July 1855.										
Station	At Sea and Varna.	Varna.	Varna and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.										
Strength {	Officers	20	20	19	15	16	15	17	17	18	15	19	19	18										
	Men	292	273	256	240	226	206	196	190	197	163	274	262	272										
Specific Disease.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.										
Febris Intermittens.....	6	..	7	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	..						
" Com. Cont.	3	..	26	3	6	..	13	6	6	1	3	..	12	1										
" Remittens.....	20										
" Typhus.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Pleuritis.....										
Pneumonia.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1						
Hæmoptysis.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..								
Phthisis Pulmonalis.....	1	1	1	..	..	..	..						
Catarrhus Acutus.....	6	8	10	12	5	..	1	..	1	1										
" Chronicus.....	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3						
Bronchitis.....	1	1	2	3	1	1	..	..	2	2								
Dyspnœa.....										
Morbus Cordis.....										
Varix.....										
Hepatitis Acuta.....	1	..	..	..	..	..					
" Chronica.....										
Icterus.....	..	2	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1			
Enteritis.....	7	..										
Dysentery Acuta.....	..	3	..	3	..	7	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	19								
" Chronica.....										
" Scorbutic.....										
Diarrhœa.....	49	..	3	..	37	64	54	48	..	22	3	16	..	38										
Colica.....	5	2	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	6	1	1							
Gastritis.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Obstipatio.....	2	7	..	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2			
Hæmorrhoids.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia.....	1	..	..	..	..						
Dyspepsia.....	3	..	3	1	2	1	1	2	2										
Apoplexia.....	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Paralysis.....	1										
Delirium Tremens.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..					
Epilepsia.....	1	..	..								
Cholera Spasmodica.....	5	4	20	15	6	5	1	1	1	1	..	1	5	4										
Do. in General Hospital.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2		
Rheumat. Acutus.....	..	3	..	2	2	7	4	2	1	1	..	..	4	1								
" Chronicus.....	5	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1						
Arthritis, &c.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1				
Lambago.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..								
Phlegmon et Abscessus.....	4	7	1	4	11	7	5	4	1	5	2	5	6	2										
Paronychia.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcus.....	3	4	..	1	..	..	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	3								
Fistula in Ano.....	1	..	1										
Syphilis Primitiva.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
" Consecutiva.....										
Ulcus Penis.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bubo.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa.....	1	..	3										
Verrucae & Condylomata.....	1										
Hernia Humoralis.....	1										
Stricture Urethrae.....	1										
Ischuria and Dysuria.....	1										
Nephritis & Albumenuria.....	3										
Hæmaturia.....	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	1										
Subluxatio.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Vulnus Scloporum.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..				
" Incisum.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..			
Contusio.....	..	4	5	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	2	5					
Fractura.....										
Ambustio.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Panitus.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gelatio.....	1	5	1	..	..	..	..						
Scorbutus.....	15	..	5	2	2	1	..	..	..							
Morbi Oculorum.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	4	1	2			
Morbi Cutis.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..				
Cynanche.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
Otitis, Otorrhœa, &c.....										
Vermes.....										
Morbus Coxarius.....	1										
Scabies.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		
Dropsy.....	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1					
Total	81	4	179	19	71	113	5	115	4	108	2	64	4	44	5	25	21	..	39	..	92	4	182	6

5TH DRAGOON GUARDS.

THIS Corps, having served at home from the date of its return from Spain, in 1814, embarked with its horses on May 28, 1854, in the screw transport "Himalaya," from Queenstown, for service in the East. Its strength was 295 men and 20 officers, and, on board the same ship, a detachment of the 68th Regiment and a small body of Artillery were conveyed.

After a prosperous voyage of 14 days, unattended by any noticeable event, except the putting on shore at Malta of the Infantry detachment, the Regiment arrived at Varna Bay, on the southern beach of which it safely disembarked on June 13, 1854. It remained near the place of debarkation until the following morning, when it marched to a position about four miles inland, and pitched its tents on an elevation by the Shumla Road, above the lower Devna Lake. While the Regiment remained here, and during the remainder of the month of June, its sanitary state continued excellent: only two slight cases of Fever presented themselves, and the other diseases were few in number, and of trifling importance.

Towards the end of the month, a march of some 18 miles was made by the Cavalry Division, accompanied by this Corps, through a picturesquely wooded country, and an encampment formed on the plains of Devna. It becomes of importance to describe with some exactitude, the position and state of the Cavalry camp here, as Fever and Cholera broke out amongst the men, of which the Surgeon of the 5th Dragoon Guards reports:—"I fancy the exhalations of the Devna Lake had much to do in the production of the latter disease in the Devna camp, those corps having suffered most which were in nearest proximity to it." The force here—at first composed of the Light Cavalry, the Royal Dragoons, two batteries of Artillery, and the 5th Dragoon Guards—was posted in two camps about three-quarters of a mile apart, on a plain which sloped gently from the base of a line of hills on the north, towards the river, the opposite bank of which rose abruptly into an elevated plateau, on which the Light Division soon afterwards encamped, and where Cholera broke out among the troops composing it, about the same time that it appeared among the Cavalry. The ground occupied by the 5th Dragoon Guards was a large flat plain, which communicates by two passes, on the north and west, with other valleys, through which wind the roads to Shumla and Rustchuck, and to Pravadi, and on the south-east, where the head of the lake overflows a portion of the valley, becomes marshy and covered with large reeds and rushes; from the alluvial nature of the soil, the plain would appear, at some former period, to have been covered by water; and from the deep fissures existing in the ground, and the character of the vegetation, it is probably even now very marshy in rainy seasons, but, during the time the Regiment was encamped there, very little rain fell. Through the centre of this valley runs the river Devna, on which is situated a village bearing the same name, and consisting of a Khan, a stone bridge across the stream, a few farm-houses, and some mills. Nearly opposite the bridge is the remains of a large Russian earthwork, in which, rumour among the natives says, numerous bodies lie buried. Between the village and the lake, and ascending from the river on its southern bank, rises the elevated tract of land where Cholera broke out among the Light Division.

There were several excellent springs in the neighbourhood, and the river water was good when the Regiment first reached the ground, though it did not continue long so, as no attempts were made to preserve it from contamination. The Medical Officer reports:—"The horses were 'watered' there, which rendered the water constantly muddy; the soldiers washed their clothes and bathed in it, and buffaloes wallowed there continually, and the slaughter-houses were upon the river banks, near the village.

July.—While at Devna, the 5th Dragoon Guards changed ground twice, occupying each encamping ground about a fortnight. At the end of the month, Cholera appeared in the Regiment while it occupied the second ground, which was situated about 500 yards from the river, with a battery of Artillery on the east, and the Royal Dragoons on the west; a squadron of 180 Turkish Lancers being encamped about a quarter of a mile eastward of the Artillery. The sick of these Turkish troops were attached to the hospital of the 5th Dragoon Guards, but "no case of Cholera occurred, though the men suffered generally from severe Intermittent Fever, the acute cases being Fever of a Remittent character, contracted in the vicinity of the Danube." There was, however, a severe disease prevalent at the time among the native population of Pravadi, a town situated about nine miles distant, towards Shumla; this disease appeared to be Cholera of a very fatal description, and was called by the natives the "Black Death."

"Cholera appeared in the Devna camp on 20th July, when a few cases occurred among the Regiments of Infantry. The wind, for two or three days previously, had been blowing sharply from the eastward up the lake from Varna, was hot, and occasioned a sensation of discomfort. Near the head of the lake, the line of hill, which forms its northern boundary from Varna, recedes northward and westward, skirting the plain on which the Regiment was encamped, so that this wind blew directly along the lake, and

through the Infantry camp, whilst the 1st Dragoons were comparatively and the Turks almost entirely, sheltered from it. The weather was, moreover, sultry and intensely hot."

"The men (of the 5th Dragoon Guards) were harassed by constant work at irregular hours, from four A.M. to eight P.M., under a broiling sun; the cooking was very defective, and raw coffee was issued. The dinner-hour was very irregular. Marches, parades, drills, and field days, absorbed the short intervals between the stable duties; and crime was severely punished. All these causes had a depressing effect, and prepared the way for that epidemic of Cholera which soon began its ravages among the strongest men in the Regiment.

"The first case of Cholera in the 5th Dragoon Guards occurred in the person of a healthy soldier who had just bathed in the river, and who admitted that he had had Diarrhœa for 12 hours previously. He died on the 25th, 15 hours after admission into hospital. Diarrhœa was very prevalent at the time, but its existence was concealed—from the state of the men's latrines there appeared to be a general tendency to the disease, and yet few men applied for relief, or complained."

One other case of Cholera, also fatal, occurred in this camp—an officer's servant under treatment in hospital for Hæmorrhoids, was seized with Cholera three days after the death of the first patient, and died on the 27th.

The Medical Officer further reports :—"The brigade was now broken up, and the Regiment moved to Kotlubie, where it encamped in the centre of a vast level plain, near the road from Varna to Shumla. In the immediate neighbourhood of the camp was the squalid little Greek village of Kotlubie, lying in a hollow which was the lowest spot in the plain. This village consisted of a few cottages and a khan, and was excessively dirty. There were two grave-yards near it, but from the undisturbed appearance of the soil, there did not seem to be any unusual mortality among the population.

"The shallow wells of this village furnished a large portion of the water supply for the Regiment, but the water was very muddy. In the neighbourhood were some good springs, whence a great part of the water for the officers was obtained, and much for the men; but as no means of transport were provided, the latter had great difficulty in procuring it, and frequently drank of the well water, although the Commanding Officer and Surgeon strictly cautioned the orderly officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, against its use."

On the 29th July, two days after the arrival of the Regiment at Kotlubie, the third case of Cholera occurred, and proved fatal in 13 hours. Several cases of Fever now intervened, and it was thought this case (of Cholera) was solitary, and had been contracted at the previous encampment at Devna, and for five days no further instance of the disease appeared.

August.—On the 5th, the Regiment moved to a new encamping ground, on the opposite side of the village, and situated further from the springs. The ground was covered with a plant which had a very disagreeable fœtid odour; the village bordered on the encampment, and to windward was located the Commissariat depôt, with the cattle and beasts of burthen. The camp was, however, soon cleared of the offensive weed. Three days after taking up this ground, another case (also fatal) of Cholera occurred, and was admitted into Hospital simultaneously with one of Remittent Fever, which after a few days merged into Cholera, and the man died. Several cases of Fever were admitted on the 9th, and in the evening another case of Cholera occurred. Twenty-five cases of the latter disease were admitted on the following day, and in the afternoon the ground was again suddenly changed, General Scarlett remaining behind with the hospital and sick. During the time the Regiment had occupied this camp—from the 5th to the 10th of the month—upwards of 40 men had been admitted into hospital with Fever, Cholera, and Diarrhœa; and as indicating the rapidity with which the men were attacked, it is reported that when the Regiment was about to march, "several men, while attempting to mount their horses, were seized with Cholera, and were left behind with the sick."

The Regiment now (on the 10th) moved its camp back to the opposite side of the village, to a site about 500 yards north-west of the first encampment. During the first day several men died, and in the night the Major commanding, and the Surgeon, were taken ill with Diarrhœa, and the Senior Captain with Cholera. A general feeling of alarm prevailed, and it was reported that "the precipitancy with which the last change of camp was effected, increased the moral depression of the men, in spite of the calmness and fortitude shown by most of the officers. A rumour gained credit that the ground was full of the bones of Russians who had fallen in 1830, the victims, it was said, of Cholera, on this very spot. The ground was studded all about with circular hillocks of loose mould, and about two yards in diameter. These were all alike in form, and had the appearance of artificial mounds. At the upper extremity of the lines was the huge mound of earth, already mentioned, which was some 20 feet high, conical in shape, and flattened at the top. The villagers were reported to have informed some of the non-commissioned officers that these mounds were all graves—that in the large one were stacked the remains of a Russian army, and in the smaller ones, bodies of those who had died more recently."

Assistant-Surgeon Cattell further states :—"This was the secret which passed from one

to another, as the tents were pitched among these hillocks. Of this story I heard nothing till the morning the Regiment marched, when a Serjeant informed me that he had on the previous night examined a tumulus, and discovered the remains of dead bodies. I waited till an opportunity occurred, when I could, without increasing the excitement, ascertain what these tumuli really were; and, with the help of two men, proceeded on the afternoon previous to our departure to open them. The same appearances were found in all. About two yards from each tumulus was a round hole, leading into a circular burrow about a foot deep, which had been formed by rats. The large mound did not contain any bones, and was not of recent origin."

With the change to this encampment, Cholera reached its height in prevalence and malignity. Within 24 hours there were 11 men buried in the old, and five in the new camp. The Veterinary Surgeon was the fourth officer who was seized. During this epidemic every man was visited once in two hours by the medical officers, and every attempt was made to check the slightest Diarrhœa; and by a cheerful demeanour to restore confidence to the men. On the 11th and 12th, nineteen cases of Cholera occurred, Diarrhœa being still very prevalent, and both diseases continuing, on the 17th the Regiment moved towards Varna, leaving Captain Swinfen, Assistant-Surgeon Cattell, and the hospital with a small guard and a burying party.

"At the last camp, two Turkish servants and a Turkish Lancer were seized with Cholera, and recovered. Three days after the Regiment marched, the hospital encampment followed, and rejoined Head-quarters on the southern heights of Varna.

"The ground now selected for the encampment was a beautifully wooded plateau at the south side of the bay of Varna, between the Adrianople Road and the sea, to whose breezes it was exposed at an elevation of about 300 feet. In this camp another case of Cholera occurred, after which Fever of a Remittent type, at first closely simulating Cholera in its early stage, took its place."

During the month of August, the Regiment had 195 men, or 76 per cent. of strength under treatment in hospital. Of this number 173, or 67 per cent. of the strength, consisted of fresh admissions. During the same period 35 deaths occurred, being a loss of upwards of 13 per cent. of the strength; and the loss among the officers was as severe. Thus, of 18 officers present at the beginning, only 11 remained at the end of the month, the Major commanding having left in ill-health, the Senior Captain, the Surgeon, and the Veterinary Surgeon having died. So greatly was the efficiency of the corps affected by the prevalence of disease and these losses, that the following General Order was issued:—

"General Orders, No. 1, August 27, 1854.

"The 5th Dragoon Guards having suffered severely from the prevailing epidemic, which has carried off several officers and many men of the Regiment, and having been deprived by sickness of its commanding officer, and by death of the next senior officer, the Commander of the Forces is pleased to desire that the Regiment should, as a temporary measure, be attached to the 4th Dragoon Guards, and placed under the general charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Hodge.

"The Commander of the Forces earnestly recommends the Regiment to the protection of Lieutenant-Colonel Hodge, who is requested to attend carefully to the maintenance of its discipline, and to render every assistance and support to the officer in temporary command, who, he doubts not, will gladly avail himself of the opportunity to profit by the counsel and advice of so experienced an officer."

September.—The Regiment remained in the neighbourhood of Varna until the middle of the month, when it embarked on board the screw steam-ship "Jason" for the Crimea, with an abundant supply of medicines, brandy, and port wine, which proved invaluable in the subsequent scarcity at Balaklava.

A remarkable decrease occurred in the amount of sickness in the Regiment: the admissions into hospital sank to 45, or 17 per cent. of the strength, and the deaths to two, or less than one per cent. Of the admissions and deaths, 26, or more than half of the former, and both the latter, occurred from Fever, while the Regiment was quartered near Varna. The Assistant-Surgeon in charge remarks:—"The greater number of cases treated during the month were of Remittent Fever and Dysentery; several of the former were very severe, and two cases terminated fatally—one being complicated with excessive cerebro-spinal irritation, the other with delirium. The increase of Fever was sudden, and followed a change of encampment in many respects favourable, but the men were exposed to a constant sea-breeze, and, so long as this lasted, fever cases were very common; when the land breeze set in, no more instances occurred."

While the Regiment served in Bulgaria, the rations were indifferent—the bread often quite uneatable—and were issued very irregularly; and, moreover, were badly cooked, as neither men nor officers knew anything of cookery.

October.—On the first of the month the Corps landed at Balaklava, leaving the baggage and men's kits on board ship; and encamped on the plain to the north of the village of Kadekoi, near the camp of the Light Brigade. The site occupied by the tents was changed three times before the battle of Balaklava.

In that battle two men were killed, and 31 wounded, of whom 13 were dressed in the Regimental Hospital, and sent immediately afterwards on board ship for conveyance.

to Scutari. Some of the wounds were severe—chiefly sabre, and lance wounds; many men were wounded on the head, and few escaped without wounds on the arms and hands. One man received 11 sabre wounds on various parts of his head—the sabre had penetrated his metal helmet and wounded the scalp, but the bones of the cranium were uninjured. Two officers were wounded, one of whom died at Scutari from the injuries he had received.

After the battle, the Regiment was removed (with the Division) within the lines, and encamped on the plateau near Lord Raglan's head-quarters. While in this position, the encamping ground was changed three times.

"During the first 10 days in the Crimea, the sick were accommodated in a bell-tent, and the worst cases were sent into the General Hospital at Balaklava. After that period, a house, consisting of two small rooms and a kitchen, was set apart at Kadekoi. On the night after the battle of Balaklava, the sick were ordered within the lines, to their respective Regiments. The duties this month were heavy, but of an exciting character, consisting of a daily parade an hour before day-break, and of frequent 'turn-outs' during the day.

"On the average, the men were on duty every fourth night. Fresh meat was issued from three to five times a-week during this month, and as Scurvy was to be dreaded, in consequence of the want of vegetables, a search was made (by the medical officer) in the neighbourhood, and some beet-root discovered, which was used in the soup for the sick in hospital. The men were further strongly advised to use lemon-juice in their tea, but lemons were too scarce to furnish a sufficient supply.

"Fever had decreased very much, as only five cases were admitted to hospital. Dysentery and Diarrhœa had however increased, and one death occurred from the former disease. One case of Cholera (or more properly Choleraic Diarrhœa, inasmuch as there was no collapse) was admitted, and proved fatal. Five cases were admitted under the head of Morbus Cutis, they were of a scorbutic character."

November.—The Regiment moved its camp several times during the month, but never to any great distance. About the middle of the month there was a change from summer to severely cold winter weather, with rain and snow; and the "Dragoons had to perform a great portion of their duty while standing exposed to the weather, ankle deep, or deeper, in mud. Their feet began to swell, and the one pair of boots—which daily wear and tear had almost worn out—had frequently to be cut open to allow of being used at all. For several days the sick list contained from 40 to 70 men who were suffering from this cause. This pressure told heavily on the other soldiers, there being frequently only five men per troop at stables, leaving from four to six horses for each man to take care of. The horses could not be properly attended to, and the men were overworked, improperly fed, and deficient in the most essential articles of clothing. A small quantity of lime-juice was obtained about the middle of the month, and issued immediately. The cookery—previously indifferent—had now become almost impossible from want of fuel."

The Regiment presented a very great increase of sickness during this month. The admissions into hospital amounted to 133, or 54 per cent. of the strength. Of these admissions Fever presented 32; Dysentery and Diarrhœa, 70; and Scurvy, 12 cases. The medical officer in charge reports:—"Several of the cases of Fever were accompanied by bilious vomiting, but, as usual, they yielded readily to large and repeated doses of quinine. There has been a very prevalent Diarrhœa, which seems to be dependent more on diet than on exposure—coming on a few hours after dinner, and more frequent after the use of fresh meat, which is eaten without salt. Dysentery has steadily increased, and, with one exception, occurred in those men who have had the Fever. The five cases returned as having died from Diarrhœa, were very remarkable, presenting the same history, and going through the same symptoms; all died within twenty-four hours of admission into hospital. These men had suffered from slight looseness of the bowels, for several days, when the nights became suddenly cold, and in each case the temperature of the feet became lessened, until they were icy cold: the animal heat then became gradually lessened all over the body. Towards the last, excessive pain was experienced in the epigastrium, and death occurred without any previous loss of consciousness. Scurvy appeared in the Regiment a few days after the 14th, exhibiting itself in swollen feet and legs, with purple eruptions, and a ready tendency to ulcerate on the slightest bruise."

December.—On the 1st of the month, the Regiment, with the Heavy Brigade, followed the Light Cavalry to a sheltered position in a valley (afterwards known as that of the "Dead Horses"), situated between Kadekoi and Karani, about a mile to the north-west of Balaklava; and the tents were pitched on the southern slope, between the camps of the Greys and the Royal Dragoons. "This valley is open towards Kadekoi, and cut off from the plain by a lofty limestone rock, whilst behind, a sloping amphitheatre of hills shuts it in from Balaklava and the sea."

The principal duty was now to carry sick from, and to convey biscuit up to, the front, a very heavy duty for both men and horses.

A very considerable diminution took place in the amount of disease in this month. The admissions decreased to 53 or 22 per cent. of the strength. Of this number of cases, 17 were admitted for Fever; 30 for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, and two for Scurvy. The medical officer in charge reports:—"There has been a steady decrease of Fevers, whilst Dysentery continues very prevalent, and includes many cases of old Diarrhœa, which, if they do not

yield speedily to treatment, become dysenteric, and often terminate in severe Dysentery. Scorbutic eruptions and swellings are on the decrease, and yield to rest and lime-juice."

The great want of a proportionate number of dismounted to mounted men was severely felt during the early part of the service in Turkey. "There had never been a sufficient number of dismounted men, and at one time the deficiency disabled both dragoons and horses." The following table, exhibiting the average troop-state during six months of the campaign, shows this disproportion between men and horses:—

	Strength.	Serjeants.	Regimental Duties.				Sick.	Total to be deducted from Stables.	Average Stable Duties.			
			Guards.	Regimental employ.	Batmen.	Total.			Remain at Stables.	Horses.	Excess of Horses.	Proportion of Excess.
1854.												
July	274	18	7	20	24	51	14	83	191	242	51	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 3 \\ 3\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$
August	256	20	7	18	24	49	24	93	163	237	74	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 16 \\ 19-20 \end{array} \right\}$
September	253	20	7	18	20	45	30	95	158	224	66	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 9 \\ 12-13 \end{array} \right\}$
October	249	20	10	14	17	41	35	96	153	198	45	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 8-9 \\ 11 \end{array} \right\}$
November	243	27	9	14	17	40	68	135	108	165	57	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 6 \\ 9-10 \end{array} \right\}$
December	237	27	8	14	17	39	72	138	99	140	41	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 6 \\ 5-7 \end{array} \right\}$

January 1855.—The duties consisted of "sick and biscuit fatigues," as in the previous month; and in camp all the available men were employed in excavating a deep entrenchment for the purpose of stabling the troop horses; the larger portion of this had to be cut through a soft rock. The men obtained warm clothing and good stout boots; 180 great coats, 26 buffalo robes, and 155 fur caps, were issued during the month. The hospital marquee had been landed at the end of December, and about the middle of this month, warm bedding, blankets, rugs, and other necessaries were supplied; and later still a wooden hut was erected, stretchers and stoves were obtained, and the hospital became comfortable. Preserved potatoes were procured for the hospital at the end of December, and in the middle of January were issued to all the troops on certain days. "Compressed vegetables were obtained from the 'Times' Fund,' and tea and cocoa from the same seasonable source, whence a vegetable ration was served, for at least five days in the week, for a long time." During the month, 3,693 lbs. of salt meat and 1,640 lbs. of fresh meat were issued to the Regiment. The admissions into hospital amounted to 61, or 26 per cent. of the strength.

February.—The men were employed in constructing the troop-stables, and preparing for the erection of huts. Vegetables were issued daily, and fresh meat more frequently than in the previous months. Lime-juice formed a portion of the ration, and warm clothing was abundant. The Regiment had greatly improved in health; the admissions for disease amounted only to 10 per cent. of the strength.

March.—Fine weather, good clothing, and less severe duty, with a regular issue of vegetable food, maintained the fair standard of health which had been obtained in the previous month. The admissions amounted to 15 per cent. of the strength; but the increase consisted chiefly of cases of Abscess and Whirlow—the result of working in the erection of the huts and stables.

April and May.—A very moderate amount of disease prevailed in these months. The admissions amounted to 4.9 and 13.3 per cent. of the strength; the increase in the latter month was due to Fever, which rose from two cases in April to 14 in May, and constituted more than half the total admissions during the month.

June.—The Regiment continued healthy until a draft of about 40 recruits arrived from Newbridge. From the date of their arrival in harbour, two grains of quinine were administered to each man every morning for a fortnight, in order to prevent Fever, and (in the belief of the medical officer) with the best results. Many of these men were, however, admitted with Fever, but no severe case occurred; and a Diarrhœa, accompanied by slight griping and pain in the lower bowel, was prevalent among them. The total admissions rose to 54, or 25 per cent. of the strength; of these admissions, Fever presented 28, and Diarrhœa 12 cases. The fatal case of Cholera occurred in a boy previously exhausted in constitution, who had suffered for several days from Diarrhœa, the existence of which he had concealed. He died on the 28th of the month, 48 hours after admission into hospital.

July.—A draft of 89 recruits joined, and each man took two grains of quinine every morning for a fortnight. Three cases of Cholera were admitted, of which two were fatal; the two fatal cases occurred in men of the draft which had joined in the previous month. These men died on the 1st and 3rd of the month. The third case was the Serjeant-Major,

an old man, who had served the whole time with the Regiment; he was attacked by Cholera for the second time and recovered. The second draft furnished no case of the disease, except a private servant, who did not take the quinine; he died in seven hours.

The total admissions amounted to 87, or 29 per cent. of the strength; 67 of them are returned by the medical officer in charge as Fever; but in many of the cases a different nomenclature would probably have been adopted by other Surgeons. He reports:—"On first seizure the nature of several was uncertain, the symptoms were common to both Fever and Cholera; in one case fainting fits; in another, cramps of the legs would precede an attack, though both soon proved to be Remittent Fever. Such cases were seen at Varna when Remittent Fever displaced Cholera. Slight cases of Diarrhœa have been common among the last draft, but always tending to Fever."

August.—The strength of the Corps was considerably increased by a draft of 64 recruits; and the admissions amounted to 100, or 29 per cent. of the strength, being the same rate of sickness as in the previous month. A fatal case of Cholera occurred on the 9th, and two of Fever—one died on the 20th, after 13 days' duration of disease, and the other, after 14 days' duration, on the 31st.

September and October.—During these months the admissions amounted respectively to 22 and 23 per cent. of the strength. The admissions for Fever fell from 53 in August, to 24 in September, and 13 in October; and "the Remittent Type merged into the Continued Form, but the disease was still successfully treated by the administration of quinine." 20 cases of Contusion were admitted during the two months; "they were simple in their nature, and arose from the men being constantly employed in the care of horses." Five cases of Jaundice were admitted in October, and were attributed by the Regimental Surgeon "to the occasional intense coldness of the nights."

November.—On the 18th the Regiment embarked from the Crimea, disembarked at Scutari on the 23rd, and was immediately put into quarters at the palace of Hyder Pasha, the sick being sent into the Harem Hospital. A great diminution took place in the sickness; the admissions only amounted to 24, or 6 per cent. of the strength. Two deaths occurred; one from Cholera in the General Hospital, and one from Diarrhœa included in the Regimental returns; in the latter case "the patient was brought off guard to hospital at one o'clock in the morning, and on admission was in a state of collapse. He had been suffering for some days previous from diarrhœa but had made no report of it. The night on which he was seized was intensely cold." Six cases of Jaundice occurred.

December.—The sick were transferred from the Harem to the General Hospital at Scutari, and were accommodated in a large well ventilated ward. The admissions into Hospital amounted to 9 per cent. of strength.

Henceforth the sickness and mortality were so unimportant, that it will not be necessary to follow their course from month to month. The following table shows the proportion to strength of the Admissions and Deaths from Disease during the remaining months of the Regiment's service in Turkey.

Ratio per cent. to Strength.	January 1856.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Admissions.. .. .	5·9	2·8	2·9	2·1	3·7	..
Deaths.. .. .	..	..	·2	..	..	..

One death occurred from Fever in March; and during the Regiment's whole service 19 deaths took place in the General Hospitals, on board the Hospital transports and elsewhere, out of the Regimental Hospital; of these deaths Cholera numbered 2, Fever 9, Rheumatism one, and Dysentery and Diarrhœa 7 cases.

On the 14th of May 6 officers and 182 men embarked for England, and the Headquarters, with the rest of the Regiment followed on the 5th of June.

The Regiment had left England with a strength of 295 men and 19 officers; 248 men and 11 officers joined it as reinforcements during its service in the East, making a total sent out of 543 men and 30 officers. Of these 2 men were killed in action, and 31 men and 2 officers wounded. One officer died of wounds; 79 men and 6 officers died of disease; one man deserted; and 72 men and 9 officers were invalided home. 30 men were "discharged the service," of these 4 were disabled by wounds received in action; 2 by accidental injury; and 24 by disease. Of the men who were disabled by wounds, one had received "5 sabre and 7 lance wounds;" another "a sabre wound on the right temple, a lance wound on the back of the head, several severe lance wounds in the upper part of the right side of the chest, 4 slight lance wounds of the right arm, and a shell wound of the left thigh."

5TH DRAGOON GUARDS.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date. { Month .. Year ..	June 1854.	July 1854.	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	October 1854.	Nov. 1854.	December 1854.	January 1855.	February 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.	June 1855.
Station	Devna.	Kotlubie.	Varna.	At Sea. Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.
Strength { Officers .. Men ..	21	18	11	12	12	12	17	18	18	13	12	15	17
Specific Disease.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.
Febris Intermittens.	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
" Com. Cont.	2 ..	43 1	45 2	26 2	5 ..	32 ..	17 ..	18 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
" Remittens	1 ..	4 ..	2 ..	14 ..	28 ..
Pleuritis
Pneumonia	*1 ..	*1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..
Hæmoptysis
Phthisis Pulmonalis.	11 ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..
Catarrhus Acutus
" Chronicus
Morbus Cordis	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 1	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Icterus	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..
Dysenteria Acuta	8 ..	10 1	24 ..	25 ..	10 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..
" Chronica
Diarrhoea	7 ..	60 1	1 ..	15 ..	46 5	5 ..	6 ..	9 ..	3 ..	.. ..	1 ..	12 ..
Colica	9 ..	3 ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..
Obstipatio	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Hæmorrhoids	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Dyspepsia	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..
Gastrodynia	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Delirium Tremens	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Epilepsia
Myelitis
Cholera Spasmodica.	2 3	55 31	.. ..	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 1
Do. in General Hosp.	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Rheumatismus Acutus	3 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..
" Chronicus	1 ..	6 ..	4 ..	.. ..	2 ..	1 ..	2 ..	2 ..	3 ..	.. ..	3 ..	.. ..
Phlegmon et Abscessus	1 ..	3 ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	3 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	2 ..	1 ..	.. ..	3 ..
Paronychia	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Ulcus	3 ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	4 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	2 ..
Syphilis Primitiva	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
" Consecutiva
Ulcus Penis	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Bubo
Gonorrhoea	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Hernia Humoralis	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Enuresis	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Nephritis	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Luxatio
Subluxatio
Vulnus Scloporum	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..
" Incisum	13 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..
Contusio	2 ..	1 ..	1 ..	1 ..	6 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	2 ..
Ambustio	2 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Punitus
Scorbutus	12 ..	2 ..	19 ..	3 ..	7 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Morbi Oculorum	1 ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Morbi Cutis	5 ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Cynanche
Epistaxis
Tumores
Debilitas
Dropsy	1 ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..
Vertigo	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Poisoning
Observatio	1 ..	.. ..
Morbi Varii
Total	13 ..	78 5	173 35	45 2	58 2	133 6	53 1	61 ..	19 ..	25 1	6 ..	23 ..	54 1

* This man was admitted into General Hospital, and died at Scutari, but was included in the Regimental Monthly Return.

6TH DRAGOON GUARDS.

THE 6th Dragoon Guards returned from Buenos Ayres in 1808, and served at home until the summer of 1855, when the service-troop, consisting of 19 officers and 354 men, proceeded to the Crimea, in two divisions. The first, a detachment of 4 officers and 130 men, arrived in the harbour of Balaklava on the 29th of June, 1855; the second, the head-quarter division, embarked on the 21st July, in the steam-transport "Orinoco," and arrived in the Crimea on the 14th August.

The Regiment was encamped on the plain of Balaklava, on ground adjacent to that occupied by the 1st Dragoon Guards. Four cases of Cholera occurred in June, of which two were fatal—one on the 29th, and the other on the 30th. During July, the admissions into Hospital amounted to 38, or 29 per cent. of the strength; of this number, 4 were cases of Cholera, 18 of Diarrhœa, and 13 of Fever. Four deaths occurred during the month—one on the 5th, from Diarrhœa, of 15 days' duration; and three from Cholera, on the 1st, 9th, and 25th.

August 1855.—"Immediately after the arrival of the Head-Quarters of the Regiment, Diarrhœa became very prevalent, and there were some cases of Cholera." During the month 179 cases of disease, or 52 per cent. of the strength, were admitted into hospital. Of this number, 9 were admitted for Cholera, 106 for Diarrhœa, and 20 for Fever; 16 of the latter being of the remittent type. Five deaths occurred—one from Fever on the 13th; 5 from Cholera on the 4th, 16th, 19th, 22nd, and 30th; and one from Paralysis, on the 19th, after 10 days' illness.

September.—The medical officer reports:—"The health of the corps has somewhat improved. There has been less Diarrhœa, and no case of Cholera since the 6th, but there has been more Fever, and the Bowel Complaints have taken on a dysenteric character."

The admissions amounted to 158, or 47 per cent. of the strength. Four deaths were recorded, of which, three occurred in the Regimental Hospital, viz., one from Cholera on the 6th, one from Fever on the 7th, and one from Diarrhœa on the 12th; and one in the General Hospital, on the 9th, from Diarrhœa.

The total number of cases of Cholera amounted to 18, of which 11 proved fatal. This disease "attacked the young and healthy men of the Regiment;" thus of the men who died, one was 22 years of age, three were 23, three 24, one 26, two 29, and one was 34 years of age. In reference to this disease, the medical officer remarks:—"There is nothing particular to be observed in regard of the attack of Cholera from which the Regiment suffered; 11 men died of the disease; but another Regiment, under similar circumstances, lost nearly treble the number, viz., the 1st Dragoon Guards, which arrived in the Crimea at the same time and encamped on the same plain with this Regiment."

October and November.—The Head-Quarters, "218 strong," embarked on the 14th of October at Balaklava, and disembarked "without any sick," on the 18th, at Eupatoria, where it was stationed during the remainder of that, and the whole of the following month, "The weather, at first, was fine, but shortly afterwards a change occurred—the nights became exceedingly cold, and a strong wind set in from the sea. During the latter part of November the frost became very severe and several heavy falls of snow took place; the temperature at one time was as low as 12° Fahrenheit." While at Eupatoria "the men and officers were on salt rations for a period of 27 days; this, with the want of fresh vegetables, began to affect the health of the Regiment—many of the cases of Diarrhœa that came under treatment were of scorbutic origin. And the clouds of sand, driven through the camp by the heavy gales of wind, affected the men's eyes, and several cases of Ophthalmia were admitted." The admissions in these months amounted only to 44 and 39, and only one death occurred,—the man was left behind sick at Eupatoria when the Regiment embarked, and died, in the Hospital of the 12th Lancers, of Continued Fever on the 6th of December.

December.—The Corps embarked and sailed on the 1st of the month, from Eupatoria for Scutari, where it was quartered in the newly-erected Cavalry Barracks at Hyder Pasha. The admissions during the month amounted to 67—an increase as compared with the number in the previous months, but "this was owing to the fact, that the sick were transferred from the Harem to the General Hospital, and were there "admitted"—the cases being thus instances of readmission." One death occurred—the man came into the Harem Hospital with Diarrhœa, and died of low continued Fever on the 15th.

January and February 1856.—The admissions amounted to 13.3 and 12.8 per cent. of the strength. On the 8th of the latter month, "a very muscular young Dragoon, of intemperate habits, died of apoplexy."

March.—The diseases were generally very unimportant, the only interesting instances being those of cutaneous disease, of which the medical officer reports:—"The cases of Skin Disease are of a peculiar kind, they come from among the men who are employed in attending the 'mangy' horses, where they, no doubt, contract it from contact with the animals; the

disease yields easily to treatment—mild purgatives, and occasional doses of powdered sulphur internally being found useful." One death occurred, on the 8th, from Bright's disease.

April and May.—The proportion of admissions to strength during these months respectively amounted to 8·8 and 3·3 per cent. The Regiment embarked on the 14th of May for England. It had proceeded on service with a strength of 19 officers and 354 men, and 4 officers and one man subsequently joined. Of the 23 officers and 355 men who served in the East, 2 officers and 22 men died, all of disease; 9 officers and 34 men were "invalided home;" and 12 men were finally "discharged the service;" of the latter 6 were suffering from Chronic Pulmonary Disease.

6TH DRAGOON GUARDS.—Admissions into Hospital

Date. { Month	June 1855.	July 1855.	August 1855.	September 1855.	October 1855.	November 1855.
Year						
Station	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Eupatoria.	Eupatoria.
Strength { Officers	4	4	19	16	20	9
Men	130	130	341	332	330	207
Specific Disease.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Febris Intermittens..	1	..
„ Continua Communis	13	..	18	..
„ Remittens	16	17	1
Pleuritis
Pneumonia	1
Hæmoptysis
Catarrhus Acutus	2	3	..
„ Chronicus	2
Bronchitis..
Morbus Cordis
Hepatitis Acuta	1	..	..
„ Chronica	1	..
Icterus	3	..
Splenitis	1	..
Dysenteria Acuta	15	19	..
„ Chronica	4	..
Diarrhoea ..	1	..	13	1	62	1
Colica	6
Obstipatio	2	..
Hæmorrhoids	2	..	1	..
Hernia
Dyspepsia	5	1	..
Apoplexia
Paralysis	1	1	..
Cholera Spasmodica..	4	2	4	3	9	5
Rheumatismus Acutus	1	..	1
„ Chronicus
Lumbago	1	..	..
Phlegmon et Abscessus	2	5	..
Paronychia	5
Ulcus	7	8	..
Syphilis Primitiva	3	..	..
„ Consecutiva	1	..	..
Bubo	1	..	..
Gonorrhœa	1	..	..
Verruæ
Hernia Humoralis	1	..	1
Stricture Urethrae
Albumenuria
Subluxatio	3	..
Vulnus	1
„ Incisum	1	..	2	..
Contusio	2	5	1
Punitus	4	..
Gelatio	1
Morbi Oculorum	1	3
Morbi Cutis	1
Cynanche	1	..	..
Debilitas	1
Dropsy	1	..
Cephalalgia	1	..	..
Neuralgia
Observatio
Total ..	5	2	38	4	183	7
					158	3
					44	..
					39	..

and Deaths, from 29th June, 1855, to 14th May, 1856.

December 1855.		January 1856.		February 1856.		March 1856.		April 1856.		May 1856.		Died in General Hospitals during the War.	Total Admitted.		Total Died.	
Scutari.		Scutari.		Scutari.		Scutari.		Scutari.		Scutari.			By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
11		11		10		11		13		13						
313		307		303		300		295		295						
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.					
3	1	..	1	..	1	13	} 109	2	3
3	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	51
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
..	..	1	1	2	} 59		
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2			
19	..	12	..	5	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	50	
..	1	1	} 31		
..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	1	1				1
..	2	} 12		
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
..	4			
..	1	} 311		
1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	44			
4	8			
10	1	6	..	5	..	5	..	3	2	238	} 5	5	
..	1	..	..	..	..	1			
..	4			
..	..	1	..	1	..	1	6	} 2	1	2
1	1			
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	9
..	1	1	1	} 13	11	11
..	1			
..	1			
..	18	} 15		
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4			
4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
..	..	1	2	} 56		
2	5	..	5	..	2	..	2	..	..	30			
2	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	1
..	1	1	..	1	25	} 22		
1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
1	5			
..	1	2	} 3	1	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2			
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	2	1	1	4	} 27		
..	1	..	..	..	..	1			
1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8			
3	..	2	1	14	} 7		
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7			
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
1	4	} 14		
..	4			
..	1			
5	1	..	5	..	3	..	1	15	} 15		
..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	6			
..	6			
..	1	4	} 14		
..	2			
..	1			
..	..	1	1	} 5		
..	1			
..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	5
67	1	41	..	39	1	31	1	26	..	10	..	3	681	681	22	22

1ST ROYAL DRAGOONS.

THIS Regiment, which, since its return from France in January 1816, had served at home, was quartered at Manchester when it received orders to join Lord Raglan's army. It marched to Liverpool on May 10, 1854, and during the period embraced between that date and the first week in June, the whole of the Service-Troops, consisting "of 294 men and 200 horses, were *en route* to Turkey." The Head-Quarters, which had been conveyed in the transport "Gertrude," disembarked, on the 24th June, at Varna, and the remainder of the Corps arrived in three other vessels, at the beginning of the following month.

The Regiment on landing was placed under canvas, the tents being pitched upon a sandy soil, about 50 yards from the southern margin of Varna Bay, and at the base of several high hills. Each bell-tent was occupied by 12 men. Good water and abundance of wood was obtainable in the neighbourhood of the Camp; and, "scarcely any sickness occurred during the stay of the Regiment at this place."

July.—On the 19th, the Regiment marched from Varna to Devna, and pitched its Camp on the west of that of the 5th Dragoon Guards. While at this station, the encamping ground was twice changed.

The Surgeon reports:—"The heat during the day, has been generally great; but a few days have been cool. Several thunder storms have occurred, and some rain has fallen. The nights have been comparatively cold; and this sudden change of temperature has, no doubt, been trying to the health of the men." The admissions into Hospital amounted to 47, or 19·5 per cent. of the strength. Of these cases, 10 were admitted for Fever and 19 for Diarrhœa. "In several cases of Fever there has been a tendency to intermissions, certainly to remissions. In the cases of Diarrhœa, the attacks were usually accompanied by vomiting and pain; and, in a few instances, there was considerable prostration of strength." On the 27th, when the Devna Camp was broken up, in consequence of the appearance of Cholera in the other Regiments of the force, the 1st Dragoons moved to Kara-Hassein, a small village about five miles distant, situated at the bottom of a well-cultivated valley. The encampment was here formed at the foot of the high ridge, on which the 2d Division was posted, and "appeared to be in a healthy position. There was plenty of good water, and fresh meat in abundance was issued to the Corps."

August.—Cholera first appeared in the Regiment while it was encamped at Kara-Hassein: the first case proved fatal on the 3rd, after 16 hours' duration. Two Cases were admitted on the 7th, both of which terminated fatally, one on the 8th, the other on the 9th; two other men were attacked on the 8th, of whom one died on the following day, the other rallied and appeared to be recovering, and was removed (in a bullock-waggon), with the Regiment, to the new encampment on the Adrianople Road, where, however, a relapse carried him off on the 18th; and on the 9th, two cases occurred, both of which were fatal on the same day, one rapidly after seven hours, and the other after 14 hours' duration. The disease, however, "ceased on the Camp being removed a very short distance."

On the 17th, the Regiment marched back from Kara-Hassein to the vicinity of Varna, and encamped to southward of that town, near the Adrianople Road.

After the removal of the camp to the neighbourhood of Varna, two men were attacked by Cholera, of whom, one died on the 22d, after 27 hours' illness, and the other recovered and returned to duty. 19 cases of Fever occurred, of which 17 were returned as intermittent, and two as remittent, in type. The latter were admitted on the 20th and 22d, and ended fatally on the 25th and 31st.

In reference to this disease, the Surgeon reports:—"The Bowel Affections appear to be fast declining, and giving way to Fever, the type of which is the intermittent as a general rule, but the worst cases have been wanting in a complete intermission."

"The weather, during this month," reports the Surgeon, "has undergone a great change; the mornings and evenings are exceedingly cold, the mid-day is cool, and there is generally a refreshing breeze. The hot weather is fast leaving us, and the sky has been often overcast; but only a few showers of rain have fallen."

The total admissions during the month amounted to 66, or 22·6 per cent. of the strength, and the deaths to 11, or 3·7 per cent. of the strength.

September.—"During this month, the weather has been gradually becoming colder; and although when the sun shines in the middle of the day, it is warm and pleasant, yet the mornings and nights are bitterly cold; and there have been several days of rain."

On the 22d, the Corps "moved its tents to the beach of Varna Bay, preparatory to embarking, on the following day, for the Crimea." Previous to the embarkation of the Regiment, 10 men, who were unfit to accompany it, were placed on board a sick transport, for conveyance to the General Hospital at Scutari; "two of these were affected with Remittent Fever, in one of whom (the Hospital Serjeant), the disease was very severe, and attended with delirium; six suffered from extreme debility, caused by repeated attacks of Intermittent Fever, and the remaining two were affected with Acute Rheumatism; with the exception of these men, the whole of the Regiment was fit for service in the Crimea, and embarked on the 23d, on board three ships.

The admissions into Hospital, amounted to 48, or 17 per cent. of the strength, of which number, 27 were cases of Periodic Fever. One death occurred from Cholera in the General Hospital. No case of the disease appeared in the Camp during this month.

October.—At the end of September the Regiment embarked for the Crimea; and during the voyage across the Black Sea, the wind blew a heavy gale, "in which nearly

half the horses perished." The Regiment landed on the 4th of October, at Balaklava, and the tents were pitched in the "valley, outside the town. The men appeared improved in their general health, by the short sea voyage. The duty now became severe. 'Out-lying' and 'inlying' pickets allowed the men to have but few nights' rest; and they were, moreover, liable to be called out at night, on the appearance of the enemy; and were under arms and mounted every morning, an hour before day-break."

On the 25th, the Regiment was engaged at the battle of Balaklava, and lost two men, "who were struck by round shot and killed instantaneously;" while four officers and 10 men were wounded. Of the wounded officers, one "received a ball in the left leg, producing a bad compound comminuted fracture of both bones, several pieces of bone were removed at the first examination, and others subsequently, amounting in all to thirteen;" another was "injured by a conical ball passing through the integuments of the outside of the right-knee;" the third was wounded by "a conical bullet, at the top of the left shoulder, in which situation the ball lodged, and from whence it was removed;" and the fourth "received a conical musket ball through the under and fleshy part of the left thigh, without causing injury to any important vessel." All these officers, after receiving surgical treatment in the country, were invalided to England.

"The most severe injury amongst the wounded men happened to James Astlett, aged 19, who had the right humerus smashed by a round shot (32-lb.); and it became necessary to remove the arm from the shoulder-joint, the amputation was done immediately after the occurrence of the injury. He was sent to Scutari, where the stump soon united without a bad symptom." In another man, George Taylor, "a ball lodged in the abdomen, and two passed through the fleshy part of the right arm. He was sent to Scutari, and died" on the 14th November. "In all the others the injuries were flesh-wounds from minie-balls."

November.—"A few days after the battle of Balaklava, the Regiment proceeded to the heights, on the south-east of Sebastopol; and while there, the weather became wet, boisterous, and cold. The horses soon cut up the ground, and the camp and roads became a sea of mud. The men were now much in want of boots, shoes, and clothing; and in consequence of their feet becoming swollen, from being constantly wet, and having no change, they never took off their boots until they were completely worn through. The interior of the Hospital and tents was always wet, and the clothes of the troopers were scarcely ever dry." The ration-meat consisted of salt pork; and no vegetables could be procured. Notwithstanding, however, these adverse influences, the total admissions into Hospital only amounted to 53, or 19 per cent. of the strength; and no death occurred in the camp.

December.—In the beginning of the month, the Regiment removed its encampment to the southern slope of the elevated valley, which is situated between the villages of Kadikoi and Karani; and distant rather more than a mile from Balaklava. During the month, "the weather has been very variable, some days being mild, and others with piercing cold winds, rain, frost, and snow."

A good supply of warm clothing was issued during the month: on the 4th, 50 blankets; on the 5th, 200 Guernsey frocks, 200 flannel drawers, 200 pairs of socks, 200 pairs of worsted mitts, and 100 pairs of Turkish boots; and on the 27th, 50 flannel drawers, 50 pairs of socks, 100 comforters, 50 pairs of worsted mitts, and 20 sheep-skin coats.

Salt meat still continued to be issued to the Regiment; and the men "have been as long as three weeks without any fresh meat; and no vegetables were received previous to the middle of the month. Scurvy has accordingly made its appearance; and mostly all the cases are attended with Bowel Complaint; and the cases of Fever have all been of a low type."

By reference to the return, however, it appears that the admissions only amounted to 41, or 15 per cent. of the strength.

January 1855.—"The weather was very cold, and much snow fell. The thermometer has been as low as 15° during the day; but on the whole, the weather has been much finer than in the preceding month. There has been very little rain; and the ground is hardened by long-continued frost."

A further supply of warm clothing for the men, and bedding for the Hospital was obtained: 146 blankets, 150 Guernsey frocks, 150 flannel drawers, 150 pairs of socks, 100 comforters, 150 pairs of worsted mitts, 130 sheep-skin coats, 200 blue pea coats, 62 buffalo robes, and 100 fur caps, were issued during this month. "And towards the end, a wooden hut was erected for the Hospital, which was capable, on emergency, of containing 28 men; also boards and trestles, palliasses filled with straw, buffalo robes, blankets, &c., were supplied, which greatly added to the comfort of the sick, and afforded some chance for their successful treatment."

From the 4th, fresh meat was issued regularly; and from that day to the end of the month, 2,045lbs. of fresh, and 4,038lbs. of salt meat, were drawn by this Regiment. And fuel was issued by the Commissariat from the 1st of the month, "occasionally charcoal, generally wood; 1lb. of charcoal or 4lbs. of wood, per man."

The admissions decreased to 32, or 12 per cent. of the strength. The Surgeon reported:—"The prevailing diseases are Diarrhœa, Catarrhs, and Ulcers—the last having all the appearance of broken Chilblains, are generally situated on the toes, and are attributable to the bad condition of the men's boots."

February.—During the month, "the weather has been excessively cold, and snow and hail have fallen in abundance, but scarcely any rain; the prevailing wind has been from the north." The condition of the men was much improved; vegetables, fresh meat, and fuel were issued; lime-juice formed a portion of the troopers' ration; serviceable

ammunition boots and warm clothing were in full supply ; and the hutting of the Regiment was completed.

The admissions decreased to 18, or 9 per cent. of the strength ; and no case of Fever was admitted into the Field Hospital. Of the men admitted, six were affected with "Ulcers on the toes, produced by cold and wet, and the use of imperfect boots." Two deaths occurred in the Regimental Hospital ; one from Pneumonia, on the 14th ; the other from Diarrhœa, on the 17th.

March. — "The weather, during the month, was exceedingly variable, some days very cold and others very hot ; very little rain fell." The fresh meat issued to the men is reported to have been "of much better quality than it had previously been." Lime-juice, split peas, potatoes, onions, and rice were supplied ; and two men were selected from each troop to act as cooks.

The Hospital admissions further decreased to 12, or 6 per cent. of strength, of which cases, three were admitted for Remittent Fever, but not of a severe character, as in two instances the men were discharged to duty in a short time. Two men died in the Field Hospital, both on the 10th of the month ; one of these, an old soldier of 40 years of age, and 21 years' service, was "on the point of being 'invalided' as completely 'worn out ;' he caught cold in camp, and died from exhaustion on the 29th day of his illness ; the other had lately returned from Scutari, where he had been under treatment a long time for Rheumatism ; and on his re-admission into the Field Hospital, a metastasis to the membranes of the brain took place, which caused death on the 17th day."

"The duties, during the winter were severe. When not on picket, the men were engaged in carrying up provisions for the Infantry, through miles of mud ; bringing sick from the front to Balaklava ; carrying forage and wood for stables and huts. Latterly, the night duties became very severe, the men having only every alternate night off duty ; and it must be recollected, that a night cavalry picket is more severe than an ordinary night guard, as none of the men are allowed to lie down ; and when they return to camp, they are occupied the greater part of the day in cleaning their horses and accoutrements." There was, however, less sickness among the men of this Corps than of most of the other Cavalry Regiments. This comparative immunity from disease was attributed to the fact, "that more attention was paid to their messing ; also, that they were encouraged to spend their money in bread, preserved meat, and hams." Moreover, the Surgeon was "in the habit of purchasing soft bread for the men in Hospital from private funds, contributed by the officers and others." The Regiment consisted of men, who were "mostly of from three to fourteen years' service, with very few younger soldiers." And it appears now that the health of the oldest men generally broke down, especially those who had served in India.

The admissions and deaths in the Regimental Hospitals, must not, however, be taken as representing the entire sickness and mortality of the Regiment, as a large number of the sick were sent to Scutari. The extent and importance of this movement will be readily seen by reference to the following Table, which shows the number of men who died during each month, and the number who remained under treatment at the end of the month, during the winter:—

	December 1854.		January 1855.		February 1855.		March 1855.	
	In General Hospitals.							
	Died during the Month.	Remained under treatment at the end of the Month.	Died during the Month.	Remained under treatment at the end of the Month.	Died during the Month.	Remained under treatment at the end of the Month.	Died during the Month.	Remained under treatment at the end of the Month.
Number of Men of the 1st Dragoons	4	46	9	57	9	39	1	23

April, May, and June.—During these months, the Regiment was located in the same position as in previous months. The Surgeon remarks:—"The men live in well-ventilated and whitewashed wooden huts ; have fresh meat on alternate days ; plenty of vegetables, and occasionally fresh baked bread. The health of the men has been remarkably good, better than if they were in England, for at one time we had only two cases of Ulcerated Legs under treatment ; but latterly, as the sun became more powerful, Fever and Diarrhœa became prevalent. Two cases of Cholera have also come under treatment ; the first was admitted on the 10th, and the second on the 24th of June ; but both have recovered." One death occurred during this period ; the man died of Chronic Dysentery, on the 22d of April, in the Hospital at Scutari.

July.—"During the month, the strength of the Regiment has been increased by drafts from England, to the amount of 142 men ; a great number of these are weak and young boys." An increase is shown in the number of admissions which rose to 84, or 24 per cent. of the strength ; and of this number, 15 were admitted for Fever, 48 for Diarrhœa, and five for Cholera. Four deaths occurred, one from Diarrhœa on the 9th ; one from Cholera on the 13th ; another from Diarrhœa on the 22d ; and the last from Cholera on the 31st. "All the deaths, and mostly all the cases, have occurred amongst the

new arrivals. Three of the fatal cases occurred in very weakly men, who had been ill on the voyage out. One of the cases of Cholera occurred in a young lad, who had a severe attack of Acute Rheumatism. The pain and swelling of the joints, which had been severe, suddenly disappeared on the tenth day; and in a few hours afterwards, he was seized with Cholera, under which he gradually sank. A great many of the cases admitted as Diarrhœa, had choleraic symptoms, such as vomiting, cramps, and great prostration. The Fever cases have been principally Bilious Remittent."

August.—"The Regiment received an increase to its strength by a draft of 25 men; this detachment, like the two preceding ones, consisted chiefly of unformed weakly boys, who were quite unfit to stand the work and climate." A further increase occurred in the sickness; the admissions reached 107, or 29 per cent. of the strength, of which number, 44 came into Hospital for Fever, three for Cholera, 23 for Dysentery, and 30 for Diarrhœa; six deaths occurred in the month—four in the camp at Kadekoi: two from Fever on the 12th and 20th, and two from Cholera on the 21st and 29th; and two away from the Regiment, one from Diarrhœa on the 25th, and one from Fever on the 29th. The Surgeon reports:—"There is a tendency to Diarrhœa in all the cases; and in some instances choleraic symptoms. There is but little sickness amongst the old soldiers. One of the fatal cases of Fever terminated by Enteritis, the other with Choleraic Diarrhœa. In the two cholera cases, the men had been ill with Diarrhœa for some hours previously; and were in so low a state on admission, that they never rallied."

September.—"The Regiment received another reinforcement of 56 men, who were of a better description than those of the preceding drafts." In the early part of the month, 40 men were detached, on escort duty, at Miskomia, a village in the valley of Varnoutka. The admissions fell to 72, or 18 per cent. of the strength; of these cases, 25 were admitted for Fevers, four for Jaundice, four for Cholera, 22 for Dysentery, and 12 for Diarrhœa. Six deaths occurred; four in the Regimental Hospital, viz., one from each of the following diseases:—Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Apoplexy, and two in the General Hospitals from Cholera. "The cases of Fever, though fewer in number, are much more severe in character; and in almost every case, assume a typhoid character, complicated with cephalic and gastro-enteric symptoms. The case of Apoplexy occurred to an old soldier, who had been drinking hard for some weeks, and who had been confined in the guard-room for being drunk, where he was seized with Apoplexy."

In his quarterly report for the period from 1st July to 30th September, the Surgeon states:—"The sickness has been almost entirely confined to the men of the drafts, the old soldiers being very healthy. The huts occupied by the men are kept very clean; and the flooring has been raised, and charcoal and lime strewn beneath. Every attention is also paid to the men's personal cleanliness, and to the washing of their under clothing. Their duties are now light, and they are well fed and clothed."

October.—"The men of the drafts which have arrived this season, are beginning to improve in health and appearance." Forty-seven cases of sickness were admitted, and two men died during the month. "Both the fatal cases occurred to recruits, who were of weak constitutions; the one of Jaundice was of short duration, the patient became comatose shortly after admission, and continued so until his death. Only one case of Fever occurred amongst the men detached at Miskomia; the detachment at that village has rejoined Head-Quarters."

November and December.—About the 16th of November, the Regiment gave over its huts to the 11th Hussars, and embarked from Balaklava; it arrived at Scutari on the 19th, and disembarked on the following day. The men reached "their stables at 7 o'clock in the evening, and slept for the first three nights alongside their horses, as the ground was too damp for pitching the tents. On the 28th, they got into a wooden building appointed as barracks. The strength of the Regiment was increased by the addition of the dépôt at Scutari."

On leaving the Crimea three men, who were too ill to be moved with the Corps, were admitted into the Regimental Hospital of the 11th Hussars. Two of these men died,—one of Pneumonia, on the 23rd of November; the other of Chronic Dysentery, on the 13th of the following month.

The admissions in these months, amounted to 6 and 8 per cent. of the strength; and two deaths occurred at Scutari in December, one from Remittent Fever, on the 23d; the other from Diarrhœa, on the 24th.

January to April 1856.—The Regiment continued in an excellent sanitary condition, during the remaining months of its service in Turkey; and no death occurred amongst the men. The admissions amounted to 5, 3, 7, and 3 per cent. of the strength present in the month. The Veterinary Surgeon died on the 6th March at Scutari.

During the whole period of the Regiment's service in the East, 42 men died away from the Head-Quarters, viz., 11 from Fever, one from Pneumonia, 20 from disease of the Bowels, nine from Cholera, and one of gunshot wounds.

On the 13th May, the Corps embarked on board the "Orinoco" for England. It had proceeded on service with a strength of 19 officers and 294 men; and it was reinforced by 10 officers and 279 men. Of the 29 officers and 573 who served in the East, four officers and seven men were wounded in action, one man died of wounds, one officer and 80 men died of disease, 14 officers and 46 men were "invalided to England," one man deserted, and 15 men were finally "discharged the service." Of the latter, three had been severely wounded, one having suffered primary amputation at the right shoulder-joint, one had received an injury to left leg by a horse falling on him, two had lost portions of both feet from frost-bite, and nine were discharged for disease, and other disabilities.

1st ROYAL DRAGOONS.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date..	Month	June 1854.	July 1854.	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.	
Station		Varna.	Devna and Karasin.	Kara-Hassein.	Adrian-ople Rd.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	
Strength	Officers	8	17	18	17	17	17	19	13	15	15	12	14	
	Men	100	240	291	273	244	270	269	257	198	200	149	199	
Specific Disease.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Febris Intermittens	17	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
„ Com. Cont.	10	..	2	2	2	..	9	3	3	..	5	..
„ Remittens	2	2	2	..	9	3	3	..	5	..
Pneumonia	2	1
Catarrhus Acutus	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
Bronchitis	6	1
Hepatitis Acuta
Icterus	1	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis
Dysenteria Acuta
„ Chronica
Diarrhoea	19	..	32	..	13	..	42	2	40	..	25	..
Colica
Hæmorrhoids	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia
Dyspepsia	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apoplexia
Paralysis
Epilepsia
Cholera Spasmodica	9	8	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto in General Hospital	2	1	2	1	6	3	4	2	..	..
Rheumatismus Acutus	3	..	2	..	1	1	..	2	..	2
„ Chronicus	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lumbago
Phlegmon et Abscessus	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	..	..
Ulcus	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	6	..
Fistula in Ano
Syphilis Primitiva	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Consecutiva	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcus Penis
Bubo
Gonorrhœa
Hernia Humoralis
Stricture Urethræ	1	..	..
Luxatio
Subluxatio	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Valvus Scloporum	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Incisum
Contusio	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Fractura	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambustio	1	..	..	..
Punitus	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Scorbutus
Morbi Oculorum	1	..	..
Morbi Cutis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cynanche	1	..	..	..
Cephalalgia
Morbi Varii	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	..	47	..	66	11	48	1	70	10	53	2	41	..

Deaths, from 24th June, 1854, to 30th April, 1856.

June 1855.	July 1855.	August 1855.	Sept. 1855.	Oct. 1855.	Nov. 1855.	Dec. 1855.	Jan. 1856.	Feb. 1856.	March 1856.	April 1856.	Died in General Hospitals during the War.	Total Admitted.	Total Died.
Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea and Scutari.	Scutari.	Scutari.	Scutari.	Scutari.	Scutari.			
14	14	16	18	18	18	12	16	15	12	14			
198	340	363	393	390	429	435	422	422	416	415			
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
5	5	7	1	1	1	2	7	3	3	3	9	80	21
2	10	27	2	24	1	3	1	1	1	1	12	119	12
1					1	1	1	1	2	2	1	6	3
					1	1	1	1	9	9		31	1
				4	2	1	1	1	1	1		1	
					1	2	1	1	1	1		10	1
	4	23	22	1	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
11	48	30	12	1	11	7	2	4	2	1	12	57	7
	1	1			1	2	1	1	2	1		332	20
1						2	2		1			5	
												3	
												2	
			1	1			2					1	1
								1				2	
2	5	2	4	2	1							22	13
												18	9
	1			2	1				1			17	2
								1				1	
3	4	2		1	3	2	1		5	2		33	
	1				6		1		1	2		39	
												1	
	1	1						1	1			9	
												1	
												1	
												1	
						1						2	
		1										1	
												2	
												1	
												8	
						1						1	
1		2			1	2			3	1		17	
												3	
	1		1	1	1							9	9
				1	1	4	5	1	1			13	13
						2			1			4	4
								1		2		4	4
1	2							1				3	
						3						2	
												6	
27	84	107	72	47	28	35	22	17	30	13	33	901	81

2ND DRAGOONS.

THE 2nd Dragoons, after 38 years' service at home, proceeded from Nottingham (where it was quartered for some time previously) and embarked—18 officers and 299 men—at Liverpool, for service in the Crimea, on the 25th of July, 1854; on the 8th of the following month the Corps arrived at Scutari (one man having been drowned during the voyage, on the 4th of August, at Malta), and the following day it disembarked at Kullali, on the southern entrance of the Bosphorus.

August.—While the Regiment remained at Kullali it occupied the Turkish Cavalry Barracks, and enjoyed good health; but though the admissions were, to a great extent, limited to a few cases of Fever and Diarrhoea, one case of Spasmodic Cholera occurred towards the end of the month, and proved fatal in September.

September.—On the 22nd of the month the 2nd Dragoons embarked on board the "Himalaya," and on the 24th it landed at the river Katcha, joining the Allied Army at the time it was engaged in executing the flank movement on Balaklava. On the following day the Regiment came into collision with the enemy at the affair of "Mackenzie's Farm," and "succeeded in capturing a quantity of baggage, ammunition, stores, &c.; also in destroying and capturing a portion of the rear-guard of Prince Menchikoff's army, and without having sustained any loss;" and on the 26th it bivouacked on the plain in front of Balaklava.

The high sanitary condition of the Regiment which obtained in August suffered during this month serious interruption. In the former, the total number of cases treated amounted only to 14, but in September the admissions into Hospital numbered 120. The disease which prevailed most generally was Diarrhoea, of which 92 instances were presented; and the nature of the affection in the majority of cases was announced in the fact, that its appearance was coincident with the occurrence of Cholera, of which three cases were admitted among the men and one among the officers, and proved fatal within the space of twenty-four hours from the period of attack.

October.—During this month, observes Dr. Brush, the Regiment was "encamped in the valley of Balaklava, close to the town; the unhealthy site of this position, the noxious effluvia (arising from half-buried offal, dead horses lying exposed on the ground in the vicinity of the camp—and the filth accumulated from men and horses), and the harassing duties which devolved upon the men, have contributed to render Diarrhoea and Fever the prevalent diseases. In many instances, however, the Diarrhoea was identical with Cholera in its early stage, and the dejections were choleraic, though unaccompanied by Spasms."

"On the 25th the Regiment took a prominent part in the action in front of Balaklava (when the Russian Army attempted to force our position), and defeated and utterly routed a large body of Cavalry which had attacked and surrounded it, in the proportion of three to one. After this feat of arms, the Corps was led into a cross-fire of the enemy's batteries, having been ordered up to the support of the Light Cavalry Brigade in its memorable but disastrous charge. On this occasion it sustained some severe loss, the wounds inflicted having been nearly all of a serious nature, and caused by round-shot, shell, grape, and rifle-balls. The loss of the Regiment in this action amounted to 4 officers wounded, and 2 men killed and 54 wounded—several of whom subsequently died of their wounds. The three first men who fell were mortally wounded by rifle-balls, in covering the retreat of the Turks from the redoubts; and of the whole number, 48 passed through my hands and were attended to in the Field Hospital, the remainder having been removed to the General Hospital at Balaklava. During the evening of the battle, and on the day following, the wounded (with the exception of those whose wounds were dressed on the field and returned to their duty) were embarked on board ship, and sent down to the General Hospital at Scutari."

The number of cases received into Hospital was still greater than in the preceding month, and amounted to 145; but while the proportion of cases of Diarrhoea subsided very considerably, 22 instances of Fever, 9 of Dysentery, 54 of wounds, and 7 of Cholera, were presented. Of the latter, the Surgeon remarks:—"The cases of Cholera were of the same malignant character as heretofore, and all except one (the subject of which passed safely, but with difficulty, through the stage of Consecutive Fever), proved fatal."

November.—After the battle of Balaklava, and for some days previous to that event, the Regiment changed ground very frequently, and the sick were much inconvenienced by these numerous movements, as there was great difficulty in obtaining the necessary means of conveyance. In the early part of this month, however, the Corps was removed from the valley of Balaklava to the heights above Sebastopol.

With reference to this encampment Surgeon Brush remarks:—"The portion of ground here allotted to the 'Greys' was found to be so rocky that they could neither pitch their tents nor picket their horses, but on the day subsequent to their arrival they were ordered to take up a position towards the front of the line, where a holding was obtained for the tent pegs and

picket posts;" and further reports:—"It was in contemplation, after the storm of the 14th, and days of incessant rain, to move the camp still further from our resources, but the proceeding was deferred on the representation of the officer in medical charge of the Cavalry Division, and the surface-ground was allowed to dry." Subsequently a fine day was taken advantage of to occupy the position alluded to; but Dr. Brush, adverting to the distance from which the supplies were now derived, and the hardships to which the Regiment was exposed, states that the men became unhealthy—that Scurvy, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Fever attacked them, and that the seeds of disease were engendered, and became subsequently developed in those, who still struggled on, and continued to perform their duty.

During this month 96 cases were admitted into Hospital; but although the number received under treatment under the head of Affections of the Bowels declined to 33, yet Fever became a still more prevalent disease; and the reduced health of the men, and the injurious effects of constant exposure to wet and cold, are attested in the circumstance that 15 cases of Dropsy of the feet and ankles were returned, and that an instance of Scurvy and a few cases of Scorbutic Ulcers were admitted. Dr. Brush, referring to the cases of Dropsy, observes:—"The affection has been almost entirely confined to the feet and ankles, and in no instance has the head or face been implicated;" and he attributes the complaint to the men having been constantly for days exposed to wet, while they were unable to take off their boots at night. Three cases of Cholera occurred during this month, one in the Regimental Hospital, which ended favourably, and two in General Hospital, one of which terminated fatally.

December.—The Regiment remained on the heights before Sebastopol till the beginning of December, when, owing to the inclemency of the weather, and the considerable losses both in men and horses which had been sustained, it was ordered down to the sheltered valley close to the village of Kadekoi. The duties which now devolved upon the men were, the carriage of provisions to the front, the conveyance of sick to Balaklava, and towards the end of the month the construction of stables for the horses. The prevailing diseases during the month were Fever and the Fluxes; the cases of the former were less numerous, and many of them were of an intermittent character; while the Affections of the Bowels presented less of the choleraic element, and were more often presented as Scorbutic Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Only two cases of Cholera occurred (one of which proved fatal in forty-one hours); and the instances of Dropsy received under treatment did not exceed eight in number. Three deaths were recorded in the Regimental Hospital, one the result of Dysentery, one of Acute Catarrh, and one of Cholera; but it is stated that eight fatal cases occurred among the men who had, during the previous month, been sent to Scutari.

January.—The rations of the troops were of a somewhat better kind than they had received during the two previous months, and vegetables and fresh meat were occasionally supplied, and the duties of the men were not of a very arduous nature. The health of the soldier had, however, only now begun to exhibit in full measure, the extent to which it was compromised by the hardships and difficulties he had so long endured; and though a considerable decrease was noticed in the number of admissions, 5 deaths took place, viz., 2 from Fever, 2 from Dysentery and Diarrhœa, and one from Acute Rheumatism; while 3 cases were received into Hospital under the head of Scurvy.

February.—In the early part of the month a hut was erected for the accommodation of the sick, and towards its termination, the hutting of the whole Regiment was nearly completed; henceforward, the soldier was provided with almost every comfort that he could desire, and accordingly, his sanitary condition continued for a time one of steady and progressive improvement. During the month, disease declined greatly in prevalence, and thirty cases only were received under treatment; but although two cases of Diarrhœa were presented, both proved fatal; and of the few instances of Fever which occurred, some assumed a Low Typhoid form, and one ended fatally. Moreover, Scurvy still was occasionally observed, and Catarrh was even more prevalent than in the preceding month.

March.—The conditions of the service underwent still further improvement in this month, and the climate lost nearly all its winter severity, and disease in consequence assumed a less serious character; for although Fever acquired somewhat increased prevalence, the cases were of a mild description; and it appears that while three deaths occurred, one from Diarrhœa and two from Catarrhal Affections, all were the result of disease contracted during the preceding months.

April.—Dr. Brush, writing in this month observes:—"The men are all now hutted, with the exception of a few who are still under tents, and the sick are accommodated in two huts, each capable of containing 20 men. A large commodious hospital kitchen has also been built of wood, and kitchens for the use of troops, in which the men can cook without exposure;" and adds, "the ventilation of these huts, as well as of those for the Regiment, consists of a door and one window at each extremity, but air-holes have also been made through the doors, as also above and below the windows." The health of the Regiment had now reached a very high standard; the number of admissions did not exceed 22. No death was recorded; and while the number of cases of Fever declined to 11, there was not a single instance of Diarrhœa and Dysentery received into Hospital, and Catarrhal Affections had all but entirely disappeared.

May.—The great immunity from disease, noticed in the preceding month, continued still the gratifying and characteristic feature, and the men preserved the condition of sanitary excellence to which they had lately attained. Twenty-five cases were admitted into Hospital, ten of which were instances of a mild form of Intermittent Fever; the unsatisfactory and suspicious fact was, however, presented, that although only two cases of Diarrhœa occurred, one evinced a tendency to merge into Cholera.

June.—The choleraic character of Diarrhœa, noticed towards the termination of May, became still more clearly expressed, while the affection itself acquired greater prevalence, and Cholera once more appeared in the Regiment. Of the total number of cases admitted into Hospital, eighteen were instances of Diarrhœa, and five of Cholera: of the latter, four proved fatal—three within twenty-four hours from the appearance of the pathomonomic symptoms, and one at the expiration of five days.

July.—A draft of 109 men joined the Regiment on the 14th, and of 19 men on the 31st of the month, and the Surgeon reports:—"The sick list received a considerable accession after the arrival of these recruits from England, though few of the fresh admissions were of a serious nature." The most prevalent disease during the month was Diarrhœa, of which, thirty-five cases (one fatal) are returned; and Fever "of the Intermittent and Common Continued Type, accompanied with more or less hepatic derangement, and bilious diarrhœa," of which, twenty-nine cases (one fatal) occurred. Two cases of Cholera only occurred, but both had a fatal issue in less than twelve hours from the invasion of the disease.

August.—The Regiment was again reinforced this month on the 16th, by a draft of 30 men, and on the 18th of 29 men, and again the number of admissions into Hospital exhibited an increase, 136 cases having been received into Hospital, or a proportion of 38·6 per cent. of strength:—"The large augmentation in the number of sick (observes the Surgeon) is to be attributed to the arrival of recent drafts from England, consisting of young boys, imperfectly drilled, and deficient in stamina, who were sent to this country during the intensity of the summer heats;" and adds, "many of these lads are, in my opinion, unfit for the service, and, besides having to go through the ordinary duties of a Dragoon, have extra drills to perform; instead of proving efficient soldiers, these recruits will, I believe, for some time to come, serve only to encumber our Hospitals; of 44 sick in Hospital, four-fifths are recruits, though the sanitary condition of the old soldiers is remarkably good." The prevalent diseases were still Diarrhœa and Fever; of the former 47, and of the latter 37 cases, were admitted. Two deaths were recorded during the month, both from Cholera; one within a period of ten hours, and the other of three days from the invasion of the disease.

September.—During this month the number of admissions declined to 79, and the Surgeon expresses his opinion, that "on the whole, the health of the troops had somewhat improved." Several of the cases returned under the head of Intermittent Fever, subsequently, however, assumed the typhoid type, and it is stated that, in all the fatal instances, three in number, head symptoms supervened, though, in one of them, death was the result of the exhaustion induced by numerous bed-sores. Moreover, the cases of Diarrhœa were of an obstinate nature, all being connected with derangement of the biliary functions, while a large proportion of them alternated with attacks of Intermittent Fever, so that "it was difficult to determine on admission of the patient, whether he was labouring under Diarrhœa or Intermittent Fever." On the 27th of the month, a reinforcement of forty-six men joined the Corps.

October and November.—The sanitary condition of the Regiment exhibited a still more marked improvement during these months, and although the cases admitted were nearly as numerous as in September, they assumed a less severe character, and were more frequently of a local nature. One fatal case was recorded in October, under the head of Diarrhœa, the subject of which was a serjeant, of weak constitution, who had a little time before arrived from Scutari. An instance of Cholera was also observed, which, however, ended favourably; and in November, six cases of the disease were presented among the men of the Regiment at Scutari, three of which proved fatal.

December.—The Regiment was removed from the Crimea during this month, and accompanied that portion of the Cavalry which proceeded to take up winter-quarters at Scutari. The officer, in medical charge of the Regiment, adverting to the nature of the accommodation which was prepared for the troops at this latter place, reports:—"The Cavalry Barracks are situated on a hill, about a mile south of the town, and are much exposed to the western breezes from the Sea of Marmora. The Barracks are of a quadrangular form, built of wood, partly roofed with tiles and partly with zinc; the stables are good, but the men's huts are very indifferent, having been constructed in a very hurried manner. There are also several large cook-houses in the Barracks, offering every facility for the proper cooking of the rations. The sick of the Division are all treated in the General Hospital, which is a brick building of great extent, situated on a promontory above the Sea of Marmora, between the Cavalry Barracks and the town of Scutari; the wards are large, lofty, and well ventilated. On the ground floor is situated a commodious

cook-house, and a large Turkish bath ;” and he adds, “ this may be considered a very perfect model of what a military Hospital ought to be ; and the sick enjoy every attention and comfort that can be desired.” After the arrival of the Regiment at Scutari, the men continued to enjoy the excellent state of health to which they had lately attained ; Fever and Affections of the Bowels subsided considerably in prevalence, and a large proportion of the cases were of a local nature, while no death was recorded. The Medical Officer reports :—“ On the arrival of the Regiment from the Crimea, ‘ mange ’ appeared amongst the horses to a very great extent, and almost every man who was engaged in attending a horse suffering from that affection, became affected with an eruptive disease of the skin ; which, however, very soon yielded to the daily use of warm baths, the internal and external use of sulphur.”

January to June.—During the six months embraced between January and June 1856, the Regiment preserved its high sanitary state, and only one death occurred during the period, and, with the exception of a few cases of Catarrh, which were presented in January and February, and occasional instances of Fever, throughout, the affections were chiefly of a local kind. On the 19th of June, the Regimental Hospital was closed, and the Regiment having embarked on board ship, returned to England.

During the period the 2nd Dragoons served in the East, the number of cases admitted into Hospital, amounted to 1,374, viz. :—290 for Fever, 76 for Diseases of the Lungs, 476 for Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, chiefly Diarrhoea and Dysentery, 31 for Cholera, 26 for Rheumatism, 130 for Ulcers, &c., 145 for Wounds and Injuries, 18 for Scurvy, 50 for Affections of the Skin, and the remainder from other diseases. While the number of deaths amounted to 86, viz. :—16 the result of Fever, 5 of Diseases of the Lungs, 30 of Affections of the Bowels, 21 of Cholera, 6 of Wounds, and the remainder of other diseases ; 38 of these deaths having occurred in the Regimental Hospital, and 48 in General Hospitals. The strength of the Regiment on embarkation was, as already stated, 299, and the reinforcements received during the war amounted to 345 ; and it appears, that 86 deaths were recorded from disease and wounds, 2 men were killed in action, and 54 men were invalided to England while the Regiment remained on active service, and that 40 men were discharged on account of disease or disability contracted during the war.

2ND DRAGOONS.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date..	Month .. Year ..	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.	June 1855.	July 1855.
Station		Kulalie.	Kulalie and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.
Strength {	Officers ..	18	16	15	15	16	16	14	14	12	13	14	15
	Men	298	281	231	224	203	182	181	174	147	187	191	310
Specific Disease.		Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.
Febris Intermittens ..	2	..	..	..	17	14	7	8	15	11	10	9	19
„ Com. Cont.	22	11	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	9
„ Remittens	2
„ Typhus
Pleuritis
Pneumonia
Phthisis Pulmonalis
Catarrhus Acutus ..	1	..	2	..	1	4	3	10	9	2	1	..	2
„ Chronicus
Bronchitis
Dyspnœa	1	..	..	..	..
Icterus	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysenteria Acuta	3	9	5	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	5
„ Chronica
Diarrhœa	4	92	47	25	31	27	1	2	1	..	2	18	35
Colica	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Obstipatio	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Hernia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyspepsia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Delirium Tremens	1	..	..
Cholera Spasmodica ..	1	2	3	5	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	5	4
Ditto General Hospital	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumat. Acutus	2	5	4	1	1	..	..	1	1
„ Chronicus
Lumbago	1	..	..	..
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..	1	3	3	7	6	4	3	3	2	3	2	13	..
Paronychia	1	..	..
Ulcus	2	4	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Fistula	1	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis Primitiva	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
„ Consecutiva ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcus Penis
Bubo	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Gonorrhœa	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Verruce and Condylomata
Hernia Humoralis
Stricture	2	..	..	..
Diabetes
Luxatio	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
Subluxatio	15	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vulnus Scloporum	35	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
„ Incisum
Contusio	5	3	..	..	3	..	1	1	2	..	9	..
Fractura	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ambustio
Amputatio
Punitus	1	..	5	1	2	..	1	2	..	2	..
Gelatio	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scorbutus	1	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Morbi Oculorum	1	..	..	2
Morbi Cutis	1	..
Cynanche	1	..	1	..	3	..
Contractura	15	8	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
Dropsy
Drowned	2	..	..	..	..
Observatio
Total	14	120	3	145	6	96	2	86	3	65	5	30	4

Deaths, from 10th August, 1854, to 19th June, 1856.

[6

August 1855.		Sept. 1855.		Oct. 1855.		Nov. 1855.		Dec. 1855.		Jan. 1856.		Feb. 1856.		March 1856.		April 1856.		May 1856.		June 1856.		Died in General Hospitals during the War.	Total Admitted.		Total Died.		
Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Scutari.		Scutari.		Suri.		Scutari.		Scutari.		Scutari.		Scutari.		Scutari.			By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	
20		15		16		15		17		16		14		15		15		15		14							
352		392		359		339		428		419		407		404		400		400		280							
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.						
25	12	15	2	17	1	14	1	1	1	7	4	7	1	4	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	209 77 3 1	290	8	16	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5			7		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	76	5			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	56	476	30			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	31	16	21		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	26	1	2		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2				2	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	
18	4	4	8	6	7	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	106	130	52	3		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	
3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	52	1	6		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4				4	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	8	3			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	24	24	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	9	18	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	49	40	2	3	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	40	2	3		
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				1	
136	2	79	3	79	1	52	3	51	1	62	1	45	1	33	1	24	1	17	1	7	1	44	1,376	1,376	86	86	

4TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

THE 4th Light Dragoons returned to England, after many years' service in the East Indies, in the year 1842, and, having served twelve years at home, the Corps—20 officers and 299 men—embarked, on the 19th July, at Plymouth, on board the steamer "Simla," and proceeded on active service to the East. No serious accident occurred during the voyage, though there was one case of dislocation at the shoulder-joint (caused by a fall from a horse-box), which was reduced in the usual manner. The Regiment, having enjoyed good health, arrived at Varna on the 2nd of August, and encamped on "Galata Point," to the south side of Varna Bay, and on ground which had been under cultivation; though the locality was not of a nature to give rise to noxious exhalations. The duties which here devolved upon the men were the usual drills and regimental guards; each soldier was allowed ten nights in bed, and, as the dews were heavy, and commenced to fall immediately after sunset, the men were directed to wear their cloaks while on guard at night. Notwithstanding the apparently favourable conditions now detailed, the sanitary state of the corps experienced serious interruption immediately after its arrival in Bulgaria. 180 cases of disease were admitted during the month. Diarrhoea became almost universal, and 130 instances of this affection were received under treatment, while Cholera appeared in an epidemic form among the troops. The first case of this disease which occurred, proved fatal on the 5th of the month, and the subject of it was a soldier who was attached as a servant to Lord Lucan's staff. On the 9th, another case was admitted, which proved fatal in six hours and three-quarters. A third case occurred on the 11th, which ended fatally in sixteen hours. On the 14th three more cases were recorded, all of which had a favourable issue. No other instance of the disease was now presented until the 19th, when another case, having a fatal termination in seventeen hours and a-half, occurred. From this date the pestilence for the present subsided, but one case, which terminated in recovery, was admitted on the 26th, and another on the 30th, which proved fatal in thirty-four hours. During this outbreak of Cholera, it is stated that the men assailed by the pestilence were generally those who had been in the town of Varna immediately before, and it is added that some were attacked by the disease while the wind continued to blow from the direction of Varna.

September.—On the 2nd of this month the Regiment again embarked on board the "Simla" at Varna, and proceeded to Old Fort, where it landed on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, and thence marched towards Sebastopol. During this march the men were unprovided with tents, and were obliged to bivouac night after night without any other covering than a cloak or blanket, and the exposure to the heavy dews thus incurred, together with the fatiguing duties performed during the day under a hot sun, caused considerable sickness, the most serious cases of disease being transferred on board ship, as opportunity presented. On reference to the return it appears, that although the number of admissions into Hospital amounted only to 94, or little more than one-half that of the preceding month, the reduction occurred exclusively under the head of Diarrhoea (for cases of which there was little hospital accommodation available at this time), and that 13 cases of Fever were recorded, and 29 of Cholera, the former representing an increase of 11, and the latter an increase of 18, as compared with August.

Most of the cases of Cholera occurred during the voyage from Varna to the Crimea, and no instance of the disease was presented after the 24th of the month. Of the total treated—viz., 29, 21 died, and five of the deaths were recorded on the passage to the Crimea, one in the Field Hospital at Varna, and the remainder on board the hospital transports, to which the cases were transferred.

October.—"The 4th Light Dragoons encamped near Sebastopol towards the end of September." On the 14th of October, the Regiment was moved down to the plain of Balaklava, where it joined the other Regiments of the Light Brigade. On the 25th of the month it took part in the action of Balaklava, in which engagement two officers and 16 men were killed, one officer and 22 men wounded, and 19 men were taken prisoners; and on the 28th it was moved up with the Light Cavalry Brigade to the heights within the entrenchments on the plateau, whence, on the 2nd of November, it changed ground "to the rear of the 2nd Division at Inkermann." The duties on which the Regiment was employed were pickets, "line-guards," and daily journeys to Balaklava and the neighbourhood for forage, but the men enjoyed three nights off duty. The rations were chiefly salt, and no additional clothing was received. The number of admissions during the month amounted to 150, but the increase thus evident was determined more by the fact that the Regimental Hospital was now once more opened, than by any marked deterioration in the health of the troops. The cases of Fever were, however, still more numerous than in the preceding month, and one death was referred to that affection, while 10 cases of Dysentery were also admitted, one of which proved fatal. Moreover, Cholera had not yet disappeared, and six instances of the disease were received under treatment, four of which had a fatal issue. Of the cases returned under the head of Wounds, many were severe. It was found necessary in two instances to resort to amputation, while

in several cases balls were extracted and splints applied; all the wounded, "after having received the necessary care and attention, were sent on board ship" for further treatment.

November.—The weather, during the latter part of this month, was wet for days continuously, and the men were crowded in bell-tents, and "lay on the bare ground, their only covering being a cloak and blanket." No fuel was issued, and the soldier was unable to dry his boots or clothes (the former of which shrank, and became too small for the feet), the water supply was distant from the camp, and personal ablution was in consequence entirely neglected; moreover, the clothing of the men was infested with vermin, and, as the kits had been left on board ship, and no change of clothing was at hand, this loathsome state was unavoidable. Scurvy now began to make its appearance, and affected all more or less. Men, who were healthy and stout hitherto, now began to crowd the hospital tents, but there was no other diet obtainable than that upon which they had been living, and, consequently, little or no improvement took place. Fresh meat or vegetables were never seen, and lime-juice could not be procured. The rations were not supplied regularly, and sometimes did not arrive till late in the evening. The fuel was grubbed out of the ground, and the coffee was issued in a raw state. The hospital bedding, marquees, &c., were not yet recovered from the transports, and the sick were compelled to remain in the same state of wretchedness as the men at duty.

Pickets "line guards" and "turning out" one hour before daybreak, comprised the daily duties, but the men were off duty seven nights out of eight. The health of the Regiment, while exposed to the hard conditions thus reported by Dr. Kendall, continued tolerably good; and although the men lost both strength and flesh, there was yet an absence of serious disease to any extent, the number of admissions declined to 98, and only three deaths were recorded: the instances of Fever did not amount to more than three in number, none of which proved fatal; and although 47 cases of the Fluxes were received under treatment, none of them had a fatal issue; two cases of Cholera were, however, returned (one of them fatal), and eight cases, of Scurvy, while instances of Rheumatism and Scorbutic Ulcers became more prevalent. On the 5th of the month, the Regiment was present at the battle of Inkermann, in which one man was killed and two wounded; of the two latter, one suffered from a fracture of the lower jaw caused by a grape-shot, which struck his sword, while at the slope, and drove it against the side of his face and head, bending it at a right angle; the other was struck by a round-shot on the outer side of the right thigh, which shattered the bone in an extensive manner, and he died in hour after amputation had been performed.

December.—On the 2nd of this month, the Regiment was moved down to the valley north-west of Balaklava, and overlooking the village of Kadekoi, and some of the sick walked down from the plateau to the new encampment ground, while the remainder of the patients were detained until transport had been procured. The position here occupied by the Corps was "much sheltered by the hills, which almost entirely surrounded it. There was a good well in the neighbourhood, and one or two springs," and the troops were well supplied with water for the purposes of ablution and cooking. The principal duties consisted in "pickets" and carrying provisions to the "front"; the rations of the men in the ranks were comprised chiefly of biscuit and salt meat, and the latter was soaked forty-eight hours previous to being boiled, with great advantage, but fresh meat was procured for the sick almost invariably. The valises were recovered in the beginning of the month, and small twigs and branches were used between the ground and the blankets on which the sick lay. "The weather," reports Dr. Kendall, "was particularly cold and wet; to this circumstance was attributable the large number of cases of Diarrhœa;" and adds, "the treatment was rendered very unsatisfactory on account of the appearance of Scurvy, and the deficiency of hospital accommodation, fresh provisions, comforts, &c., and I deemed it advisable to issue lime-juice to the men at duty, mixed with their rum."

The number of cases of Scurvy admitted amounted to nine, and there were twenty-one cases of Abscesses and Ulcers, chiefly of the Scorbutic variety, but the return nevertheless presents a considerable reduction in the number of cases treated, for 78 men only were admitted into Hospital; and while there was a slight increase of Pulmonary Complaints, and two deaths were recorded from Diarrhœa, Rheumatic Affections were much less numerous than in the preceding month.

January 1855.—Warm clothing was issued to the men during this month, and they were relieved from "pickets" at night, and enjoyed ten nights off duty; moreover, fresh potatoes and fresh meat were supplied more frequently, and a marquee was procured for the use of the sick; as a consequence of these improved conditions, the number of cases admitted into Hospital declined from 78 in December to 33 in this month; the reduction thus apparent occurred under every class of disease, except Pulmonary and Rheumatic Affections, and only one case of Fever, eleven of Affections of the Bowels, three of Ulcers, and five of Scorbutus (the latter having lost much of their former severity) were recorded; one death, however, took place from Diarrhœa, and two cases of Frost-bite, one of which was of a grave nature, were received under treatment.

February.—The weather during this month was very trying to the constitution, and the alternations of temperature were very sudden and frequent. Catarrhal Affections became accordingly more numerous, and were in some cases severe in character, though none proved

fatal; moreover, although the total admissions did not exceed those of the preceding month, two of the five cases treated for Diarrhœa had a fatal issue, and one death occurred under the head of Cephalalgia, the subject of which is stated to have been in a critical state towards the termination of January; further, Scurvy presented itself in five fresh instances of the affection.

March.—"The prevailing winds were from the south and south-west, and the weather was particularly fine and dry, and the health of the men has materially improved since last report: the number of admissions have diminished by ten, and the cases were of a less severe character." Several instances, however, of Fever were received under treatment, one of which proved fatal, and "the patients in Hospital who were debilitated from other diseases, nearly all had slight attacks of Fever of a remittent character."

April.—Dr. Kendall (writing in April 1855), reports:—"The men are lodged in five of the wooden huts lately sent from England, but the officers, with one or two exceptions, still remain in tents. The Hospital establishment consists of one wooden hut, one marquee, and two bell tents; there is a good place for cooking,—the earth has been dug out, and the space—so made—covered in, the orderlies are thus at all times protected from the weather. The rations consist of one pound of salt pork or beef, one pound of biscuit; as opportunities occur, fresh meat and vegetables are issued, but not sufficiently often, and I am of opinion that the health of the men would be most materially improved if fresh rations were more frequently issued (at least three times weekly), and preserved and fresh vegetables and rice made daily items of the mess; if the men had been better lodged, clothed, and fed, disease would have been less frequent, for I consider that the want of transport, warm clothing, good tents or huts, and proper nourishing food and fuel have been the main causes of the miseries experienced by the army at large during the past winter; and the habitual cheerfulness of the British soldier returned, and his health visibly improved as these essentials to existence were obtained." On the 2nd of the month a detachment of 48 men was sent to Scutari, which did not again join the Regiment until the 13th of May, and on the 23rd of the month a draft, consisting of one officer and seventeen men arrived at the Head-Quarters of the Corps.

The number of cases admitted during the month amounted only to seventeen, no death was recorded; and while the excellent sanitary condition to which the Regiment had attained was thus attested, the cases of Fever, which represented nearly one-half of the admissions, are reported to have been of a mild character, and to have assumed either the intermittent or remittent type.

May.—In this month rain fell heavily, the admissions into Hospital became more numerous, twenty-nine cases were received under treatment, and it is observed that while the instances of Fever declined in prevalence, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, which had been entirely absent from the return of the previous month, presented themselves in five cases: no death, however, occurred during the month.

June.—The duties of the men were of an ordinary description, and they were now able to procure ten nights in bed; and on the 15th of the month 68 men joined the Regiment from England.

Assistant Surgeon Cullen, writing in April 1856, reports:—"A supply of fresh meat, more or less abundant, has been obtained. In April 1855 it was issued at least twice a-week; and from June onwards, with trifling exception, from five to six times a-week, and bread likewise was regularly issued about five times a-week, except when the Regiment remained at Eupatoria, when biscuits only were supplied."

On the 15th of the month, 68 men joined the Regiment from England:—"Sickness greatly increased and the Hospital was filled with young soldiers." The number of cases received under treatment amounted to 71; 21 of which were instances of fever, "of a mild character," 29 of "simple Bowel Complaint," 5 of Cholera, and 16 of other diseases.

Adverting to the appearance of Cholera in the Regiment, the Surgeon observes:—"On the 9th of May a letter was written by Dr. Kendall, respecting the killing of cattle and the burying of the offal in the immediate neighbourhood of the camp of the 4th Light Dragoons. This caused the practice to be discontinued. About two weeks after this letter was written, the Land Transport had their tents pitched on the spot, and immediately around where the slaughtering had taken place. On the second or third day there was a fatal case of Cholera, and this disease was virulent for some time in that corps. The first case of Cholera in the 4th Light Dragoons occurred on the 3rd of June; the fatal cases in the Regiment, four in number, took place, without an exception, when the wind blew from the camp of the Land Transport Corps, and immediately before or after a thunder-storm. I must add, the men of the Land Transport Corps were principally Maltese, and most filthy in their habits."

July.—A draft of one officer and 55 men joined the Regiment on the 6th of the month, and one officer and 25 men on the 14th of the month. The duties of the Regiment were of the ordinary character; but one squadron was ordered to Baidar, where it remained till the 13th of August. The admissions increased during the month more than twofold, and amounted to

175—a number which was only exceeded on one former occasion—the month of August 1854—since the Regiment left England on active service. Dr. Cullen remarks:—"The weather, during the early part of the month, was extremely hot and dry; but during the latter portion of it there has been rain almost daily, frequently accompanied by storms of thunder and lightning. These changes," he adds, "have materially influenced the number of admissions." And it appears from the return, that of the cases received into Hospital, 31 were instances of Fever, 103 of Diseases of the Bowels (Diarrhœa and Dysentery), and 9 of Cholera. Further, it is stated, that of the 175 men who were admitted, 150 were recruits who had arrived from England during the two or three previous months; and 25 only men of long service in the country; that of the deaths recorded—nine in number—six were the result of Cholera (four among the young, and two among the old soldiers), while three occurred as an effect of Fever (two among recruits and one among the old soldiers); the subject of the latter being a Sergeant-Major, who had fever very severely the previous year at Varna; during this and the preceding month two-thirds of a pint of porter was issued to each man daily, as a substitute for the mid-day ration of rum.

August.—The prevalence and mortality of disease again subsided during this month, and the number of admissions amounted only to 147, and of deaths to 6; 32 of the admissions, and two of the deaths, were due to Fever. 64 admissions and one death were referred to Diseases of the Bowels, two admissions and two deaths to Cholera; and one admission and one death to Meningitis. Both of the fatal cases of Fever occurred in the detachment at Baidar. And, it is reported, that while the recruits furnished 115 of the total admissions into Hospital, the subjects of four of the fatal cases were young soldiers. A draft consisting of one officer and 25 men joined the Regiment on the 14th, and of five men on the 18th of the month.

September.—During the last few months the accommodation of the Regiment was somewhat increased, as a provision for the numerous drafts of recruits which arrived from England; and, latterly, it consisted of six huts, two marquees, and sixteen bell-tents, exclusive of the Hospital accommodation, which was comprised of two huts and one marquee. The duties which devolved upon the Regiment were of a similar character to those already stated; but the training of the recruits engaged much attention, and the troops during this and the preceding month were kept much on the alert; it is reported, that there were frequent "turns out" before daybreak; but that the men generally returned before 6 or 8 A.M., and were supplied with a cup of coffee before leaving their "lines."

The health of the Regiment, as illustrated by the return of sick, exhibited much improvement during the month; the admissions declined from 147 to 77; but while no case of Cholera was presented, and the number of instances of Fever decreased from 32 to 16, and the disease assumed a milder character, Bowel Complaints, though less numerous than in August, proved fatal in two cases. The Surgeon, adverting to the latter, observes, of the two deaths returned, that one was the result of "Choleraic Diarrhœa," and the other of Diarrhœa, to which the man had been previously subject in India, and still more recently in England.

A draft of two officers and 100 men joined the Head-Quarters of the Corps during the month.

October and November.—On the 8th of October the Regiment received orders to proceed to Eupatoria with the rest of the Light Cavalry Brigade, and having embarked on board the steam transports, "Medway" and "Armenian," arrived there on the 12th, and disembarked on the 15th. At this station reconnaissances were made of the Russian army, in position beyond Sak, in which the Regiment took part, in conjunction with the rest of the troops under the command of General D'Allonville; but as it had been determined that the Cavalry should winter at Scutari, the weather having become too severe for conducting further operations in the field, the Regiment again embarked on the 27th November, and after a passage of four days, in the steam ship, "Candia," landed at Haidar Pascha, and moved into the new barracks which had been erected for its accommodation. The encampment of the Regiment at Eupatoria was situated on the sandy bank close to the sea, at a distance of half a mile from the town. Numerous wells in the vicinity afforded a sufficient supply of water, the close proximity of the sea was beneficial in the highest degree, and the men took every opportunity of bathing in the sea while the fine weather lasted. The nights were extremely cold, with heavy dews, and occasionally there were violent gales of wind, which, from the drifting of the sand, proved peculiarly disagreeable. The aspect presented by the country in the interior, is a succession of vast undulating steppes, covered with scanty vegetation, the soil being sandy, and arid in the extreme. Large salt water inland lakes are a peculiar feature of the district, and the absence of running streams and rivers was severely felt on all occasions, when the army took the field: immediately before embarking to proceed to Scutari, snow fell on several times, and the cold became intense. While at Eupatoria, the men lived entirely under canvas, in the proportion of nine men to each tent. The Hospital was situated in the town, a building having been selected for the purpose, to which all the sick of the Brigade were sent. The rooms were small, but well lighted and aired, the greatest inconvenience being that they opened into each other, instead of into a passage, and that there was only one entrance. The hospital marquee belonging to the Regiment was also pitched in the courtyard, and the slighter cases of disease treated in it.

During these two months the Regiment preserved a high state of sanitary efficiency. In October the admissions declined to 52, and only one death was recorded; and in the following month disease subsided still further in prevalence, and the number of cases received into the regimental hospital did not exceed 48, while no death was recorded. It appears, however, that 24 cases of Cholera occurred among the drafts of the Corps at Scutari during the epidemic outbreak of the disease at that place, of which 13 were attended with a fatal issue.

December 1855, and January 1856.—"On landing at Scutari, the hutting for the men was in process of completion, and for a time considerable discomfort was experienced; but since the beginning of the present year (1856), the troops, considering the temporary nature of the accommodation, have been admirably sheltered. The site of the barracks is on an eminence between Cade-Koi (the ancient Chalcedon) and the little bay of Haidar Pascha. When first occupied, neither drains nor roads existed; and, as the weather was extremely wet, the trampling of men and horses speedily converted the existing paths into channels of mud, which operated most injuriously on the health of the men, for their feet were constantly wet. Within a few weeks later, however, the desired improvement had been carried out, capital roads having been constructed, and deep drains cut in all directions, so that the aspect of the place was entirely changed. The valley leading from the bay up to Haidar Pascha Palace, which was previously a bog, was likewise drained, and made available as an exercise ground for the troops, a purpose for which it is admirably adapted."

"The barrack accommodation here consisted of six large huts for the men, exclusive of one for the non-commissioned officers. With the exception of the latter, which is detached, they all form wings at the extremities of the different stables which have been erected. A cooking-house has been built, and privy constructed; and close to the stables, in a separate building, the farriers, saddlers, and shoemakers, carry on their trades. The sick, at first, were sent to the Harem Hospital, where ample accommodation was provided for them; but in January 1856, they were removed to the General Hospital, where two of the large wards in the upper division had been set apart for the use of the Regiment. Vegetables, fresh and compressed, were given to the men three times a-week, at Balaklava, and almost daily at Eupatoria, and here they are never omitted; while the men improve their ration by expending, each, one penny a-day in the purchase of cabbages or potatoes. The supply of fresh water from the wells, and from a brook in the vicinity, has been abundant for all requisite purposes."

During the greater part of December, the weather was extremely wet, and frost set in towards its termination. In consequence of these atmospheric conditions, and the wet and undrained state of the camp, the health of the troops deteriorated. 127 cases were admitted into Hospital, 12 of which were assigned to Fever, and 53 to Diseases of the Bowels, chiefly Diarrhœa, while two cases of Cholera, one of which ended fatally, were received under treatment, and seven cases of Scurvy, and many instances of Ulcers, were recorded. The subject of the case of amputation noted in the return, was a man who had been taken prisoner at Balaklava, and his arm had been removed by an "American Surgeon," in consequence of a wound received in that engagement. In January, the health of the troops experienced great improvement, owing to the completion of the tents, and the construction of roads in the vicinity of the barracks. The number of admissions amounted only to 84, and no deaths occurred in the Regiment. Notwithstanding, however, the instances of Fever received under treatment declined from 12 to 8, and of Affections of the Bowels from 53 to 17, Scorbutic Ulcers and cases of Scurvy yet sometimes observed, though they were not of a grave character."

February.—The total admissions during the month did not exceed 56, of which two only were returned as Fever, and six under the head of Affections of the Bowels. Eight cases of Catarrh were, however, received under treatment, of which the Surgeon reports:—"These were instances of Influenza, which disease was prevalent during the early part of the month, though it has now (March) almost entirely subsided." Moreover, "a large number of men were admitted with ulcers (who, with scarcely an exception, were under treatment during the past year for Scurvy), which rapidly improved under the use of lime-juice; and a skin disease, of an eczematous character, prevailed rather extensively among the troops, both in this and the preceding month; the latter affection was supposed to have been caused by grooming horses suffering from the mange, of which there were a great number in the stables. It affected the hands and arms more than any other parts of the body, and required little treatment except frequent washing with soap and water. One death occurred during the month under the head of Stricture, the disease having been attended with Perinæal Abscess."

March and April.—The sanitary condition of the Regiment during these two months continued extremely satisfactory. In the former 56, and in the latter 37 cases were admitted. The most prevalent ailments were of a local nature, but no death was recorded.

May.—On the 4th of this month thirteen men, and, on the 5th, five men, were discharged from Hospital, and the Regiment soon after, having embarked on board the steam transport "Assistance," proceeded to England, leaving only one man behind in the Hospital at Scutari.

During the service upon which the Corps had thus been employed for nearly two

years, there were 1,701 cases admitted into Hospital; viz., 201 from Fever; 77 from Diseases of the Lungs; 717 from the Fluxes, and 92 from Cholera; 44 from Rheumatic Ailments; 245 from Ulcers, &c.; 97 from Wounds and Mechanical Injuries; 58 from Scurvy, and the remainder from diseases of other denominations, while the deaths amounted to 112—viz., 14 the result of Fever; two of Diseases of the Lungs; 27 of Affections of the Bowels; 58 of Cholera; two of Wounds, and nine of other diseases. And it appears that of the total deaths recorded, 80 occurred in the Regimental Hospital, and 32 in the General Hospitals and elsewhere.

The Regiment, on embarkation for service, consisted of 299 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, and the reinforcements received during the war amounted to 345. The total number of deaths which occurred during the war, with the exception of those returned under the term "killed in action," was, as above stated, 112; and it remains only to add, that 72 men were invalided to England during the progress of the war, and that 11 men were "discharged the service" on account of disability caused by wounds and injuries, and 18 in consequence of incapacity the result of disease.

4TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Admissions into Hospital

Date .. {	Month	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.	June 1855.	July 1855.
Station	At Sea and Varua.	At Sea and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.
Strength {	Officers	26	19	17	17	17	12	12	12	13	15	16	15
	Men	295	219	180	177	152	146	150	149	132	180	237	316
Specific Disease.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Febris Intermittens ..		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Continua Communis ..		2	..	12	..	15	1	2	..	1	..	21	..
" Remittens .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
" Typhus .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pleuritis		12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Catarrhus Acutus .. ..		..	..	..	2	..	2	3	..	12	..	..	1
" Chronicus .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Asthma .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Morbus Cordis .. ..		..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hepatitis Acuta .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Chronica		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Icterus .. ..		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Enteritis .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery Acuta		6	..	..	10	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
" Chronica .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea		130	..	36	69	..	47	..	32	2	10	1	5
Colica		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Obstipatio .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhoids		1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hernia .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dyspepsia		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apoplexia .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paralysis .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delirium Tremens .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera Spasmodica ..		11	5	29	6	4	3	..	..	..	..	5	4
Ditto in General Hospital.		..	..	15	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	9
Rheumatismus Acutus ..		1	..	1	..	4	..	11	..	4	..	1	..
" Chronicus .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Lumbago .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..		4	..	3	..	6	..	15	..	9	..	1	..
Paronychia		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcus .. ..		..	..	3	..	4	..	5	..	12	..	2	..
Syphilis Primitiva .. ..		..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
" Consecutiva .. ..		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ulcus Penis .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bubo .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gonorrhœa		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Verruæ .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia Humoralis .. ..		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Strictura Urethræ		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Subluxatio .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Vulnus Sclopitorum ..		..	..	..	14	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1
" Incisum		1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Contusio		3	..	1	13	..	1	2	..	..	1	3	..
Fractura .. ..		..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amputatio .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punitus		1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Gelatio .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
Scorbutus .. ..		..	..	..	..	8	..	9	..	5	..	1	..
Morbi Oculorum		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Morbi Cutis .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cynanche .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Erysipelas .. ..		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermes .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scrofula .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumores .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Debilitas .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scabies .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cephalalgia		9	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1*	..	..	..
Drowned .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		180	5	94	21	150	6	98	3	78	2	33	1

* In General Return A, this death is included among the Unknown.

and Deaths, from 2nd August, 1854, to 5th May, 1856.

August 1855.	Sept. 1855.	Oct. 1855.	Nov. 1855.	Dec. 1855.	Jan. 1856.	Feb. 1856.	March 1856.	April 1856.	May 1856.	Died in General Hospitals and elsewhere (not in Regimental Hospitals) during the War.	Total Admitted.		Total Died.	
Crimea.	Crimea.	Eupatoria and Balaklava	Scutari.	Scutari.	Scutari.	Scutari.	Scutari.	Scutari.	Scutari.		By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
14	17	16	16	13	14	15	15	15	15					
314	408	386	420	453	444	441	438	437	437					
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Died in General Hospitals and elsewhere (not in Regimental Hospitals) during the War.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
32	2	12	4	12	2	10	8	2	5	3	7	188	11	14
..	4	3	..
..	1	..	..
1	..	4	..	1	6	1	5	8	4	5	1	64	1	2
..	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1
..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
..	4	9	..
1	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	5	22	2	27
69	..	31	2	12	14	49	16	5	4	1	12	641	19	..
3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	37	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
2	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	62	27	58
..	21	13	2	1	..	..	..	..	30	31	..
1	..	2	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	39	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	41	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
14	..	2	..	4	11	6	10	4	..	7	3	122	1	1
3	..	4	..	10	1	5	12	14	..	12	12	2	..	..
1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	121	..	..
..	1	12	1	1
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
1	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..
1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	1
..	..	2	..	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	1
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	..
6	2	4	..	2	4	2	3	2	..	2	1	16	..	2
1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	52	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..
..	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	..
..	1	3	3	..	2	1	..	..	15	15	..
..	5	7	5	3	8	2	..	..	58	58	..
3	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..
..	2	1	6	5	1	1	..	..	16	16	..
..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	8	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	12	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	2	8	3	..	..	..	..	15	1	2
2	1	15	1	..
147	6	77	2	58	1	72	13	127	2	84	..	56	1	..
..	37	..	..
..	6	..	..	..
..	32	1,701	1,701	112
..	112

6TH (INNISKILLING) DRAGOONS.

THE 6th Dragoons, after having served upwards of 38 years at home, embarked for active service—19 officers and 295 men—on the 31st of May, 1854 at Devonport, and landed at Varna on the 13th July, 1854. During the voyage, on the 31st of May, the transport, "Europa," conveying the Head-Quarters of the Regiment, was destroyed by fire, and the Commanding Officer, Veterinary Surgeon, and sixteen men perished. After the arrival of the Regiment at Varna, it was, in the first instance, encamped on the south side of the Bay of Varna, close to the marshy ground and the sandy isthmus which extends between Lake Devna and the bay; and here it remained until the 24th of the month, when, in consequence of the prevalence of Choleraic Diarrhœa, and the appearance of Cholera, it was moved to higher ground—first to Kurtepe, and subsequently to a position on the Adrianople Road, about four miles from Varna.

The health of the Regiment continued satisfactory for some days after its arrival in Bulgaria; but Bowel Complaints (Diarrhœa), soon became prevalent, and, on the 24th, three cases were admitted, which evidently assumed all the characters of Cholera. The number of admissions during the month amounted to fifty-five—twenty-six of which were cases of Diarrhœa, and seven of Cholera, and it appears four of the latter proved fatal.

August.—The duties in which the men were employed were similar to those which they performed in the preceding month, and consisted in attending Brigade and Regimental field-days; but no outposts were furnished by the Regiment, and the men enjoyed nine nights off duty. The sanitary condition of the troops became greatly deteriorated during the month. 153 cases were admitted into the Regimental Hospital, and 18 deaths were recorded. Fever, of the intermittent and remittent types, Diarrhœa, and Cholera, represented the most prevalent forms of disease. Of Fever, 25 cases were admitted, 2 of which terminated fatally. Of Diarrhœa, 26 cases were admitted; and of Cholera 49 cases are reported—of the latter, however, only 15 had a fatal issue—a circumstance to be explained by the fact, that instances of Choleraic Diarrhœa were returned by the Assistant-Surgeon under the denomination of Cholera.

September.—The Regiment embarked at Varna on the 25th of this month, and landed at Balaklava, after a rough voyage, on the 1st of October. During the period of its further residence in Bulgaria, the improvement which took place in the health of the troops was well marked and very considerable. The total admissions fell to forty-five—a number less than one-third that of the previous month. Diarrhœa subsided greatly in prevalence, and only fifteen cases of the affection were admitted; and although six cases of Cholera were returned, the fact that few of them represented instances of the disease in its fully developed form, is apparent, since they had all a favourable issue. It is observed, however, that while the number of cases of Fever declined to nineteen, the disease proved fatal in four instances of the remittent type.

October.—On the arrival of the Regiment at Balaklava, it was encamped on the plain in front of the village of Kadekoi, where it remained until the 28th, when it was moved up to the heights before Sebastopol, and encamped with the other Regiments of the Brigade. The duties of the Regiment during the month were severe. The Cavalry Division was frequently under arms at night: and as it was found necessary to furnish patrols, outlying, and inlying pickets, the men were rarely more than two nights off duty. In consequence of these conditions, disease again acquired considerable prevalence, and a few cases of Cholera were once more presented. Of the total number of cases admitted, 25 were instances of Fever, 47 of Diarrhœa, and six of Cholera; but notwithstanding the increased proportion of cases of the two former diseases, no death was referred to either, and both the fatal cases which occurred were the result of Cholera. On the 25th of the month, the Regiment was engaged in the action of Balaklava, and two men were killed by pistol shots, and fourteen wounded. Of the latter those most seriously injured were transferred to General Hospitals, and their cases are therefore not noticed in the accompanying return; but it is stated by Surgeon Mouat, in the monthly report, that two of the men were dangerously, four severely, and six slightly wounded—that one man was shot through the lungs, while another underwent amputation of the thigh, and that a large proportion of the cases were instances of sword cuts and lance wounds.

November.—During this month the weather was marked by high winds and heavy rains. On the 14th, a violent hurricane occurred, attended with rain, sleet, and snow; and Surgeon Mouat reports:—"The whole of the tents in the camp were blown down, including those of the Hospital, and the sick exposed, for many hours, to the pelting storm. The result was, that one man, a weakly convalescent from Diarrhœa, died in twenty-four hours, from collapse; and another man, in the last stage of Fever, contracted an affection of the chest, which carried him off in a few days; moreover, forty-five men reported themselves sick the following morning, and one man, who had been on picket, was attacked with Frost-bite; resulting in gangrene of the integuments of two of the toes." And in his monthly report he

observes:—"The health of the Regiment is very indifferent; Diarrhœa continues to prevail to a considerable extent, and a large number of men are suffering from this affection who are not in Hospital. The men appear visibly deteriorated in health; and the low state to which the vital powers are reduced, from fatigue and constant exposure to wet, day and night, and the use of salt provisions without vegetables is exhibiting itself, in the form of Land Scurvy, with œdema of the extremities, and, in some few instances, an almost universal anasarca. The scorbutic eruption chiefly confines itself to the lower extremities, with lividity, and inflammatory areola and œdema. The bowels are deranged, and a degree of general asthenia is present, rendering the men low-spirited, with anorexia, listlessness, and even—stupor. The gums are not sensibly affected, and the cases usually improve under the treatment, which consisted in the use of fresh meat, when procurable, arrowroot, lime-juice, with rum and sugar;" and he adds:—"I would, therefore, suggest that fresh vegetables (particularly potatoes), vinegar, and mustard, should be issued with the salt rations. The officers, from having a greater variety of diet, and less exposed, have been quite free from this affection." The number of cases received into Hospital amounted to 125, and the prevalent diseases were Fever and Diarrhœa, under each of which one death occurred.

December.—The Regiment, on the 5th of this month, was withdrawn from the heights of the plateau, and took up a position, for the winter, in the valley of Kadekoi. The situation of the camp here was sheltered, but the ground on which the tents were pitched was of a clayey, tenacious character. The duties which now devolved upon the men were of a somewhat less arduous description than they had hitherto performed, and they were allowed, on an average, four nights off duty; notwithstanding, therefore, the increasing severity of the climate, the health of the men exhibited some improvement. Fever and Diarrhœa became less common, but pulmonary complaints (Catarrh) acquired increased prevalence; and nine cases of Scurvy (which, however, yielded to the use of lime-juice), were recorded. Eighty-six cases were admitted during the month, and one death occurred as the result of Fever.

January 1855.—The weather was very inclement and severe during the greater part of this month (the thermometer having fallen to 10° Fah.), and the additional duty of conveying provisions to the front, affected very injuriously all the delicate men; for it involved an exposure of seven hours daily. The issue of fresh meat and vegetables in the Regiment was still very limited; and, notwithstanding a liberal supply of warm clothing, many of the soldiers were infested with vermin, while the scarcity of fuel prevented the free use of boiling water, the only effectual means of destroying these parasites. Surgeon Mouat remarks:—

"The health of the army does not exhibit any marked improvement; nor, indeed, can it be expected to do so, as long as the supply of fresh meat and vegetables continues so limited, and the men are so hard worked and exposed, with the bare ground to lie upon, and such imperfect covering as canvas. The serious mischief, however," he continues, "has been done long since, as evinced by the obstinate cases of Chronic Diarrhœa and Scurvy, attended by a degree of failing of the vital powers, which soon brings some men, chiefly those who have experienced repeated relapses, to death's door. Medicine, and even any amount of nourishment that we can now give, appear to effect only a transitory and palliative effect. The men, with few exceptions, look ill, and perform their duties languidly, complaining of debility and loss of appetite; and," he adds, "the officers generally exhibit a marked contrast, in their health and appearance, to the men, showing that the exciting causes of sickness were represented in the duties performed by the men," &c.

Two fatal cases occurred during the month, one from Congestive Pneumonia, in a delicate young soldier, who had been affected with Scurvy, and the other from Diarrhœa; and sixty-four men were admitted into Hospital.

February.—The weather was variable during this month, and the range of temperature was very considerable, and, towards the end of the month, there was a snow storm, during which the thermometer was supposed to have registered its lowest reading. The men were now all huddled, and provided with additional supplies of warm clothing and of good boots. The duties were similar to those performed in January, but the Regiment formed part of a reconnoitring force on the 28th, and, the troops having been twelve hours in the saddle, some of the men suffered from Frost-bite of a mild form. The Surgeon reports:—"The health of the Regiment has improved, and the men, in general, look better. The patients admitted into Hospital were chiefly delicate and weakly men, who had suffered, at times, since the Corps arrived in the Crimea, and whose constitutions have become so much impaired, as to render their return to the ranks, during the present year, very improbable. The prevailing diseases were Fever, Bowel Complaints, and Catarrhal Affections." Four fatal cases were recorded, viz., one from Fever, one from Diarrhœa, one from Delirium Tremens, and one from Bronchitis; and the total number of cases admitted amounted to fifty.

March.—The diet of the troops had at length become much improved, and vegetables and fresh meat were now freely supplied. The duties were of a much less arduous character, while the climate had lost much of its former severity. The health of the Regiment accordingly experienced marked amendment. The total admissions into Hospital during the month did not exceed twenty-two, and only one death occurred. Fever and Diarrhœa

represented, as hitherto, the prevailing forms of disease, the former often of the intermittent type, the latter, in some instances, marked by scorbutic taint; but Catarrhal Affections nearly disappeared, and only one case of Scurvy was returned.

April.—During this month the health of the troops experienced slight deterioration. Thirty-nine cases were received under treatment, and four deaths occurred, viz., one from Fever, one from Phthisis Pulmonalis, and two from Affections of the Bowels. The most prevalent disease was Fever, which represented twenty-three of the total admissions. Surgeon Mure states, that most of the patients were men who had never been perfectly free from a low kind of Intermittent Fever, unmarked by correct periodicity; and adverting to the cause of the increased prevalence of Fever, observes:—"This is difficult to account for; but there is one peculiarity to be remarked, that out of twenty-eight cases in Hospital twenty belong to E and F Troops which were first moved higher up the valley and put into huts." He adds:—"There is nothing perceptible in the situation of these huts to explain this circumstance, unless, perhaps, the drainage, which was faulty;" and, it appears, that on raising one of the boards of the flooring of these huts, the ground was found damp and mouldy.

May.—"The weather during this month was dry and warm, with occasional thunder storms, succeeded by heavy rain, which cooled the atmosphere, and the duties were similar to those performed by the troops during the two previous months. The sanitary state of the camp had now become the subject of attention. The ventilation and drainage of the huts were improved—the earth was cleared away from the side walls, while the boards of the flooring were raised, and a quantity of quicklime and charcoal was freely sprinkled underneath, in order to prevent mildew, and to cause the absorption of moisture. Further, a Hospital marquee was pitched in a good situation, with a raised and boarded floor, which was found very beneficial for the treatment of Fever. The number of admissions into Hospital was somewhat greater than that of the previous month, but Fever decreased in prevalence, and only one death was returned. The cases of Diarrhoea were, however, again more numerous, and, doubtless, some of them were connected with the choleraic constitution of the air, which had begun to develop its effects in the Army."

June.—A draft of fifty men joined the Regiment on the 14th, and of one officer and fifty-four men on the 19th. The Surgeon reports:—"These recruits were mere boys, and little able to endure the exposure inseparable from the performance of their duties." And adds:—"Disease acquired greater prevalence during this month, and chiefly among the recent arrivals, who were much subject to Diarrhoea." And, it appears, on reference to the return, that although the number of admissions was 106, the instances of Fever only amounted to fifteen, none of which proved fatal, while fifty-two cases of Diarrhoea were received under treatment. Moreover, the nature of this affection is attested by the fact, that eight cases of Cholera were presented in the Regiment, two of which proved fatal in less than fifteen hours after admission.

July.—The duties of the Regiment were of the ordinary kind, but as an attack was expected on several occasions from the direction of the Tchernaya, the men were often obliged to be in the saddle at two o'clock in the morning. Fresh meat was now more frequently issued to the troops, but vegetables were not supplied as often as desirable, and the men were provided with cotton covers for their forage caps, and summer clothing, made of twilled coarse canvas, well adapted for camp and ordinary fatigue duties.

The admissions into Hospital were still more numerous than in the preceding month, and amounted to 128; but the additional prevalence of disease was almost entirely the result of Diarrhoea, of which seventy-five cases were received under treatment, and one proved fatal. Of Fever, only ten cases were presented, and of Cholera three cases, and the instances of both were of so mild a nature that none of them had a fatal issue.

August.—On the 16th of this month the battle of the Tchernaya occurred, and after this event the Regiment was relieved from the morning duties, which had proved so severe in July. The number of cases admitted into Hospital was the largest recorded since August of the preceding year, and amounted to 150; and the increased prevalence of disease was chiefly observed under the head of Fevers and Diseases of the Bowels. The Surgeon, however, reports, that during the last few days of the month there was a manifest improvement in the health of the men, and, it appears, that only two deaths were recorded, viz., one from Fever and one from Cholera. A draft, consisting of four officers and fifty-six men, joined the Regiment during the month.

September.—"The duties were less arduous, and the division of labour, with reference to the care of the horses, was more equal;" moreover, the weather had at length become tolerably cool and agreeable, and the health of the troops accordingly exhibited marked amendment; the admissions declined to eighty-three, and one case (of Dysentery) only was attended with a fatal issue, while no instance of Cholera was presented. A draft, consisting of two officers and sixty-four men, joined during the month.

October.—The sanitary state of the Corps continued good, and no death occurred. The number of admissions, however, exhibited an increase, and the Surgeon reports, that cases of derangement of the abdominal organs predominated, and that some of them were of an obstinate nature. Fifty-one men arrived as reinforcements during the month.

November.—The sanitary condition of the Regiment was still more satisfactory than in either of the two preceding months, but though the admissions did not exceed 58, 12 of these were the result of Cholera which attacked the Depôt at Scutari, and proved fatal in six instances.

December.—During this month the Regiment proceeded to Scutari, and there took up its quarters for the winter in huts which had been erected for its accommodation. Of the position here occupied by the Corps, Surgeon Baxter reports:—"The station is about one mile from the town of Scutari, on the low ground north-east of the Sea of Marmora; the ground in the vicinity is open and flat, of a marshy character, and the soil is retentive of moisture, and very imperfectly drained; the Barracks occupied by the Regiment are temporary wooden buildings, built in long ranges, open throughout in the centre, and galleried, and afford accommodation to 400 men; the length of these Barracks is 294 feet, breadth 30 feet, and height 54 feet; they are roofed with zinc, and ventilated and lighted by means of small windows above and below." He adds:—"The material is slight, and owing to shrinking of wood, the men are subject to a constant current of cold air, which is a cause of complaint; the outhouses are of a temporary nature, but tolerably complete, and consist of cook-house with copper boilers, ablution room, provided with a good supply of water, and latrines. While at Scutari the duties of the Regiment were of an ordinary character, the men had on an average seven nights in bed," and continued to enjoy the high sanitary condition to which they had attained; but one death occurred from Fever, and Affections of the Chest, Rheumatic ailments, and diseases of a local nature—Ulcers, &c., became somewhat more prevalent.

January to June 1856.—During these months fresh meat (chiefly mutton) was provided four or five days in the week, and the supply of vegetables (cabbages, cauliflowers, carrots, &c.), was generally abundant; coffee and bread of good quality were issued for the morning and evening meals. Moreover, the health of the troops exhibited further improvement, and no instance of fatal disease was recorded in the Regiment. On the 13th of June the Hospital was closed, and shortly after the Corps embarked at Scutari on board ship, and was conveyed thence to England.

During the period the Regiment served in the East, 1,676 cases were admitted into Hospital, and 101 deaths were recorded, viz., 41 in the Regimental Hospital, and 60 in General Hospitals; and it appears that of these deaths, 17 were the result of Fever, 8 of Diseases of the Lungs, 39 of Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, 30 of Cholera, one of wounds, and the remainder of other diseases, suicide and exposure. The strength of the Regiment on leaving England amounted, as already observed, to 19 officers and 295 men, and 12 officers and 336 men subsequently joined the Corps as reinforcements. On the voyage to Turkey two officers and sixteen men were drowned, and during its service in the East, one officer and 101 men died, and two men were killed in action, while 65 men were invalided, and 29 men discharged from the service on account of disease or disability.

6TH DRAGOONS.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date {	Month ..	Year ..	July 1854.	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.	June 1855.	July 1855.	
Station ..	Varna.	Varna.	Varna and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	
Strength {	Officers ..	19	19	14	14	14	13	15	15	15	15	15	16	18	16	
	Men ..	300	291	233	234	266	200	199	195	193	190	184	300	301		
Specific Disease.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Febris Intermittens ..	23	15	18	5	6	5	6	12	6	1	4	7	2	3	10	
„ Continua Com.																
„ Remittens	2	4	1	1							1	16	1	10	1	12
„ Typhus ..																
Pleuritis ..										1						
Pneumonia ..									1	1						
Hæmoptysis ..														1		
Phthisis Pulmonalis ..	1										1		1			
Catarrhus Acutus ..	1	1	1	1	1	5	10	8	10	1	1	1				
„ Chronicus ..																
Bronchitis ..									1	1	1					
Hepatitis Chronica ..																
Icterus ..					2	2										
Enteritis ..																
Dysentæria Acuta ..					3					1		1			1	1
„ Chronica ..																
Diarrhœa ..	26	75	15	47	71	1	42	23	1	16	6	1	5	52	75	1
Colica ..													2	7	5	
Gastritis ..											1		1			
Obstipatio ..																
Hæmorrhoids ..						1										
Dyspepsia ..									1						2	
Delirium Tremens ..										1	1					
Cholera Spasmodica ..	7	2	49	7	6	6	2								8	2
Ditto in General Hospital ..		2		8												
Rheumatismus Acutus ..	1						3	1						2		
„ Chronicus ..															1	
Lumbago ..						1	1	2								
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..	1	1	3	6	3	5	5					1	1	9	11	
Paronychia ..													6			
Ulcus ..	4			1	6	5	3	2				7				2
Syphilis Primitiva ..	1															2
„ Consecutiva ..	1		1	1												
Ulcus Penis ..	1			1												
Bubo ..																
Gonorrhœa ..	9			1										1		
Verruæ and Condylomata ..																
Hernia Humoralis ..										1						
Nephritis and Albumenuria ..																
Subluxatio ..												1				1
Vulnus Scloptorum ..																
„ Incisum ..	2									1						1
Contusio ..	1			1	2	1	1	1				1	1	2		4
Fractura ..																
Ambustio ..					1							1				
Punitus ..																1
Gelatio ..									2	2						
Scorbutus ..								9	4	1	1	1	2			
Morbi Oculorum ..					1	1	1									
Morbi Cutis ..					1	1										
Cynanche ..																
Otitis, Otorrhœa, &c. ..																
Erysipelas ..		1	1													
Serofula ..																
Tumores ..																
Deiitas ..													2			7
Scabies ..																
Dropsy ..						4										
Cephalalgia, Vertigo, &c. ..													2	6	5	
Gangrene ..																
Suicide ..																
Neuralgia ..																
Exposure to cold ..																
Observatio ..					2	15	4	3	5			1	3			
Total ..	55	4	153	18	45	4	101	2	125	2	86	1	64	2	50	4

8TH HUSSARS.

THE 8th Hussars, after thirty-one years' service at home, having received orders to proceed to the East, embarked—20 officers and 294 men—at Plymouth, in five sailing transports, and on the 4th of May, 1854, the Head-Quarters, or last division of the Corps, left Plymouth on board the "Wilson Kennedy," *en route* to Constantinople. On the 5th of June, the Head-Quarters of the Regiment arrived at Scutari, and thence immediately proceeded to Varna, where it disembarked on the 7th of the same month. On arrival at Varna, it was found that a portion of the Regiment had landed some days previously, and was already encamped on the left bank of the river Devna, about eighteen miles from Varna, and on the main road to the strongly fortified town of Shumla; but the Head-Quarters, nevertheless, remained outside the walls of Varna until the 17th of the month, and then marched to the Camp, in the interior of the country, leaving eight or ten men behind in the Hospital at Varna.

"The site of this encampment," Dr. Anderson reports, "was a tolerably level piece of ground, having a fine, dry soil, on which, close to the Camp, a fair crop of barley was growing at the time, while, in the vicinity, there was tolerably thick brushwood;" and adds:—"The distance of the Camp from the river Devna was less than a quarter of a mile, and, in point of salubrity, I should have pronounced it *primâ facie* to be as good a site as, under existing circumstances, could have been selected for the Light Cavalry Brigade."

During the month the health of the Regiment continued extremely satisfactory. Fourteen men only were admitted into Hospital, and the instances of Diarrhœa did not exceed two in number.

July.—On the 27th of July, the Regiment abandoned its Camp at Devna, in consequence of the appearance of Cholera in the Light Division, and, on the following day, arrived at Yeni-Bazaar. The Surgeon reports, that this change of position, as far as the health of the men was concerned, proved injurious, and was followed by a considerable increase in the prevalence of disease, and a "lamentable mortality." He adds, "I cannot say that there was anything in the situation of the Camp which *per se*, ought to have militated against the health of the troops. The weather, however, was excessively hot and sultry, and there was not a very bountiful or very accessible supply of water for men or horses, for, although numerous fountains existed at the time of our arrival, many of them, from the constant demand, soon dried up."

The number of cases admitted into Hospital was much greater than in the preceding month, and amounted to fifty-two. Fever and Diarrhœa were the most prevalent forms of disease, and, of the former, two cases proved fatal, while one death was also recorded from Cholera in the General Hospital.

August.—The Regiment remained at Yeni-Bazaar until the 26th of August, and then countermarched to Varna, where it arrived on the 29th of the same month, and encamped two miles from the town. During the period the troops occupied the Camp at Yeni-Bazaar their health daily and rapidly deteriorated. One hundred and twenty-two cases were received under treatment in August, and thirteen deaths were recorded. The most prevalent and fatal diseases were Fever, Diarrhœa, and Cholera. Of Fever, sixty-two cases were admitted, six of which proved fatal. Of Diarrhœa, forty-four cases were presented, two of which had a fatal issue. And, of Cholera, five admissions and four deaths were returned.

On the subject of Fever, the Surgeon reports:—"The weather, towards the end of June, began to grow warm and sultry, and several cases of Febriculæ presented themselves, but no serious case of illness occurred in the Regiment till 120 men, composing the right squadron, returned from a patrol of seventeen days' duration, made under Lord Cardigan, through the unhealthy district of the Dobruscha. One man, on his return from the patrol, was suffering from Fever, with severe head symptoms, and only survived a few days after his arrival in Camp. Two other men, at the same time, also presented themselves, suffering from Fever, which assumed something of an intermittent type. I may say, that during the month of July a steady increase in the cases of Fever took place, and, when we moved to Yeni-Bazaar, on the 27th July, I saw that the Regiment was beginning to exhibit a daily heavy sick list, from the increasing prevalence of Fever and Bowel Complaints. At Yeni-Bazaar, several fatal cases of Fever occurred; and the disease appeared to me to present the bilious remittent type in several instances, the secretions of bile and urine being arrested if not suppressed." He continues:—"If the patients had been accommodated in a good Hospital, I have little doubt that under a mild alterative treatment, in combination with quinine, and attention to diet, the cases would have exhibited a much less mortality than was observed at Yeni-Bazaar." And adds, "Several officers of the Brigade who were attacked with Fever at Yeni-Bazaar, and, I think, none of them died, yet no particular treatment was adopted, though some of the worst cases were removed to houses in the village, where the patients were comparatively cool, and, in all, the removal was attended with favourable results."

On the subject of Diarrhœa, Dr. Anderson observes :—"After the Regiment arrived at Yeni-Bazaar (28th July), a marked increase took place in the prevalence of Diarrhœa, accompanied with such aggravation of the symptoms that, in some instances, the complaint assumed the true dysenteric character." He adds :—"The consequence was, unavoidable crowding of the sick in the Hospital marquee, though, latterly, I obtained a second marquee, and accommodation for five of the worst cases of Diarrhœa was procured in one of the houses of the village of Yeni-Bazaar." And further states :—"The great disadvantage in treating these Bowel Complaints, when in Camp at Yeni-Bazaar, arose from the extreme heat of the weather, which acted so injuriously on men convalescent from either these or febrile diseases, that when the convalescent was discharged from Hospital, and undertook either the light or stable duties of a dragoon, he was as much exposed to the influence of the solar rays as those who performed more laborious duty."

And of Cholera, he reports :—"The first case of Cholera in the 8th Hussars presented itself on the 20th of August, at Yeni-Bazaar, in a man who was, at the time, a patient in the Hospital marquee, but almost convalescent, from an attack of simple Diarrhœa. Some fatal cases of the disease had previously occurred in the other Regiments of the Light Cavalry Brigade, and also in Captain Maude's troop, Horse Artillery, attached to it. But though cases of Fever and Diarrhœa were prevalent in the 8th Hussars at this period, the Regiment had continued exempt from the invasion of Cholera until the above date. No other case of Cholera presented itself in the Regiment and Camp at Yeni-Bazaar; but on the 29th, after arrival at Varna, a man was seized in the afternoon with severe symptoms of Spasmodic Cholera, while returning from watering his horse at the lake of Devna, and another man was seized with the same disease on the morning of the 30th. In both these cases the spasms were violent, and both men died within twenty-four hours of the time they were seized with this fearful disease.

September.—One troop of the Regiment embarked, on the 31st of August, on board the "Himalaya," and the day following, the remainder of the Corps embarked. And it is noticed, that at this time nearly all the men were feeble and debilitated, that there was scarcely a soldier in rude health; and that thirty-nine men were transferred to the General Hospital at Varna, as unable to accompany the Corps to the Crimea. On the 15th and 16th, the Regiment landed in the Crimea, and twenty-five men were left on board ship, all suffering, more or less severely, from Fever and Diarrhœa. During the march to Sebastopol, no casualty occurred, but the duties were fatiguing, and those men who fell sick were transferred on board ship as opportunity presented. And towards the end of the month the Corps encamped in the valley of Balaklava. During the month, disease lost much of its recently acquired prevalence, and the number of admissions did not exceed sixty-one, while only four deaths were recorded, viz., one from Fever and three from Cholera.

Of the latter disease, the Surgeon reports :—"No case of Cholera occurred since the Regiment arrived in the Crimea, but an officer of the Regiment was attacked by the disease, on board the "Himalaya," on the morning of the 2nd, and died on the morning of the 3rd. One soldier, who was convalescent from Fever and Diarrhœa, was seized with symptoms of Cholera on the afternoon of the 2nd, and died on the 4th. Another soldier was seized with all the symptoms of Cholera, in an aggravated form, on the 3rd, but recovered; and a third was attacked with the disease on the morning of the 9th, and died on the morning of the 10th.

October.—The Regiment continued to occupy, during the month, a position near the village of Kadekoi, on the plain of Balaklava; and, on the 25th, was engaged in the memorable charge of the Light Cavalry Brigade; and though the strength of the Regiment had been so much reduced by disease and death during its previous service in Bulgaria, that only 104 men went into action, the loss amounted to two officers and sixteen men killed, and three officers and seventeen men wounded; and it appears that so many of the men were wounded severely that ten of the whole number died from the effects of their wounds at subsequent periods. Surgeon Anderson reports :—"Of the seventeen admissions from wounds, all occurred on the 25th of October, at Balaklava, when the unfortunate charge of the Light Cavalry Brigade was made against the Russian Army in position. Most of the men were seen by me on the field, or at the Hospital tent, at the village of Kadekoi, and their wounds having been carefully dressed, they were all, with the exception of four, conveyed, the same evening, to the "Transport," lying in the harbour of Balaklava. Two of the remaining four were sent on board ship the following morning, and the other two were treated in Camp. Of these men, one was dangerously wounded through the belly by a ball, and, I understand, he died before reaching Scutari. A second was dangerously wounded through the neck by a ball, and he afterwards died at Scutari. A third, experienced a fracture of the lower jaw bone, inflicted by a ball, which divided his tongue and caused considerable hæmorrhage, but he recovered and was sent to England. A fourth was shot through the thigh, close to the knee-joint, but the wound did not penetrate the joint, nor was the femur fractured. A fifth was shot through the arm. A sixth, through the fleshy part of left arm, the missile passing under the skin of left breast, but not penetrating the chest. A seventh was wounded through the calf of the leg and scalp. An eighth, through the heel; and a ninth and tenth, by spent balls. Moreover, a drummer was sent on board ship, dangerously wounded, who did not come under the notice of any

of the Regimental Medical Officers." And he adds:—"Of the seventeen men wounded at Balaklava, five suffered from sabre or lance wounds. Of these men, one received a sabre wound of arm, below, but close to the elbow-joint, but not penetrating into the joint, while two of the fingers were wounded, and he received a lance wound in the back, close to the shoulder blade, (this man's horse was shot under him, and when on the ground he was thus mutilated by a Cossack dragoon, but he, nevertheless, contrived to escape back to our lines, and died, at Scutari, in December): the remaining four received sabre wounds, which were not of a grave nature."

The admissions during the month increased to 110, and, independent of the accession which the sick list received from cases of wounds—Diarrhœa became more prevalent, and there were several instances of Abscesses and Ulcers presented. Two deaths were recorded in the Regimental Hospital, one from Fever and one from Suicide, and it appears that the subject of the latter shot himself on the 15th of the month, and died in 104 hours afterwards of the wound inflicted.

November 1854 to April 1855.—Assistant Surgeon White reports:—"About the second week in November, when I was first attached to the 8th Hussars, it was encamped, with the rest of the Light Brigade, in the neighbourhood of Inkermann, about half or three-quarters of a mile south-east of the windmill; to the north of it, were the Camps of the 3rd and 4th Divisions; to the south, the French Camp, extending towards Balaklava; in front was a valley of great width, separating it from the heights before Sebastopol, with the troops stationed thereon; in rear of it the plain was open, extending back to our breastworks, behind which were the valleys of Inkermann and Balaklava, backed by long ranges of mountain. The Brigade was encamped on the slope of a hill, the 8th Hussars occupying the lowest position. Water was procured with difficulty, and at a distance of a mile or more, and was, furthermore, of very bad quality. During the time the Regiment remained in this position, namely, up to the first week in December, the alternations of temperature were great, and there was much rain, which, from the slope and position of the ground, filled the Camp with water, flooding the tents, while, from the deficiency of clothing (the men having no second change), the generation of animal heat was rendered almost impossible. About the first week in December, the Light Brigade was moved towards the south, to the neighbourhood of Kadekoi, the position it now (April 1855) occupies, about one mile and a-half from Balaklava. The situation of the Camp here is far superior to that last occupied. It is a beautifully sheltered valley, surrounded on the sides by mountains, and open in front to the plain of Balaklava. The Regiment is posted on the west side, on the partial slope of a hill. Water is procurable in abundance, and of very good quality. The weather, on our first arrival here, was of the same rainy tempestuous nature as during November; the Camp soon presenting the same dismal aspect of mud and water as the former one did. This kind of weather continued until Christmas, when frost and snow set in, filling the whole valley, the thermometer, at times, falling as low as fifteen degrees below freezing-point. This cold, frosty weather lasted, with more or less severity, till the middle of February, when it began to assume a mild and more genial character; it has since continued fine and warm, giving promise, however, of hot, sultry weather.

"During the months of November and December the supplies were chiefly salt beef or pork, biscuit, raw coffee, and rum; fresh meat having been rarely issued, vegetables never. Since the latter month the quality of the ration has greatly improved—fresh meat has been issued with tolerably frequency, roasted coffee has been substituted for the raw berry, and vegetables have been frequently supplied; and at the present time (April 1855) the ration is excellent—vegetables in abundance, maccaroni, cheese, Boulogne sausage, oranges, &c., having been added to the usual issues of food.

"The duties of the men during November were not very severe; they had no picket duties or other night work, with the exception of guards. In December and January, however, in consequence of the Commissariat having no means of conveying the necessary provisions to the Infantry, the men were called upon to carry these stores daily, to bring down the sick to Balaklava, and convey thence forage for the horses. The first two of these duties have, however, since been discontinued, but the men have now picket duties to perform, as well as night guards, and the troops enjoy on an average about two nights in bed.

"The Hospital accommodation consisted, till the beginning of January 1855, of three bell tents, and a surgery tent, all of them in rather a bad condition; but in the last-named month, a marquee was erected for the protection of the sick, and towards the end of that month, or in the beginning of February, this was replaced by a wooden hut; the Hospital now consists of this hut (well ventilated and capable of containing twenty-four patients), a surgery tent, and a tent for the purposes of ablution." He adds:—"The troops have been living in bell tents till about the middle of March, when huts were erected, and properly ventilated under my own superintendence; these huts are adapted for twenty-five men, but they have only on an average eighteen in each." And further observes:—"Ablution was with difficulty attended to during the months of November, December, and January, not so much owing to the want of water (though when at the front this also was experienced) as on account of the multifarious duties, and the inclement state of the weather, and the want of the articles necessary for the observance of cleanliness; at present, however, the means of

ablution are provided, and a weekly inspection is regularly made, as much for the detection of disease, as to see that cleanliness is enforced."

Notwithstanding the somewhat unfavourable conditions now described, it appears that the Regiment enjoyed during this period a tolerably good standard of health. In November the admissions into Hospital declined from 110 in the former month to 57, and only one death (referred to Diarrhœa) was recorded. In December 55 cases were admitted, and again only one death (attributable to Cholera) occurred. In January disease still further subsided in prevalence, and 28 cases only were returned; and in February, March, and April, 14, 16, and 20 cases were admitted for each respectively, while there was no instance of fatal disease presented in any of these months.

The most prevalent affections during November, December, and January, were Fever, Diarrhœa, and Scorbutic Ulcers of the limbs; and in February, March, and April, Fever represented the largest proportion of the few cases which were admitted.

Referring to the Ulcers which affected the men during the winter months, Assistant-Surgeon Home remarks:—"The Ulcers which break out on the legs are difficult to heal thoroughly, depending as they do on the want of a proper diet;" and commenting upon the prevalence of a scorbutic diathesis, in the monthly report for February 1855, he observes:—"Nearly every man admitted into Hospital has had some scorbutic taint, as evidenced by bleeding gums, swelling of feet, &c.;" but he adds:—"The improvement in the diet and clothing of the men of the Regiment has been followed by almost immediate and most marked amendment in their health; and at a recent medical inspection, two men only were observed who required any medical treatment, though a fortnight ago a third of the Regiment would have been in that position." During this period a portion of the Regiment, consisting of 54 men, was attached as an escort to the Commander-in-chief, and 44 men joined the Regiment in the month of April, as a reinforcement from England.

May.—The high sanitary condition to which the Regiment had attained during the last few months, was preserved in June, but the admissions into Hospital amounted to 33; and there was a greater prevalence of febrile complaints and local affections. Moreover, Cholera once more appeared in the camp; and one case proved fatal seven hours after admission into Hospital.

June.—Disease became still more prevalent during this month. Cholera appeared in an epidemic form; and Diarrhœa occurred to a great extent as an associate of that pestilence. Of the latter disease, 36 cases were admitted, one of which proved fatal from cerebral congestion; of the former, 11 cases were returned, four of which ended fatally; and it appears that the subjects of three of these cases were old soldiers, and the fourth, a recruit who had recently arrived in the Crimea. A draft of 41 men joined the Regiment on the 15th of the month.

July.—The number of cases received into Hospital, exhibited an increasing prevalence of disease, and amounted to 113; and a large proportion of these cases were represented by Fever and Diarrhœa. Of the former, 28 instances were presented; and one young soldier, who had only arrived in the Crimea in April, died of the disease; of the latter, there occurred 56 cases, all of which, however, had a favourable issue. Two cases of Cholera were admitted during the month, both of which proved fatal. A draft of 47 men arrived on the 15th of the month.

August.—The number of men admitted into Hospital this month, was the largest which occurred during the period the Regiment served in the East, with the exception of that returned for the same month of the preceding year, and amounted to 121. Fever and Affections of the Bowels, represented the most prevalent forms of disease; of the former, 26 cases occurred, one of which proved fatal; and of the latter, 70 cases were returned, the majority of which were instances of Diarrhœa, though 11 cases of Dysentery were presented, one of which had a fatal termination.

Moreover, four fatal cases of Cholera were recorded. The Surgeon, alluding to the casualties which occurred during the month, states, that the subject of the fatal case of Fever, was a young man under sentence of court-martial, who became much depressed in spirits, and gradually sank upon hearing that one of his comrades had been flogged; and that of the men who died from Cholera, three were young soldiers who had recently arrived in the country, and one an old soldier who had neglected to seek timely advice while suffering from Diarrhœa.

September.—Cholera once more disappeared from the Regiment, no case of the disease having been observed during the month; and Diarrhœa accordingly soon subsided greatly in prevalence. Moreover, the admissions for Fever declined from 26 to 11 cases, and the affection presented itself in a mild and tractable form. Two fatal cases, however, were the result of Dysentery, one of which was admitted in the preceding month. A draft of 99 men joined the Regiment on the 28th of the month.

October.—The improvement lately observed in the sanitary condition of the Regiment, became still more conspicuous in this month; 79 cases were received under treatment; but while Fever and Diarrhœa were much less prevalent, the cases of Dysentery occurred in

greater number, and one death was caused by that disease, which in 26 cases, was confined to the men recently arrived in the Crimea.

November.—On the 5th of this month the Regiment abandoned the encampment it had so long occupied in the valley of Kadekoi, and, the day following, embarked at Balaklava, and proceeded to Ismid, where it arrived on the 11th November, with the exception of one troop, which joined the Head-Quarters a few days subsequently. Surgeon Lockwood reports:—"Ismid is, for the most part, built in terraces, one above the other, upon an eminence, between five and six hundred feet above the level of the sea, and is situated upon the north side of a gulf of the same name. The climate of the district is severe. At the head of the gulf the country is flat and marshy, the malaria from which, during autumn, is a fertile source of disease. To the westward of the town there are numerous market gardens, from which an abundant supply of vegetables is procurable. The population is about 7,500, made up of Turks, Greeks, and Armenians. The exports are wool, silk, timber for shipbuilding, firewood, and charcoal.

"The troops are quartered in houses and detached rooms, in the immediate vicinity of the Bazaar. There is an ample supply of water from numerous fountains, which is brought from a considerable distance by an aqueduct, originally constructed by the Romans, and kept in repair by the Turkish Government,

"The Hospital is two stories high, and is situated on an eminence, within an enclosure, containing about two acres of ground of oblong shape, cut off from external communication by walls and an iron railing; is occupied by the sick of the 8th and 10th Hussars, and, being the Palace of the Sultan, is better constructed than the majority of the houses. The rooms are lofty and well ventilated, and are capable of affording accommodation to 105 patients. Within the building there are facilities for personal ablution in a Turkish bath, and bathing-rooms constructed of marble. But it was found necessary to have a cook-house and a guard-room built.

"The rations and diet have been good and wholesome since the Regiment arrived at Ismid, consisting of good fresh mutton, white bread of good quality, a fair proportion of vegetables (potatoes and onions), ground coffee, and rice. The issue of beef was discontinued, in consequence of its being very thin, and devoid of fat. Salt meat has been very seldom given at this station.

"The duties have been by no means arduous or severe. The chief employment was represented in grooming, feeding, watering, and exercising the horses of the Regiment."

The Regiment enjoyed great immunity from all disease of a grave description during the month, and the number of admissions exhibited a considerable decline, amounting only to sixty-one, or 13·8 per cent. of strength. The most prevalent ailments were Diarrhœa, Phlegmons, and Ulcers, the last of which were attributable to the causes usually incidental to a Cavalry soldier. One fatal case of Cholera occurred, which, the Surgeon states, was not contracted at Ismid, but on board the steamship "Kangaroo."

December 1855, and January 1856.—The sanitary state of the troops, though tolerably good during these months, was not quite so satisfactory as in November. The cases received into Hospital in December amounted to eighty-two, and in January to sixty-five; and in both months, while Diarrhœa and local affections still represented a large proportion of the admissions, Fever and Catarrhal Affections exhibited increased prevalence. In December, two deaths were recorded, one from exhaustion and numerous bed-sores, consequent upon Fever; the other the result of apoplexy, apparently induced by a course of dissipation. In January, two deaths also occurred, one from Typhus Fever, complicated by Diarrhœa and pulmonary lesion; the other from cerebral symptoms, developed in connection with a superficial boil on the forehead.

February and March.—The health of the Regiment during these months exhibited marked improvement, and implied a total absence from disease of a serious character. Forty cases were admitted into Hospital in the former month, and forty-two in the latter, and a large proportion of the cases were of a local kind, while no instance of disease proved fatal. On the 31st of March, the Hospital was closed, preparatory to the Regiment proceeding to England.

The following Table exhibits the number of nights which the Regiment enjoyed "off duty," in each month of the war:—

1854 . . June	7 Nights	1855 . . June	5 Nights
July	7 "	July	6 "
August	5 "	August	6 "
September	1 "	September	6 "
October	2 "	October	8 "
November	3 "	November	7 "
December	3 "	December	7 "
1855 . . January	2 "	1856 . . January	7 "
February	1 and 2 "	February	7 "
March	2 "	March	7 "
April	2 "	April	7 "
May	4 "	May	7 "

During the war the number of admissions amounted to 1,353, and of deaths to 97; of the former 280 were received under treatment for Fever, 52 for Diseases of the Lungs, 515 for Affections of the Bowels, 28 for Cholera, 48 for Rheumatic Complaints, 216 for Ulcers, &c., 82 for Wounds and Injuries, 10 for Scurvy, and the remainder for other diseases. Of the latter, 27 were the result of Fever, 22 of Diseases of the Bowels, 21 of Cholera, 10 of Wounds and Injuries, and the remainder of other affections; and while 44 of these deaths were recorded in the Regimental Hospital, 53 occurred in the General Hospitals, on board ship, and elsewhere.

The Regiment on leaving England consisted of 20 officers and 294 men; 9 officers and 350 men joined the Corps as reinforcements from time to time; and it appears that one officer and 97 men died, that 2 officers and 16 men were killed, that 56 men were invalided to England, and that 38 men were discharged the service in consequence of disease or disability contracted during the war. It may be added that one of these latter had been a prisoner at Simpheropol, where he underwent amputation of the arm above the elbow-joint, and was successfully treated for a lance wound of the right wrist, and nine lance wounds of left side.

8TH HUSSARS.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date { Month Year	June 1854.	July 1854.	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.
Station	Devna.	Varna.	Varna.	At Sea and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.
Strength { Officers Men	20 291	19 269	20 215	19 223	14 223	17 233	17 227	18 210	18 210	18 203	21 221	21 213
Specific Disease.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.
Febris Intermittens..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
„ Continua Com.	..	20	2	22	6	21	1	17	1	6	..	..
„ Remittens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Typhus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Variola .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrhus Acutus ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Icterus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Dysentaria Acuta ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Chronica ..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	2	10	44	2	22	..	28	1	27	11	..	3
Colica .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Hæmorrhoids .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Dyspepsia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apoplexia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera Spasmodica..	..	1	3	3	3	2	1	..	1	1	..	1
Ditto in General Hospital	..	2	1	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatismus Acutus ..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	..
„ Chronicus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lumbago .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..	2	3	3	1	6	12	..	8	3	..	..	6
Ulcus .. .. .	..	2	2	1	10	7	..	2	3	2	..	1
Fistula in Ano .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis Primitiva ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
„ Consecutiva ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcus Penis .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bubo	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia Humoralis ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Luxatio .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subluxatio .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vulnus Scloporum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
„ Incisum ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Contusio	2	..	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	1
Fractura .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambustio .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punitus .. .. .	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	1
Gelatio .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Scorbutus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	4
Morbi Oculorum ..	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
Morbi Cutis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Cynanche .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysœcœa .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dropsy .. .. .	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cephalalgia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neuralgia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drowning .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbi Varii .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	14	52	122	61	110	57	55	28	14	19	20	33

10TH HUSSARS.

THE 10th Hussars embarked for India in May 1846, and were stationed at Kirkee in the Bombay Presidency, when they received orders to leave India for active service in the Crimea.

The first wing of the Regiment marched from Kirkee on the 28th December, 1854; embarked with its horses at Bombay in four detachments, and sailed for Suez on the 10th January, 1855. It arrived at that port on the 8th of February; disembarked on the 10th, and marched into Cairo on the 17th.

The second wing and the head-quarters left Kirkee on the 12th January, 1855; embarked in five detachments, and sailed from Bombay on the 1st of February. Of this wing the first two detachments arrived at Suez on the 19th, and at Cairo on the 27th February; two others, with the head-quarters, at Suez on the 22nd February, and at Cairo on the 3rd March; and the last, which had been conveyed in a sailing vessel, did not reach the last-named city until the 21st of March.

The distance across the desert from Suez to Cairo was accomplished in four marches; the length of each of the three first about twenty miles—and of the last seventeen—without halts. On the junction of the several detachments of the Corps at the latter town, the strength amounted to 672 men and 26 officers, and there they remained until the 26th March, when they left in one body for Alexandria.

The Nile was crossed at Geza by a bridge of boats, and the first night's camp pitched at the foot of the Pyramids, thence the line of march lay along the bank of the river as far as Meschleh, but there left it, and proceeded in a direct line on Alexandria. This city, at which shipping for their conveyance to the Crimea had been provided, they reached on the 7th of April by easy marches of from 15 to 20 miles a-day, after a halt of three days on the road.

The Regiment was thus *en route* from Kirkee to Alexandria for a period of nearly four months; of which something more than one was spent at sea, six weeks in quarters at Cairo, and the remainder on the march.

It had been remarkably healthy for sometime before leaving India, and the same excellent sanitary state continued until after arrival at Cairo. Nine men, however, whose state of health rendered them unfit for active service in the field, as well as all the women and children, were left behind in India, and sent home *via* the Cape of Good Hope.

Although while quartered in Cairo a considerable increase of sickness took place, yet the general health of the Corps continued very good until after it landed in the Crimea. At Cairo, however, a few cases of serious disease began to present themselves, chiefly in the form of Acute Dysentery and Diarrhoea, the Surgeon attributed these complaints partly to indifferent barrack accommodation and to peculiarities of the climate, but also in a considerable degree to the reckless conduct and intemperance of the men. Spirits in great variety, and the bulk of them of the vilest quality, were abundant, cheap, and procured without difficulty. The barracks occupied by the regiment were at Abooseer, about three and a-half miles to the eastward of the city, on the Suez road. They were magnificent buildings, and favourably placed in a sanitary point of view as to locality. The rooms were commodious and airy, but their hygienic arrangements very imperfect, and they had been left in a very filthy state by their late occupants, and were full of vermin. The chief cause, however, of the sickness which occurred here, appeared to the Surgeon to be want of sufficient protection from the cold flagstones on which the men lay. No other bedding could be obtained for them, although an effort was made to do so, than their cloaks and single blanket. For the use of the Hospital, straw was provided, with which some paillasses brought from India, and the men's corn sacks, were filled; but for the sick only could even this poor substitute for more comfortable bedding be procured. After a time, however, the more serious cases of disease were furnished with a sort of framework of cane, used in Egypt for benches, by which means they were well raised from the floor. Another cause of disease was the nature of the climate which at that season is one of extremes, the days being hot and the nights bitterly cold, and contrasting very forcibly with the climate the men had just left.

On the Regiment marching out of Cairo, 29 sick were left behind under charge of the Assistant-Surgeon; and these men were subsequently sent on by steamer and rail to Alexandria after the arrival of the Regiment at that city. Some cases of disease had also appeared on the march similar in nature to those which had shown themselves while in quarters, being chiefly Dysentery and Diarrhoea, and one well-marked and unmistakeable case, although not a fatal one, of Cholera occurred. Some disease was, however, to be looked for under the circumstances—the days were very hot and the nights cold—the fall of dew peculiarly heavy, and the drenching mist and fog, which prevail at that season along the course of the Nile, penetrated the thin Indian cotton tents, notwithstanding the double flies, more readily

than rain, and to such an extent that the blankets in the morning usually felt quite soaked with wet.

Dr. Fraser, the Surgeon of the Regiment, in his report for 1855-56, states:—"On this march through Egypt, carriage for the sick was the only arrangement that could be said to be specially defective. In every other respect, through the liberality of the Honourable East India Company, everything really essential for the comfort and proper treatment of sick on such a journey was provided on my requisitions before leaving India; but for the means of conveyance, it was considered that the resources of the country through which we passed should have been amply sufficient. Moreover, much faith was placed, as I find is not unfrequently the case with the authorities, when one is endeavouring to provide for *all* contingencies, in good fortune. One is frequently told, if the contingency can be considered at all remote—'you are sure not to require it.' The possibility of a broken leg is suggested, and at once met with the assurance that 'there is not a chance of it.' One sanguine commanding officer even went the length of assuring me that we should have no sick whatever.

"It is quite true that the resources of Egypt may be perfectly equal to provide any extent, or even variety of carriage which may be required; but this does not ensure our being able to lay hands on it when wanted. The only means of conveyance, however, in use in the country, adapted for sick, and that only for trifling cases, is the 'traktawan,' a species of palanquin, capable of containing four men, which is slung between two camels, one before the other. A good deal of tumbling and tossing about are inevitable in such a contrivance, but if the camels are well broken (which is chance), are not quite so unendurable as might be supposed. I have heard also of a mule litter in Egypt, but have not seen one. In fact, it was not without considerable difficulty that I procured two taktrawans at Cairo.

"An excellent carriage road runs from Suez to Cairo, and vans are in use on it for the conveyance of Indian passengers across the desert. These are sufficiently suitable for any emergency, and are readily procurable; but on a march from Cairo to Alexandria, no wheeled conveyance could accompany a Regiment. On that portion of the route, so long as the line of march is along the course of the Nile, water carriage in one of the famous 'Nile boats' is available, and well suited for the reception of such sick as may present between the halt of one day and the commencement of next day's march; as the encampment must, for the sake of water, be within reach of the river. But for men falling ill on the road, other provision must be made, and the possibility of the occurrence of serious disease is fully proved, if such were at all necessary, by our experience on this route, on which several cases of Acute Dysentery, and one of Cholera showed themselves; and the possibility of serious accidents, more especially in the case of a Cavalry Regiment, must not be overlooked.

"In order to be provided for such cases, I applied, before leaving Bombay, for a species of conveyance in use in the Madras Presidency, called a 'moonshiel' I believe (and sometimes a 'dhoolie,' but the conveyance to which the latter name is usually applied is not that I have in view), which, indeed, I think might be introduced generally into the service with great benefit, and be the means of preventing much suffering. It is simply a cot [something like to those used on board-ship], slung upon a pole of bamboo, carried on the opposite shoulders of two men, and provided with a canvas screen [similar to the awning of a row-boat], to protect its occupant from the sun. It is very light and portable, and might easily be made more so. Four bearers would be ample to carry a man a day's march in it, and in Egypt bearers may be procured readily enough.

"These particulars with reference to the carriage of sick through Egypt I think it right to mention, as the difficulties I myself had foreseen were fully realised, and some inconvenience experienced in consequence, and had it not been for the circumstance of our having been delayed *en route* and quartered at Cairo (a purely accidental one, and originally not at all contemplated), the absence of more suitable and more ample carriage for sick would have been more seriously felt; and now that this may, I imagine, be regarded as an established route for troops to and from India, more especially if emergently required, I feel myself called upon to relate my experience for the benefit of my successors on the same route.

"Before leaving this subject, I am desirous of drawing particular attention to the above-named contrivance for the carriage of *wounded* more especially. It appears to me to be infinitely superior to the 'stretcher' at present in use, and calculated to save much suffering. For short distances the latter is well enough, and on active service in fact indispensable, but *two* men can carry the moonshiel when any but a very short distance has to be traversed, more comfortably to the patient, and with less fatigue to themselves, than *four* men can the stretcher. The fact of its being borne on the shoulder instead of in the hands, renders it more easy of carriage by the bearers; and its being suspended from a single pole ensures a horizontal position, sideways at least, over whatever ground it may be carried [while in ascending or descending a hill, the same may be no less readily secured by the bearers, instead of proceeding directly, one in front of the other, walking in a position more nearly approached to being side by side, in the manner used in the island of Madeira, where the steepest hills are thus surmounted by invalids, without difficulty or inconvenience.]

"I do not mean that this mode of conveyance would supersede entirely the mule ambulance found so useful in the Crimea, but many cases are met with in which the latter is a very painful mode of carriage, and for such I feel quite satisfied the moonshiel would be

found admirably adapted. I have no doubt it might readily be contrived to fold up in a small compass, and rendered almost as portable as the stretcher. One carried with each mule ambulance, for use in such urgent cases as those here in view, would, I feel assured, be found to add greatly to the efficiency of our present means of transport for sick and wounded."

April 1855.—On its arrival at Alexandria, on the 7th of the month, the Regiment immediately embarked at that port for the Crimea. The first detachment sailed on the morning of the 9th; the second, with the Head-quarters, on the 10th; the last on the 12th; and they respectively arrived at Balaklava on the 14th, 15th, and 18th. Fourteen men were left behind in Egypt, unfitted by sickness for active field duties, who were recommended to be sent to Malta as invalids.

After disembarkation, the Regiment was encamped on an elevated piece of ground, near the village of Karani, and about two miles distant from Balaklava, in the same valley whose lower and more open part had been occupied, during the preceding winter, by the rest of the Cavalry, but in a position considerably more towards the head of it than had before been taken up. The camp was placed on an undulating plateau of an irregular triangular form, at the foot of a range of steep hills, which bounded it on one side. The two remaining sides of the triangle were precipitous; one sinking into a deep ravine, and the other into the lower portion of the valley, where the other Cavalry Corps were still located. This site was badly chosen, as the outer margin of the plateau was considerably higher than the centre towards which the surface sloped on all sides without an outlet. A shallow basin was thus formed, in which the surface drainage of the sides of the neighbouring hills accumulated, and stagnated until dried by the sun. As the soil was a deep clay, the result was, that, on the first fall of rain, the whole encampment became converted into a mass of deep mud, and the centre into a shallow pool of water. The place altogether was so objectionable, that immediately the weather became again somewhat drier, which was not until the following month, the Surgeon recommended the removal of the camp higher up on the side of the hill, where, by dispensing with symmetry of arrangement, sufficient space was found to accommodate the whole Regiment. Here the soil was lighter and more gravelly, and surface water could be readily led off.

The Regiment, accordingly, moved to its new position, which it continued to occupy during the remainder of its stay in the Crimea, with the exception of a short interval which it spent in advance, along with our Turkish and Sardinian allies. The troop horses and the men were quartered on the summit of a projecting spur, the sides of which had a gentle slope, while the officers occupied a small plateau a little higher up the hill-side, which easily admitted of thorough drainage. The hills in the neighbourhood of the encampment were covered with a scanty scrub of dwarf oak, but vegetation nowhere was very luxuriant or rank.

The hospital accommodation at first consisted of two ordinary wooden huts, 27 feet by 15, and marquees; and the latter were increased in number according to the requirements of the sick. The huts had, unfortunately, been erected before the Regiment changed its camp, and, although their immediate site was dry, it was not the best that could have been chosen. The marquees, however, in which the greater portion of the sick were treated, were pitched higher up the face of the hill; and, towards the end of the summer, one of the large wooden huts was procured, and erected still higher up, near the spot occupied by the officers' tents, and thither the entire hospital establishment was ultimately removed. Although sickness, during the month, was not heavy, the admissions for disease only reaching 14 per cent. of the strength, yet a rapid increase in serious cases took place during the latter half of it—these were chiefly Dysentery, in a sub-acute form, and which seemed to be little under the influence of treatment, and Diarrhœa: 38 cases of these two diseases were treated; 20 of Fever were likewise admitted, but they were of a less serious nature, the majority being attacks of Ague in men who had previously suffered from the disease in India. Three deaths took place during the month, two of which happened at the General Hospital in Balaklava, and all were from the effects of Dysentery contracted before arrival in the Crimea.

May.—The early part of this month was very wet and cold; so that, notwithstanding the objectionable nature of the site of encampment already alluded to, it was not practicable to effect the move previously recorded, without serious inconveniences, before the middle of it. The duties were severe, consisting mainly of outlying and inlying pickets and guards, both by day and night, and the carriage of forage from Balaklava: but that which told most upon the men was the care of the horses at night. There were now, on an average, present with the Regiment three horses for every effective private soldier off duty, and these horses were almost all uncut Arabs, many of them very vicious, and requiring constant watching to prevent their injuring one another, so that each man never had more than five hours' uninterrupted rest at night, although, according to the detail of duties, six nights "off duty" were allowed; and the large number of "Contusions" treated, not only during this month, but throughout the whole service of the Regiment in the East, was due to this character of the horses.

Disease increased during the month, and the admissions for it reached 24 per cent. of the strength. Its type also began to change towards the end of it, when Dysentery may be said to have disappeared, while Cholera of a very virulent character had attacked and

made victims of two men. Admissions for Diarrhœa had also considerably increased in frequency, and, towards the latter portion of the month, many of these cases presented choleroïd symptoms. It is worthy of note, that these cases of Cholera were the first which presented themselves among the Cavalry Division since the preceding winter, and that they appeared in the new camp, where the Regiment seemed to enjoy a better situation, in almost every respect, than was occupied by any other corps of the Division. The admissions for Fever were still confined to attacks of Ague.

June.—Cholera now became prevalent. The Surgeon says:—"From the 3rd to the 11th inclusive, cases were admitted daily, amounting to 21 in number, all, with very few exceptions, of the most severe character; and, during the same period, the admissions for Diarrhœa were very numerous, and of a very severe type. Indeed, the whole Regiment might be said to be suffering more or less from Diarrhœa, and the number of men who received treatment, but still remained at their duty, was perfectly amazing. From the 12th to the 15th no case appeared, but for the next three days one occurred daily. After that date none presented itself during the remainder of the month among the men of the squadron and dépôt which remained at Karani." On the 19th, however, a division of the Regiment had taken the field with the Sardinian Force encamped at Tchoulou, on the Tchernaya, and on the 24th a second was ordered to join a force under Omar Pasha, to operate in the direction of Baidar. The first-named detachment left the Sardinians and joined the Head-quarters on that day, when both pitched their tents in the valley of Varnoutka.

This little valley is about two and a-half miles long, by about half-a-mile across. It is bounded by a lofty and steep range of mountains on either side, that to the south forming the high precipitous coast in the neighbourhood of Cape Ayah. Its entrance is a narrow winding gorge, the outlet of numerous small streams by which it is watered, and through which the Woronzoff Road also runs, in many places scarping out of the face of the living rock; while to the east a narrow wooded pass leads to the more open plain of the valley of Baidar. Thus shut up in all directions by mountains, the sides of which are densely wooded, naturally ill-drained, the lower levels covered with rank vegetation, and in many places distinctly marshy, a spot more favorable for the spread of epidemic disease could scarcely be imagined. To render matters still worse, the temperature of the days was high—the air saturated with the vapour of the steaming exhalations from the soil, evoked by powerful sunshine between frequent showers—the nights chilly (especially to men recently from India)—and the dews heavy.

An undulation of the valley, where the soil was of a gravelly nature, was chosen as the site of the encampment, but Cholera broke out on the very first night, and an officer proved its first victim. The camp was now changed to a spot at no great distance, but more elevated, in the hope that it would prove more salubrious than that vacated, but, on the 26th, two further cases of Cholera were admitted; on the 27th three, and on the 30th two more. Diarrhœa also was, it may be said, universally present, and scarcely an officer or man escaped an attack. While located in this valley the duties were similar to those of last month, but, as the sick list increased, the proportion of horses to men increased also. The total of admissions for disease during the month reached 28 per cent. of the strength, and of them 17 per cent. were due to Cholera (the cases of which disease furnished all the deaths—viz., 15, being nearly one-half of the aggregate treated), 55 per cent. to Diarrhœa, 6 to Dysentery, and 10 to Fever, of which the type was becoming continued, and now often presented typhoid symptoms.

July.—It was considered that the services of the Corps were no longer required with the Turkish troops at Varnoutka, and the Regiment consequently returned to the position it had formerly occupied near Karani on the 6th of the month. The duties were somewhat less severe than they had been; but disease was still on the increase, and reached 34 per cent. of the strength present. Cholera and Diarrhœa were on the decline, the admissions for the former disease only reaching 9 per cent. of the total for the month, the mortality, however, from it exceeded one-half of the cases admitted, while of the latter complaint the admissions only amounted to 29 per cent. of the total, against 55 in the preceding month. Fevers, on the contrary, had largely increased, exceeding 20 per cent. of the total, against 10 in the previous month. The Surgeon reports:—"They are chiefly returned as Continued, but I think that under more careful observation than is at present possible, they would be found to be almost all pure Remittent. The hepatic functions also are frequently much deranged, and most of the cases of Fever exhibit more or less Jaundice, with much depression. Seven cases only of 'Icterus' are returned among the admissions, but the number of men in whom Jaundice has been present was quite remarkable, and the officers suffered in a similar manner." Dysentery, likewise, had greatly increased, and that disease also furnished 20 per cent. of the admissions, and one death took place from it. Injuries inflicted by horses still continued to present in considerable numbers, and one death occurred from a kick on the abdomen.

August.—During the whole of this month the amount of disease was somewhat under that of the preceding, but its type did not alter much. Cholera, and its associated Diarrhœa, still caused admissions into Hospital, but they were much fewer in number, and the deaths from the former disease had sunk to one-third of the cases treated. Dysenteries, also, were more rarely seen. One death, however, was due to that disease. Fevers were

numerically increased in number, and constituted 26 per cent. of the whole admissions; but the increase was more apparent than real, being chiefly due to Ague, and attributed to exposure to marsh poison, while in the valley of Varnoutka, although an attempt had been made, while there, to guard against its influence by the exhibition of quinine wine as a prophylactic. Derangement of the hepatic functions still continued to be a frequent complication of febrile disease, and seven cases of Jaundice were under treatment. With regard to the exhibition of quinine wine, it may be noted that, after a few days' trial, the men almost all refused to take it, alleging that it produced griping and purging; and its use had to be abandoned.

September.—On the 3rd, a squadron of the Regiment, consisting of 119 men and 6 officers, was sent to Kertch, where it remained on detached duty until the month of April 1856. The health of the men of this detachment was very good during the whole period of their stay at Kertch. Two cases of cholera occurred among them while on board ship, but they did not prove fatal, and the disease then ceased to show itself. In the Head-quarter division also, which remained at Karani, it was now nearly extinct, only one fresh case presented itself during the month, which recovered, and one death from it took place in a man admitted under treatment during the preceding month. In fact, disease, as a whole, was greatly on the decrease, and the admissions into hospital from it did not exceed 19 per cent. of the strength during the entire month. Fevers had now become the principal disease, and they are reported as being of a graver character, and more typhoid in type, while Jaundice ceased to appear as a complication, and only two instances of it as a special disease presented.

Four deaths took place during the month—one, as above noted, from Cholera; one from Dysentery; one from rupture of the left ventricle during a fit of coughing, in a man convalescing from Remittent Fever; and one from abscess of the left lobe of the liver, opening into the pericardium.

October.—Disease still continued to decrease; admissions for it only reached 12 per cent. of the strength, and of these very few were for grave disease, nor did a death take place. 182 men from England joined towards the end of the month.

November.—The Regiment was now removed from the Crimea, and sent to Ismid, on the Sea of Marmora, for winter-quarters. It embarked at Balaklava in three detachments, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of the month, and the entire Corps was in quarters there by the 22nd. 17 sick men were left in the General Hospital at Balaklava, and 20 at Scutari. During the early part of the month there had been a considerable number of admissions under the head of Diarrhoea, many of which presented choleraic symptoms, chiefly furnished by the men of the newly-arrived draft; and on the 7th one of these men was admitted with true Cholera, of which he died. The general health of the Regiment was, however, good, the percentage of admissions being no greater than had obtained in October.

Ismid, which had been chosen as the winter-quarters of the 8th and 10th Hussars, and 17th Lancers, is a small Turkish town of some 7,000 inhabitants. It is situated on a narrow bay, extending inland in an easterly direction fifty or sixty miles from the Sea of Marmora, and is built on the declivity of a range of hills which rise abruptly, and form the northern shore. It naturally divides itself into two portions of nearly equal size. The first, or that on the level space between the base of the hill and the sea, is in places little raised above the sea level, and the houses extend quite to the edge of the water, or rather over it. The other extends up the steep face of the hill, to a height of 537 feet, and is reputed to be much more salubrious than the former. To the east, at the head of the bay, a level tract of country extends for several miles, and is intersected by several small streams; and in addition to an extensive marsh, frequently overflowed by the sea, which exists close to the town, the whole of this tract is more or less swampy, although a good deal of it is under cultivation during the summer season. The town is reputed to be remarkably unhealthy during the summer and autumn, and the inhabitants generally appear to bear the impress of malarious influence.

Provisions of all kinds were both abundant and good. Vegetables, in great variety, and of excellent quality, were very cheap; and the Surgeon, with respect to them, remarks:—"Many of the men, the majority perhaps, did not fail to profit by the opportunity; but I think it is to be regretted that an article so essential to health as a supply of fresh vegetable food, does not by regulation constitute, when obtainable, a portion of the daily ration, for many soldiers prefer expending their spare money in a more objectionable manner."

The water supply was very abundant, conveyed into the town from considerable distances from among the mountains, by numerous open aqueducts; but it required filtration, and even then contained a large quantity of earthy or saline matters.

But although the site of the town, and the abundant water supply, afforded every facility for good hygienic conditions, these did not obtain. The drainage was confined almost entirely to the natural watershed. All kinds of refuse were thrown into the streets, and their final removal seemed to be left principally to the showers of heaven. Consequently, in the lower parts, and more level spots of the town, a filthy mass of animal and vegetable putridity had accumulated. In numerous instances the carcasses of dead animals were allowed to lie in the streets, or only so far removed as not to interfere with the traffic; and

at one extremity of the town there was thus collected an accumulation of from sixty to a hundred rotting carcases, which it was far beyond the powers of the natural and only scavengers, the dogs, to remove. A graveyard, also, of considerable extent, and still in use, intersects nearly the middle of the town, in addition to several smaller ones in the suburbs.

The following abstract of meteorological observations, kept by Dr. Fraser, will serve to illustrate the nature of the climate. The thermometer used was graduated on Reaumur's scale, exposed on the north side of a house about 30 feet from the ground, and the temperatures given are the means of several daily observations. The true extremes were not attainable from the absence of registering thermometers.

December 1855.			January 1856.		February 1856.		March 1856.	
Day of the Month.	Temperature (Mean).	Remarks.	Temperature (Mean).	Remarks.	Temperature (Mean).	Remarks.	Temperature (Mean).	Remarks.
1	7.18	.. ..	1.52	Fine, clear	2.57	Sleet and heavy fall of snow during the day	6.95	
2	5.74	.. ..	2.87	Do.	0.93	Clear	6.27	
3	8.18	.. ..	3.20	Rain at night	6.83	Raining	4.27	
4	7.53	.. ..	3.83	Dull, cloudy	2.83	{Raining—snow on the hills	6.01	{Sleet in the afternoon, very cold
5	12.18	Rain	2.60	{Dull, cloudy—Rain at night	3.70	Fair	-0.53	Hard frost
6	11.05	Showery	2.88	Snow at night	3.53	.. ..	+4.00	Wind S.W., warm
7	10.15	Clear	2.80	{Hard frost in night—warm day	4.16	Light rain	3.78	{Rain, sleet, & snow in the evening
8	8.52	Showery	10.10	{Dull, cloudy, and warm	5.55	Showery	0.62	Snowing all day
9	9.40	Heavy rain	13.57	{Cloudy, close, warm	5.12	Raining	2.37	Clear
10	10.06	Slight rain	11.90	Clear, sunshine	5.40	Fair	-0.30	
11	9.40	Rain at night	8.40	.. ..	6.70	{Fair, clear, sunshine	-1.70	
12	13.95	{Warm and close, hot wind blowing	12.95	.. ..	9.46	Fine and clear	+7.00	
13	7.69	Heavy rain	9.36	.. ..	9.95	.. ..	7.35	
14	5.23	Do.	1.15	.. ..	8.98	.. ..	7.37	
15	2.45	Rain—snow	0.15	{Heavy rain all night	9.90	.. ..	3.75	
16	3.05	Clear	1.03	Snow	10.73	.. ..	4.95	
17	1.60	Snow lying	-1.00	Snow lying	10.95	.. ..	2.67	Snowing
18	5.35	Fine and clear	+2.62	.. ..	8.63	Rain	1.30	Snow in showers.
19	2.35	Rain—sleet	2.86	.. ..	3.20	.. ..	2.40	
20	3.90	{Sleet and snow at night—day clear	3.10	.. ..	4.30	.. ..	2.30	
21	6.00	Clear and fine	8.22	Rain	8.65	.. ..	4.70	
22	7.50	Clear	12.30	Clear and fair	15.80	{Strong hot wind from S.W.	5.70	
23	6.00	Clear	10.96	Showery	13.15	Do.	7.65	
24	6.10	Clear	8.37	Heavy rain	}	No observations. Heavy rain on the 24th, succeeded by sleet and heavy fall of snow, wind N.E.	9.55	
25	..	} No observations	6.70	Fair, cloudy			6.65	
26	..		5.93	{Frost at night—clear day			7.96	
27	3.53	{Frost at night—Sunny day	11.10	Fine and clear			4.55	{Rain, sleet, and snow
28	5.71	Clear sunshine	9.32	Rain	3.50	Rain and sleet in showers	3.00	Snow
29	5.50	Fair	7.51	{Cloudy—rain at night	7.50	Clear and fine	7.85	Fair, sunshine
30	3.71	Cold and Clear	6.00	Cloudy			7.50	Raining
31	1.93	Fine, clear	8.40	Fine clear day			3.00	Rain and sleet.

Highest Temperature observed + 16.5; Lowest ditto — 3.5.

Although the town has the reputation of being unhealthy, that fever and other diseases are not more rife and destructive, both in summer and winter, than they are, seems to be owing to the fact that the lower levels, and more filthy parts, are very little occupied during the night, most of the inhabited houses being in the higher and more salubrious districts, and also to the circumstance that ground floors are never occupied by the natives as dwelling apartments.

The men of the Regiment were provided with quarters in detached houses, at some distance from one another, but the portion of the town chiefly selected for the occupation of the troops, was, in the opinion of the Surgeon, the least salubrious; and he reported officially that the situation of some of the men's quarters, and of all the stabling, was extremely objectionable, being in the lowest and filthiest parts of the town, close to the sea shore; and also, that the men were overcrowded, the average cubic space allowed to each being only about 180 feet, and a few of their rooms placed on the ground floors, not more than two feet above the level of the street. The authorities, however, did not consider any change practicable or called for, and none was therefore made.

Independently, however, of these circumstances, the conditions of service were very favourable. The accumulations of filth were gradually removed by the men, under the superintendence of the officers; and the stabling, as well as the quarters, much improved; food, in great variety, both animal and vegetable, was abundant, and there were many facilities for cooking it in a varied manner. The duty was light: the clothing adapted to the climate and season; the hospital accommodation good, in a house which had been a Sultan's palace; and the period of the year that in which local noxious influence was least likely to produce effect; and, consequently, the health of the Corps remained very fair during the whole of its stay at this place, namely, until the 5th of May. The Kertch detachment had previously rejoined in April, and the whole Regiment then marched across the country to Scutari; was encamped about three miles from that town, till the 7th of June, and the Head-quarters then embarked for England, two detachments having previously taken their departure.

The following Table exhibits the ratio of admissions into Hospital, and deaths from disease, to the strength present, during the last seven months of the Regiment's service in the East:—

Per cent. of Strength present.	November.	December.	January 1856.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Admissions	13·0	9·4	9·5	9·1	12·9	10·3	5·7
Deaths	0·13	0·25	0·26	..	..	..	..

In the month of November, one death took place from Cholera, as already mentioned, and cases of Diarrhoea were, at the same time, rather numerous. In December, three deaths occurred, one from Fever, one from Dysentery, in a man who had suffered a good deal from hepatic disease in India, and a third from the kick of a horse, by which fracture of the sternum was caused, and a minute rupture of the right auricle produced. In January, two cases were treated, which ended fatally, one from sudden perforation of the intestines, in a man apparently convalescing from an attack of Fever, in which Diarrhoea had been a prominent symptom, and one from Chronic Dysentery. But no death subsequently took place in the Regimental Hospital.

During the whole of its service in the East, the Corps lost in General Hospitals 13 men—viz., five from Fever, one from Phthisis, four from Chronic Dysentery, and one returned as Diarrhoea, one from "Vulnus Incis.," and one from Fracture of the leg by a horse-kick. The results of the service of the Corps, of nearly fourteen months' duration, in the late war, may be thus expressed:—

The Regiment, on leaving Bombay, had a strength of 672 men and 26 officers, and 223 men and 15 officers joined subsequently, making a total of 895 men and 41 officers. Of these, 9 men were left in India, and sent home by the Cape of Good Hope, and 14 were left in Egypt, of whom 5 only rejoined, the remaining 9 being sent to Malta, and subsequently home, as invalids.

Sixty-four men and two officers died in the East from disease and accidents, making a loss by death of 7 per cent. of the men and 5 per cent. of the officers, while 74 men and 11 officers were invalided to England, exclusive of those already mentioned as invalided from Bombay and Alexandria; and 105 men were ultimately discharged from the service on account of disabilities contracted during the war, of which five were the result of injuries, chiefly horse-kicks and bites.

10TH ROYAL HUSSARS.—Admissions into Hospital

Date .. {	Month	Year	April 1855.		May 1855.		June 1855.		July 1855.		August 1855.		September 1855.		October 1855.		November 1855.	
Station			Egypt and Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Kerch and Crimea.		Kerch and Crimea.		Kerch and Ismid.	
Strength {	Officers		29		29		31		33		31		32		25		27	
	Men		654		653		678		663		648		599		781		780	
Specific Disease.			Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Febris Intermittens..			12	..	20	..	11	..	15	..	23	..	21	..	10	..	4	..
" Com. Cont. ..			5	..	..	..	8	..	26	..	24	..	11	..	11	..	13	..
" Remittens ..			3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
Pleuritis ..			..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia ..			..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hæmoptysis ..			1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrhus Acutus ..			..	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	4	..
" Chronicus ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis ..			..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Morbus Cordis ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varix ..			..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hepatis Acuta ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
" Chronica ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Icterus ..			..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Dysenteria Acuta ..			23	1	13	2	12	..	47	1	13	1	15	1	12	..	8	..
" Chronica ..			1	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
Diarrhoea ..			9	..	34	..	103	..	65	..	44	..	28	..	17	..	35	..
Colica ..			2	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	23	..	3	..	3	..	4	..
Gastritis ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Obstipatio ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Hæmorrhoids ..			1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Hernia ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyspepsia ..			..	..	3	..	..	6	..	5	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..
Paralysis ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Epilepsia ..			..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera Spasmodica ..			1	..	2	2	33	14	21	11	9	3	3	1	..	..	1	1
Ditto in General Hospital.			..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumat. Acutus ..			4	..	5	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	..
" Chronicus ..			1	..	3	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
Arthritis, &c. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lumbago ..			..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..			15	..	26	..	6	..	10	..	13	..	2	..	17	..	13	..
Ulcus ..			..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	6	..	3	..	5	..	1	..
Fistula in Ano ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Abrasio ..			..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis Primitiva ..			2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
" Consecutiva ..			1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bubo ..			2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Hernia Humoralis ..			2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrocele ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxatio ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subluxatio ..			..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Vulnus Sclopetorum ..			..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Incisum ..			..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
Contusio ..			19	..	22	..	23	..	31	1	17	..	12	..	25	..	7	..
Fractura ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ambussio ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Concussio Cerebri ..			..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punitus ..			3	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	2	..
Gelatio ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scorbutus ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbi Oculorum ..			3	..	7	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	1	..
Morbi Cutis ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Cynanche ..			2	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermes ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scrofula ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysœcœa ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tumores ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dropsy ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cephalalgia, Vertigo, &c..			..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dracunculus ..			..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drowned ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Observatio ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	..	1	..
Morbi Varii ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			117	1	176	4	216	15	265	13	223	4	132	4	131	..	113	1

and Deaths, from 1st April, 1855, to 4th June, 1856.

December 1855.		January 1856.		February 1856.		March 1856.		April 1856.		May 1856.		June 1856.		Died out of the Regimental Hospital during the War.	Total Admitted.		Total Died.	
Kertch and Ismid.		Kertch and Ismid.		Kertch and Ismid.		Kertch and Ismid.		Ismid.		Scutari.		Scutari.			By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
24		24		29		28		28		23		23						
776		774		723		743		741		453		458						
Admitt. d.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitt. d.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.					
2	1	..	8	..	9	..	5	146	342	7	3	
25	1	16	1	7	..	21	..	10	..	2	..	1	..	180				
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	16				
..	1	..	1	88	1	1	
..	3				
..	1				
7	..	10	..	9	..	14	..	7	..	2	70	3	1	1	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1				
..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12			
..	1	1	27	1	1	
..	2				
..	3				
2	..	1	..	1	5	652	7	13	
3	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
9	..	4	..	5	..	14	..	12	..	2	159	70	32	33	
2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	21
..	381				
1	48	81	1	4	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1				
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4				
..	1	1	8	222	1	4	
..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	27				
..	1	36	1	4	
..	1				
..	70				
5	..	9	..	7	..	7	..	2	258	2	4	
..	..	4	..	8	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	51
..	2	..	1	..	..	..	27				
9	..	11	..	4	..	12	..	13	..	3	1	37	2	4	
4	..	12	..	9	..	6	..	8	..	2	..	1	..	2				
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2				
1	1	3	25	1	4	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8			
..	5				
..	3	3	23	1	4	
1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6
..	3				
..	..	1	1	12	258	1	4	
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2				
2	4	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	14			
8	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	5	25	1	4	
1	11				
9	1	8	..	8	..	16	..	14	..	3	..	..	..	219	
..	2	2	37	2	4	
..	4				
1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	1	25	25	1	4	
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1				
..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3				
1	..	1	..	2	23	37	2	4	
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6			
..	1	..	1	..	1	..	15				
..	1	2	25	1	4	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1				
..	1				
..	3	1	37	2	4	
..	3				
..	2				
..	1	25	1	4	
..	3				
..	2				
1	1	2	25	1	4	
..	9				
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			
89	3	85	2	80	..	116	..	98	..	81	..	4	..	17	1,876	1,876	64	64

11TH HUSSARS.

THE 11th Hussars arrived in England from India in the month of June 1838, and after nearly sixteen years' home service assembled in Dublin during the month of April 1854, and prepared for active duty in the field. The Regiment consisted of 18 officers and 297 men—old and young soldiers, and having embarked in three divisions during the following month, the first detachment sailed on the 8th, the Head-Quarters on the 15th, and the last detachment on the 20th of May, a Medical Officer accompanying the troops in each vessel.

The transport conveying the Head-Quarters, after a detention of ten days in the Dardanelles by contrary winds, reached Scutari on the night of the 29th of June; and on the following morning proceeded to Varna, where it arrived on the 1st of July. "No sickness of any moment occurred during the voyage; the rations were good, and everything went on in a satisfactory manner."

July.—On the 3d, the Head-Quarters of the Regiment disembarked, and encamped beside one of the troops of the Regiment "which had already arrived, and was tented about one and a-half miles from Varna, on the distant side of the harbour."

"On the 7th, the Head-Quarters and two troops marched from Varna to Devna, arriving at the latter place on the 9th. Shortly afterwards the whole Regiment was assembled at Devna, where it remained encamped till the 27th July, when, on account of the appearance of Cholera in the Light Division, the 11th Hussars (together with the other Corps, composing the Light Cavalry Brigade), moved to Yeni Bazaar (two days' march), and encamped beside the 17th Lancers. The marches were performed in full dress, with pelisses slung, and during extremely hot days, the dismounted men marched on foot, and carried their arms, accoutrements, cloaks, and saddle-bags, in fact, everything they possessed; and, as might be expected, they broke down, and had to be carried into Devna." The duties consisted in taking the horses to water, "which at Devna was at a distance of one mile from the Camp, and at Yeni Bazaar, of two miles;" attending at field days two or three times a-week from 4 till 8½ and 9 in the morning; but in addition to these, the care of the horses occupied much of the soldier's time, and in the performance of this duty, he was often exposed a couple of hours daily to an extremely hot sun. The guards, however, were few, and the night duties trifling, and no "fatigues" of importance were performed. During the month, the sanitary condition which the Regiment enjoyed on landing in Bulgaria, became somewhat deteriorated; 83 men were received into Hospital; and although no death was recorded, 11 instances of Fever were presented, and 34 of Diarrhœa, the latter were attributed by Surgeon Crosse, "to the free use of unripe fruit, vegetables, bad wine," and in some degree, to the quality of the bread issued, which was "gritty and unpalatable;" and some of the cases assumed a choleraic tendency. One case of Pneumonia was presented, but having been early attended to, it ended satisfactorily; one case of severe wound inflicted by the bite of a horse, just below the left scapula, was recorded, the constitutional symptoms in which endangered for a time the patient's life; and a well-marked instance of Spasmodic Cholera occurred on the night the Regiment arrived at Yeni Bazaar, which terminated in recovery.

August.—The Regiment remained at Yeni Bazaar during the greater part of this month, and the duties which devolved upon the men were nearly similar to those which were performed at Devna. It appears, however, that the number of "field days" was diminished on representation; and that "an order from Head-Quarters directed that the troops should be in their lines at 8 o'clock A.M." Surgeon Crosse reports, "that the heat of the tents was almost insupportable during the day and part of the night, but that towards morning the atmosphere became intensely cold;" and adds, "several of the men preferred sleeping outside their tents, in a half-undressed state, and it was quite impossible to prevent them gratifying their predilection in this respect." The health of the soldier became further deteriorated during this month; the number of admissions increased from 83 to 100, and whereas no death was recorded in July, 7 cases proved fatal in August. The most prominent diseases were still, Fever and Diseases of the Bowels; of the former 43 cases were returned, all referred to the continued form of the disease, and three of which proved fatal; and of the latter, 38 instances were admitted, 28 of which are assigned in the return to diarrhœa. The type of Fever is reported to have assumed the intermittent character towards the end of the month, while Bowel Complaints are stated to have become rather less prevalent, and of a much more manageable form than they had been at Devna.—results

"which might be traced to the absence of bathing-places, fewer wine-shops, and the substitution, or, rather, better supply of milk, which was abundant at Yeni Bazaar, as were also eggs, fowls," &c.

Three cases of Cholera were admitted, one of which proved fatal in the General Hospital, and one in the Regimental Hospital. The subject of the latter was "a Troop Serjeant-Major (whose wife had died a few days previously of the same disease—which was at the time very prevalent amongst the other Corps, and especially in those occupying the 'lines' next to the 11th Hussars)," and he died on the 23d of the month, eleven hours after the invasion of the symptoms. Of the other two fatal cases which occurred, one was the result of acute and rapid Bronchitis, contracted while the patient was under treatment for ulcers of the legs; while the other was the consequence, apparently, of "prolonged syncope," which suddenly occurred to a man who had also been under treatment for ulcers of the legs.

"On the 26th of August, the Regiment moved with the Light Cavalry Brigade, by Yasitepe and Devna (three days' march), to a position within a few miles of Varna, and on arrival at Devna, a man received a kick from his charger, which caused fracture (compound and comminuted) of the right tibia; the limb was carefully 'put up,' and he was conveyed on a stretcher, suspended in an araba, to the General Hospital, without pain or discomfort, over about twenty miles of bad road." "After a few days' stay near Varna, the Light Cavalry Brigade was inspected, and the non-effective men transferred to the General Hospital," previous to the Army proceeding to the Crimea. During the period the Regiment served in Bulgaria, the total deaths amounted to seven, all of which occurred in August, and all, with the exception of one, in the Regimental Hospital; and it appears, that although only one fatal instance of disease was recorded among the officers, many of them suffered from Diarrhœa; and that while the women experienced disease to the same extent as the men, one of them died with well-marked symptoms of Cholera.

September. — On the 2d and 3d of the month, the 11th Hussars moved, by troops, to the beach near Varna, and having embarked on board the "Trent" steamer and "London" transport, proceeded on the 4th to Eupatoria, where it disembarked, near the lake, on the 17th and 18th of September. On landing in the Crimea, each officer and man was provided with a supply of cooked rations for three days, but the men's valises were left on board ship. On the 19th, the Army moved forward, the "11th Hussars, and 13th Light Dragoons" forming the advanced guard. On the 27th, the Regiment encamped near Balaklava, from whence it moved up to the front in a few days, as an escort to the Commander-in-chief; and took up ground under the garden wall at Head-Quarters, on the spot subsequently converted into a burial-ground. On the 3d of September, an officer fell a victim to Cholera at Varna; and during the voyage to the Crimea, Fever and Diarrhœa prevailed to some extent on board the "Trent," and several cases of these affections, were also presented on board the "London" transport. In the former vessel, the circumstance of the men being very crowded, and having no place to lie on, together with the lack of ventilation and foul smell from the horses, were considered by the Surgeon prejudicial to the health of the soldier; and he reports, that two officers, and 10 or 12 men, were left on board, being unable to accompany the Regiment when it disembarked in the Crimea. On the morning of the 19th, a private servant was wounded in the ham, but the ball was extracted; and it is reported, that he was sent back to the ship, and rejoined the Regiment in October quite recovered. "On the same day, an officer, while on outpost duty, was seized with Cholera, and died before he could reach the Regiment;" and at 4 P.M., the affair at Buljanak took place, in which one man was so severely wounded in the foot that it became necessary to remove the limb—the amputation thus resorted to being the first performed in the Crimea. On the 20th, two men were seized with Cholera, both of whom died; and on the following day, an officer was attacked by the same disease, who died of Consecutive Fever at the end of seven days. From this date till the 25th of the month, a fresh case of Cholera occurred daily; and on the 25th, the disease proved fatal to a Troop Serjeant-Major. The total number of cases of Cholera recorded during the month, amounted to 11, of which seven terminated fatally, six within 24 hours from the period of attack; and it is worthy of notice, that nearly all the deaths occurred while the Regiment was in motion; that all, with the exception of two, occurred in the same troop, and that the disease subsided suddenly toward the end of the month, when, in the words of the Surgeon, a few days' rest and food did more towards the recovery of the men than any other measure, and encouraged the hope, that the pestilence had deserted the camp of the Regiment. The other diseases by which the Corps was affected in this month, were fever and affections of the bowels, but apart from the outbreak of Cholera, which occurred after it arrived in the Crimea, the health of the men would seem to have improved since their removal from Bulgaria, for only 25 cases of Fever were returned, none of which proved fatal; and the number of instances of affections of the stomach was limited to nine cases of Diarrhœa and seven of Dyspepsia, while all the deaths recorded were assigned to Cholera.

October.—"The Regiment moved its position, early in this month, two miles in advance to the left of Sebastopol, close to the 3d Division, whence it changed ground (on the day

the Army sat down before Sebastopol), to the rear of the Light Division; a few days later it was again moved, and took up ground close to the 'windmill,' where it remained only a short time, when it proceeded to join the Brigade near Balaklava."

"On the 25th, the battle of Balaklava took place, in which three officers and 27 men were wounded, and 32 men were returned as 'killed' and 'missing,' of which number six or seven were taken prisoners. Four of these prisoners rejoined the Corps at Kadakoi, after a period of 12 months, in fact, on the anniversary of the action itself, one of these men (a soldier named Dryden), received 31 or 32 wounds; another was transferred to the 'Life Guards,' and one died on the passage to England."

The duties during the month, were very harassing; and though the changes of position did not involve any protracted marches, yet they were frequently made; and the men seldom got to their new encamping ground before night. Moreover, the "means of transport were miserable; and the sick, who were unable to ride on led horses, were obliged to walk; while every morning, before daybreak, the troops were turned out on the plain, where they remained, exposed to the heavy dew till sunrise, without food."

In consequence of these conditions, and exposure to a hot sun by day, to cold dews at night—without tents or covering of any kind until late in the month, Fever became decidedly remittent in its character, Acute Dysentery made its appearance for the first time (four cases having been treated), Diarrhœa became much more general (in fact, attained the maximum degree of prevalence which was observed during the war), and four cases of Cholera were recorded, all of which latter proved fatal within a period of 24 hours from the invasion of the symptoms.

On reference to the return, it appears, that the number of admissions for the month was 134, and that nine deaths were recorded—that all these deaths, except one (which was caused by Remittent Fever of five days' duration), were assigned to Cholera; and that four of the deaths from this pestilence occurred in the Regimental Hospital, and four in General Hospitals, or elsewhere. Further, Surgeon Crosse reports, "of the three officers wounded, one suffered from a contused gunshot injury of the leg, one was shot through the left leg, and one was struck on the forehead by a piece of shell; while of the 27 men wounded, three underwent amputation high up in the arm, and a fourth below the knee, a fifth suffered from a compound fracture of the jaw, with extensive comminution, a sixth received a severe wound of right forearm, close to the elbow-joint, a seventh, a compound fracture of right arm, and the remainder lance and sword wounds of more or less severity; and adds, the whole of these men were the following morning transferred to Scutari."

November.—The 11th Hussars, on the night of the 25th of October, took up a position overlooking the Woronzoff Road, near the Col de Balaklava, and a few days after moved to the vicinity of the Turkish redoubts; in the early part of November the Light Brigade proceeded to encamp in rear of the ground occupied by the Guards, and in this position the Regiment remained till the 2d of December. The duties of the Corps, while on the plateau before Sebastopol, were not in themselves of an arduous description; the diet was, however, comprised almost completely of salt meat and biscuit, and the men suffered much from the increasing severity of the climate and the condition of the camp.

On the 14th, the whole of the tents were blown down by the hurricane; and the exposure is reported to have proved fatal to one of the patients in hospital. After this date, the soldier slept in his boots, which were always wet, and frequently bad or worn out; the mud in the tents and around was ankle deep; there were little or no means of cleanliness in the camp; the troops had neither socks nor change of clothing of any kind; and although the Fluxes decreased very considerably, and one case of Fever only was returned, rheumatic affections were more numerous than in the preceding month, and Boils and Ulcers of the legs were of common occurrence. And the Surgeon states, that both men and horses were becoming rapidly reduced; but adds, that the valises which were recovered by the former towards the end of November, contributed much to their comfort, and served to reduce the prevalence of bowel affections.

The number of admissions was considerably less than in the preceding month, and amounted only to 82; and while no case of Cholera occurred, two deaths only were returned, one of which was the result of Remittent Fever, and the other of Dysentery. On the 5th, at the battle of Inkermann, one man was killed by a shell, and three men were wounded; in one of the instances of wounds, amputation of the limb, near the shoulder-joint, was found necessary, but the other injuries inflicted were of a slight nature, and did not interfere for any considerable period with the performance of duty.

December.—On the 3d of this month, the Regiment received orders to retire from the plateau, and take up ground at Kadakoi; and as no means of transport were available, some of the sick followed the Regiment (and having waded through the mud, reached the new encampment), while the remainder were necessarily left behind; and but for the kind assistance of Mr. Rolleston, of the Commissariat, and Major Pipon, R.A., whose empty araba waggon (as a personal favour), was placed at the disposal of the Surgeon, might not have arrived for a considerable time. The duties which here devolved upon the troops, consisted, of the usual camp guards and the carriage of forage from the harbour of Balaklava; but though the season became daily more and more inclement, the change to so sheltered

a spot "soon altered the aspect of affairs." The number of admissions into the Hospital amounted only to one-half that of the preceding month; and the Surgeon, referring to the contrast, after stating, that "the water used for drinking, and culinary purposes on the heights, was neither clean nor wholesome; that the cooking was bad; that the men were for some time without boots, socks, flannels, or drawers; that the horses were picketted on the site of a burial-ground; and that several bodies were exposed by the animals' hoofs," expresses his surprise, that "an epidemic of Typhus did not occur."

The total number of cases treated, did not exceed 41; but though no instance of Fever was admitted, and only 13 cases of Diarrhœa and two of Dyspepsia were assigned in the return to Affections of the Bowels, yet Ulcers of the legs were still more common than in the previous month, and in several instances they were now clearly associated with scorbutic taint of the blood. One death occurred from the supervention of Choleraic Diarrhœa in a case of Dyspepsia, and the fatal event took place 24 hours after the purging commenced. The diet of the sick in this and the preceding month, in the absence of fresh meat, was comprised of articles of extra supply, obtained from the Purveyor.

January 1855.—No change of position occurred during this month; and the duties which the soldier performed, were not of a very onerous description, but though the severity of the climate and the discomforts of camp-life, were much felt, a hut was erected for the accommodation of the sick towards the end of the month, and disease still further declined in prevalence. 27 men only were admitted into Hospital, and while no instance of Fever occurred, nine cases only of Diarrhœa, and one of Dyspepsia, were referred to Affections of the Stomach and Bowels; and the number of Ulcers did not exceed during the month 11. The proportion of deaths was, however, in excess of that of the previous month, for one fatal case was the result of Catarrh and two of Diarrhœa of long duration, and of a dysenteric character; and the Surgeon observes, that although none of the cases could be considered instances of well-marked Scurvy, yet a tendency to that disease evidently existed.

February.—The conditions of the service rapidly improved during this month; warm clothing was issued to the men, provisions became abundant, fresh meat was furnished three or four times a-week for the Hospital, and disease of every denomination quickly declined; the admissions fell from 27 to nine, and only one death occurred during the month.

March.—The duties upon which the men were employed this month, were the building of huts, cooking-houses, and stables, and the carriage of forage; the health of the troops continued still further to improve, 14 cases only were admitted; but while no instance of the Fluxes was received under treatment, five cases of Fever, not assignable to "any appreciable cause," were admitted, some of which became typhoid, and ultimately assumed the characters of well-marked Typhus, one death only occurred, and the fatal event took place suddenly, while the patient was suffering from Catarrh, and the autopsy disclosed hypertrophy of the heart.

April.—Fever became still more prevalent than it had been in the preceding month, and represented eight of the 15 cases admitted. No death, however, was recorded from this or any other disease; and the instances of Fever presented more of the continued and remittent type, while the affection itself was more amenable to treatment. Another hut was added to the hospital accommodation.

May.—Three drafts joined the Regiment in May; and the number of admissions was in consequence greatly increased; but the affections from which the recruits suffered were chiefly of a syphilitic nature. The instances of Fever once more became less prevalent, and the disease appeared in the continued form exclusively, and was of a milder character. One death only was recorded; and it was attributed to Hepatitis—induced by intemperance and severe suffering during the winter. The Surgeon reports, that field-days now took place, and that the sentries were increased; and adds, that nothing occurred of a nature calculated to affect prejudicially the health of the troops; that all the men were at length comfortably hutted; that the means of ablution were ample; that a good cooking-house had been built, and that fresh meat was issued as a ration.

June.—The admissions into Hospital were more numerous this month than they had been since the previous November; and the result was attributable to the increasing temperature of the climate and the appearance of Cholera in the camp, the former tended to increase the prevalence of Fever, and both served to give additional extension to Diarrhœa. The classes most liable to disease were the men recently arrived in the country; the total number of cases received into Hospital, was 46, and two deaths were recorded from Cholera; the subjects of both the fatal cases were men who had served with the Regiment in Bulgaria, one of them had been under treatment for ulcers of the legs when attacked by the disease, and died in 13 hours; the other, an individual of highly nervous temperament, at the time of seizure, was employed in the capacity of Hospital Orderly, and died in 15 hours.

July.—The Regiment was reinforced by two drafts, which, on arrival, were put under

canvas for a short time, on account of the want of sufficient "hut accommodation." A Squadron of the Corps, accompanied by three other Squadrons of different Regiments, proceeded on the 22d of the month to the Baidar Valley. The admissions into Hospital were still more numerous than in the previous month, and amounted to 64; and while the proportion of cases of Diarrhœa had declined, the prevalence of Fever increased, and the sick list was further augmented by the admission of several instances of Syphilitic Disease. Three deaths were returned during the month, one of which was assigned to Enteritis and two to Cholera, both the latter having proved fatal in less than 24 hours.

August.—During this month, there was a still greater prevalence of disease, 106 cases were admitted; and the increase was almost exclusively attributable to Fever and Affections of the Bowels; of the former, 32 cases were received into Hospital, all except one having assumed the continued type, and of the latter, 39 cases of Diarrhœa alone, and 12 of other ailments were admitted. The instances of Fever were referred by the Surgeon to the influence of exalted temperature, and the imprudence of the men recently arrived, who indulged in the free use of fruit, and could not be prevented sleeping outside the tents and huts, exposed to the dew; and he observes, that the recruits, who had recently joined the Corps, were of so inferior a description, that "it was found expedient to re-ship 24 to Scutari, as being unfit for ordinary duty, much less active service."

The number of deaths recorded was seven, one of which was caused by Fever, to which Dysentery supervened; three, by Cholera, and three, by Choleraic Diarrhœa, two of the former having occurred within 12 hours from the invasion of the symptoms, and one at the end of the fourth day.

September.—The Regiment was augmented by the arrival of a draft of 77 men; but although nine of these men were affected by Syphilis, the whole number of admissions amounted only to 72, or one-third less than that of the preceding month; moreover, the diseases were less severe and much more amenable to treatment, and no fatal case was recorded. The number of instances of Fever declined from 32 to seven, and of Diarrhœa from 39 to 17; while the remainder of the cases were trifling and unimportant, and "the health of the Regiment was satisfactory."

October 1855, to July 1856.—In October, 70 cases were received into Hospital, and two fatal instances of disease were returned; of the latter, one was caused by Fever, which assumed typhoid symptoms, in a recruit; and the other by Enteritis, the subject of which was an old broken down soldier. The prevalence of Diarrhœa still further subsided; but Boils and Ulcers were very common, and the Surgeon attributed the frequency of their occurrence to riding without stirrups two or three times a-week. During the following month, a large proportion of the Cavalry Regiments were removed from the Crimea; and the 11th Hussars took possession, on the 17th, of the hospital hut, vacated by the Royal Dragoons. On the 18th, the whole Regiment, numbering about 378 men, was huttet, and the horses were placed under cover for the winter. The weather now "became cold and frosty;" but only 34 cases of disease were presented, and no death was returned. During December the weather became very inclement and severe, but the Regiment enjoyed excellent health. Fifty-three cases only were admitted into Hospital; Catarrhal Affections were, however, more prevalent than they had yet been; and Ulcers were still of common occurrence. One death was recorded under the head of Rheumatism; but the event was directly caused by Dysentery and Fever. In January, disease of almost every denomination still further declined, 42 cases only were presented, and no death was recorded. Fever, and diseases of a local nature, were the most prevalent ailments, but they were all of an unimportant character; and no serious case remained in Hospital at the close of the month. In February, the health of the Regiment became still more satisfactory; and although the weather, during the month, was very changeable—a high temperature alternating with severe frost, 36 cases only were received under treatment, and no death was recorded, while 18 of the admissions were instances of Ulcers and Abscesses. During the following month, the number of cases admitted amounted to 34; and Fever and local complaints represented the most prevalent affections. Two cases were admitted under the head of Catarrh, one of which ended fatally, with typhoid symptoms. In April the weather became warmer; and as an effect of the increasing temperature, Fever became a more prevalent disease. Of the total cases admitted, ten were received into Hospital, under the head of Fever, one of which proved fatal to a delicate lad in a period of ten days, the symptoms being attended with intestinal complication. During the following month, the thermometer indicated a still increasing temperature; but although 14 cases of Fever were presented, none of them was marked by a fatal issue; and the total admissions did not exceed 26. In June, the number of cases admitted exhibited an increase of ten over that of the previous month; and among the diseases returned are noticed, one case of Scarlatina, one of "Phlegmasia Dolens," and two of Compound Fractures of the legs. On the 30th of the month, the Regimental Hospital was closed; and the two cases of fracture just alluded to, were transferred to the General Hospital of Balaklava, while the remainder of the sick, seven in number, accompanied the Head-Quarters of the Corps, which embarked at Balaklava, and sailed on the 4th of July.

The 11th Hussars was the only Cavalry Regiment which remained in the Crimea till the

month of July 1856, the period at which the country was finally evacuated; and after an absence from home of two years and four months, it landed at Portsmouth on the 28th of July, and thence marched to the Camp at Aldershot, where the service troops mustered on the 31st of the same month. The Regiment on proceeding to the East, consisted, as already observed, of 18 officers and 297 men; 16 officers and 306 men joined the Corps as reinforcements during the war; 13 officers and 81 men were invalided to England; 26 men were killed in action, five officers and 84 men died of disease and wounds received in action, and 38 men were discharged from the service after their arrival in England.

11TH HUSSARS.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date {	Month	June 1854.	July 1854.	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.	June 1855.	
Station	Devna.	Yeni-Bazaar.	Varna.	At Sea and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	
Strength {	Officers	8	18	19	16	17	12	12	16	16	12	9	13	14	
	Men.. .. .	105	287	290	283	249	238	229	199	152	147	109	207	212	
Specific Disease.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Febris Intermittens ..	1	11	43	3	3	21	9	1	1	1	2	4	6	12	
" Continua Com. Remittens ..											3	3			
" Typhus ..											2	2			
Scarlatina ..															
Pneumonia ..		1													
Phthisis Pulmonalis ..				1	1				2	1	3	1	1		
Catarrhus Acutus ..								3							
" Chronicus ..				1	1						1				
Bronchitis ..															
Hepatitis Acuta ..						1							1	1	
Icterus ..		1													
Enteritis ..															
Dysentery Acuta ..						4		1	1						
" Chronica ..															
Diarrhoea ..		34	28		9	63		43		13	1	9	2	1	17
Colica ..															
Obstipatio ..															
Hæmorrhoids ..														1	
Hernia ..															
Dyspepsia ..		9	10		7	3		4		2		1	2	2	
Epilepsia ..				1											
Cholera Spasmodica ..		1		1	1	11	6	4	4					2	
Do. in General Hospital ..				2	1		1	8	4						
Rheumatismus Acutus ..		1		1				3		5			1	1	
" Chronicus ..															
Lumbago ..															
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..		7		5				2		5			2	3	
Paronychia ..															
Ulcus ..		7		1	1	3		10		16		18		3	
Fistula in Ano ..	1	1													
Syphilis Primitiva ..													2	1	
" Consecutiva ..															
Ulcus Penis ..													3	1	
Bubo ..															
Gonorrhœa ..													6		
Hernia Humoralis ..				1	1	1									
Luxatio ..															
Subluxatio ..			1						1						
Vulnus Scloporum ..					1	20		2		1					
" Incisum ..	2	4	3		3	7									
Contusio ..	1	1	1					3					4	5	
Fractura ..			1		1										
Ambustio ..															
Amputatio ..															
Punitus ..			2					1		2		1			
Gelatio ..											1				
Morbi Oculorum ..			1								1				
Morbi Cutis ..															
Cynanche ..									1		2				
Otitis, Otorrhœa, &c. ..			1												
Phlegmasia Dolens ..															
Scabies ..															
Dropsy ..															
Observatio ..															
Morbi Varii ..															
Unknown ..															
Total ..	5	83	100	7	63	7	134	9	82	2	41	1	27	3	46

Deaths, from 11th June, 1854, to 30th June, 1856.

July 1855.	August 1855.	Sept. 1855.	Oct. 1855.	Nov. 1855.	Dec. 1855.	Jan. 1856.	Feb. 1856.	March 1856.	April 1856.	May 1856.	June 1856.	Died out of the Regimental Hospital during the War.	Total Admitted.		Total Died.	
Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.		By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
16	8	9	13	13	13	12	12	15	14	15	12					
311	276	350	353	378	319	317	317	323	312	312	214					
Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.		By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.					
18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	4	257	12	17
1	31	1	5	6	6	7	9	8	9	18	7	3	208	40	2	3
									1	1	1		5			
											1		1	1		
													1			
1			2	3		6	4	4	2	1	1	1	34	40	1	5
													8		1	
													2			
				1			1						3	8	1	1
			2	1									5			
1	1			1	1								2		2	26
				2									15		2	
14	30	3	17	9	10	9	4	4	4		2	1	1	416	5	17
				1			1				8		5			
													1			
									1				3			
	6		8	2							1		1	57		
							2	2		1	1		7	7		
2	2	3	3										21	34	18	24
													10		6	
		1	5	3	1	1	1	1	1				33	38	1	1
				1	2								3			
											1		2			
1		7	7	12	3	10	5	7	3	2	3		88			
4			4	5		1	2	11	10	5	7		4	225	1	1
											1		130			
													3			
8			7	1		1	1						21			
2													4			
				2	1								6	64		
1				1	1	3							9			
8			2	1		1	1						18			
													6			
			1	2	1	1		1	1		1		2			
													11			
2													24			
													38	116	1	5
1	3	2	7			2	1		1	2	1		33		1	
											2		7		3	
													1			
													3			
	1	1	8		2		1		2	1			23	23		
						1						2	2	2	2	2
													2			
						1	1						2			
													8			
								2					3			
											1		1			
													2			
													1			
													8			
													4			
64	3	106	72	70	84	53	42	36	34	38	26	34	1,262	1,262	84	84

12TH LANCERS.

THE 12th Lancers, after two years' service at the Cape of Good Hope, landed at Madras on the 13th of January, 1854, and was quartered at Bangalore from 12th February, 1854, to the 16th February, 1855, when it proceeded to join the Army in the Crimea.

The Regiment marched across country to Mangalore, on the Malabar coast, and embarked, with its horses, in two divisions, several men who were unfit for active service being left behind with the women and children. The Corps was conveyed to Suez—the Head-Quarters and left wing first, followed in a few days by the right wing—in steamers, with sailing vessels in tow. On arrival at Suez the Head-Quarter Division immediately proceeded to Cairo, but the other wing remained in tents at Suez for many days before it was ready to undertake the march across the desert.

"The Corps halted at Cairo for three weeks, during which time it was located in barracks, about a mile and a-half from the town. There are some good broad streets in Cairo, but the greater part of the town consists of narrow dirty lanes; the houses are built of stone, and the bazaars are poorly supplied with provisions." The neighbouring country was well wooded, and for some miles around was under cultivation. The Barrack in which the Regiment was quartered, was a spacious stone structure, of quadrangular form, and afforded ample accommodation for the men and horses; was plentifully supplied with water of good quality, but was hot at mid-day, very dusty, dirty, and infested by flies and vermin. The climate was delightful, the weather being cool, with occasional showers. The diseases which prevailed in the Corps while it remained at Cairo, were mild Catarrhs, Fevers, and some slight cases of Ophthalmia.

The march was resumed on the 18th April, 1855, and the distance between Cairo and Alexandria was accomplished in "ten marches, with three halting days. The Regiment marched early in the morning, and was generally under canvas before the heat of the sun became oppressive." The Corps had Indian double cloth tents. "A small steamer proceeded down the river Nile, and anchored every day near the encampment of the Regiment. This steamer was used as a Hospital Ship so long as the route continued along the banks of the river, and when the Corps arrived within four marches of Alexandria, it conveyed the sick to the railway station, about 80 miles distant from that town, from whence they were sent by railway. The admissions into Hospital during the march amounted to eleven; these were chiefly mild cases of Continued Fever and Catarrh. One man was attacked with Cholera, but recovered and accompanied the Corps to the Crimea."

The Regiment reached Alexandria on April 28th, 1855, and was stationed there a few days, during which it continued very healthy. It was quartered in a barrack situated about three-quarters of a mile from the town. This barrack was in a worse state of repair, and not so good as that at Cairo, but was of similar construction, with broad verandahs to the front which faced into the quadrangle. The building was swarming with vermin, but was nevertheless capable of being made tolerably comfortable. One of the largest and best-conditioned barrack rooms was converted into a temporary hospital. Eleven men were left at Alexandria, as unfit for active service, who were afterwards sent to Malta, along with the "invalids" of the 10th Hussars, under the medical charge of the Assistant-Surgeon of that Corps.

May.—The Head-Quarters embarked at Alexandria on board the steamer "Himalaya," on the 1st, and disembarked at Balaklava on the 9th; the left wing, consisting of the remaining three troops, was conveyed in the steamer "Etna," and disembarked on the 17th. "Nothing particular or worthy of mention occurred during the passage of either of the Divisions." On landing in the Crimea, the Regiment was placed under canvas, and encamped on a sloping ridge in the valley situated between the village of Kadekoi and Karani, about a quarter of a mile from the position occupied by the 10th Hussars, but higher up the valley, and nearer to Karani than the encampment of that Corps. The situation of the camp was good, being on elevated—although less so than that of the 10th Hussars—"dry and stony ground;" the country in the neighbourhood was hilly, and in many parts covered with dwarf oak; and spring water was generally abundant. The camp was well supplied with stream water, of good quality, but during the hot weather there was a scarcity, at which time water was brought from wells situated at Karani, about half a mile from the camp. The tents were not crowded; ditches were cut round each to allow the water to run off; the men had blankets and thick great coats, and were supplied with waterproof sheets to protect them from the damp of the ground.

The Surgeon reports:—"The rations were ample and generally good," but "the bread was frequently mouldy—even green and sour—and made of a very inferior quality of flour;" towards the end of the month, however, there "was considerable improvement in this respect." The sick were accommodated in marquees, respecting which Assistant-Surgeon Turnbull remarks:—"The Hospital marquees, if properly pitched, I think quite as good as any hut, as the roofing of huts is constantly getting out of order from the effects of heat or of storms, and then it becomes pervious to the rain—on such occasions it is often not practicable to get it immediately repaired. The sides of the marquees can be raised during

the heat of the day, thus allowing a cool and free ventilation from the bottom through the tent." And in reference to the Hospital Establishment, the Surgeon, Dr. Tuson, reports:—"After repeated applications, a mule was allowed to remain permanently for use with the Regimental Hospital, to be available on occasions of suddenly taking the field by night or day, but no man or driver to take care of it when the Hospital Orderlies are busied in attendance on the wounded, was allowed."

The cases under treatment amounted to 113, or 20 per cent. of the strength; of this number, 4 were admitted for Fever, 15 for Catarrh, 2 for Hepatic Disease, 20 for Diarrhœa, 3 for Cholera, 25 for Abscesses and Ulcers, 15 for injuries of various kinds, 8 for Disease of the Eyes, and 10 for Venereal Disease; "most of the latter were contracted in Alexandria." Of the instances of Ophthalmic Disease, one was a case of severe conjunctivitis of the right eye, caused by a blow from a horse's tail; the man was transferred to the General Hospital at Balaklava. Three men died during this month, one from Fever, of 9 days' duration, on the 17th; and two of Cholera, one of six hours and a-half duration, on the 27th, the other, of twelve hours' duration, on the 28th.

June.—During this month the admissions amounted to 119, or 23 per cent. of the strength; of this number, 15 were cases of Fever, 3 of Catarrh, 36 of Diarrhœa, 8 of Cholera, 13 of Abscesses and Ulcers, and 16 of injuries. One man received a very severe injury by the bite of a horse belonging to the 10th Hussars; both bones of the left forearm were broken, and the soft parts, including the nerves and vessels, so much lacerated, that amputation was necessary; he was transferred to the Castle Hospital. Three deaths took place in this month, all from Cholera, one in the General, and two in the Regimental Hospital; in the two latter the cases were prolonged; one of five days' duration terminated fatally on the 13th, the other, of 11 days' duration, on the 15th: 13 officers, or 40 per cent. of the strength, have come under treatment.

July.—"A large Hospital hut, capable of accommodating 36 patients, was erected a little distance to the rear of the encampment. There were also some small huts erected for cooking and other purposes." A draft of two officers and 31 men joined on the 30th. The admissions into Hospital amounted to 131, or 24 per cent. of the strength; of this number, 39 were admitted for Fever, 4 with Jaundice, and 24 for Diarrhœa.

August and September.—The admissions amounted to 26, and 22 per cent. of the strength. "The health of the Regiment was good; although a great many men were treated, the diseases were not severe. Jaundice was very prevalent during the hot months, both amongst men and officers, usually after an attack of Fever. Twenty-seven men were sent to Scutari for change of air, and six to England; these were mostly recruits and old soldiers. A great number of officers were on the sick report, and several were sent to Scutari and to England." Six deaths occurred, three from Cholera, one after seven days' duration of the disease, on the 9th August, one after four days' duration on the 11th, and one after two days on the 12th; three from Fever, one after twenty-four days, on the 14th August, one after eight days on the 26th, and one after seven days on the 16th September.

"The duties were not arduous; the men were frequently on escort duty, and one troop acted as an escort to the Commander-in-chief."

October and November.—On the 12th two troops embarked at Balaklava for Eupatoria, and the remainder of the effective men on the 18th. Seventeen men were left with the dépôt at Balaklava, 20 men were transferred to the Monastery Hospital, and 25 men were sent to the Hospitals at Scutari. "The Regiment landed at Eupatoria on the 19th and 22nd, and took part in the two expeditions to the village of Sak, in the vicinity of which the Russians had been encamped previous to the allied forces reaching that village, but had retreated to a position about four miles beyond, where they remained in a strong position under cover of their batteries. The English and French forces, after setting fire to the village, took up their ground for encampment for two days; but the water being very limited in supply, and brackish in taste, the troops were obliged to return to Eupatoria. The wells at the village of Sak are close to the sea shore, and sunk in soil formerly covered by the sea. Inland stagnant salt lakes exist all along the coast, from the Old Fort to Eupatoria. The country round Eupatoria is very barren, presenting hardly any trees. The houses are badly built—the streets narrow—and the bazaars very poorly supplied with provisions. The Regiment was placed under canvas, on encamping ground which was very badly chosen, being situated on the sand close to the sea side, and water being found by digging only two feet from the surface. The climate, during the stay of the Regiment, was very changeable—constant extremes of heat and cold, accompanied with snow, frost, and rain. The thermometer in the middle of the day stood at 70°, at night almost at freezing point, and during the last fortnight that the Brigade spent there, the frost was severe, and snow fell heavily. The supply of fresh meat was plentiful. The combined English, French, and Turkish forces, having on one occasion, shortly after the arrival of the Light Brigade, captured from the Russians about 5,000 head of cattle, which furnished fresh meat so long as the Brigade continued at the station. If such had not been the case, the troops would probably have been on salt provisions during the sojourn at Eupatoria." The admissions into Hospital during each of these months amounted to 71, or 16 per cent. of the strength.

'The Regiment continued very healthy, the diseases from which the men suffered being chiefly Rheumatism, Diarrhœa, and a few cases of Fever and Dysentery occurred.'

No man of this Corps died at Eupatoria, but a Trumpeter who had been left at Balaklava died there on the 31st of October of Fever. The cases of Cholera recorded in November, occurred at Scutari—four proved fatal, two on the 16th, one on the 20th, and one on the 25th of the month.

December.—On the 3rd, a man of the 6th Dragoon Guards, who had been left at Eupatoria in a dying state, on the embarkation of his Corps, died in the Hospital of the 12th Lancers. The Regiment embarked on the 8th, landed at Scutari on the 13th, and was quartered in five huts and two barrack rooms. The huts measured 12 feet in length by 19 in breadth, and contained sixty-five men each; the barrack rooms contained twenty-eight men each. The ventilation was good, and there was a good supply of spring water. The sick were accommodated in the General Hospital. On the 27th a detachment of two troops crossed the Bosphorus, and was quartered in the Artillery Barracks at "Galata Serai," Constantinople. The admissions amounted to eighty-nine, or 14 per cent. of the strength, of which number 13 were cases of Fever, 12 of Catarrh, and 21 of Diarrhœa and Dysentery. In one case there was contraction of the tendons of the ring finger, caused by a "pulling horse."

The cases and death from Cholera occurred at Scutari before the Regiment arrived from Eupatoria—the death took place on the 5th. The Trumpet-major died of Fever on the 22nd.

January and February 1856.—The admissions fell in January to 8 and in February 11 per cent. of the strength present. Two deaths occurred—one from Fever, after twenty-two days' duration, on the 4th of January; the other on the 6th, from Bronchitis, which supervened on Chronic Pulmonary Disease. On the 11th of February one man committed suicide by shooting himself.

March.—During this month the proportion of admissions to the strength amounted to 9 per cent. One man, 31 years of age, who had served at the Cape of Good Hope and in India, having a total service of nine years, and who had been only once previously in Hospital, viz., for Phlegmon, while at the Cape of Good Hope, was admitted on the 14th, suffering from Obstinate Constipation; Hepatic Abscess was suspected to exist; and he died on the 19th. Post-mortem examination verified the diagnosis, and disclosed a large Abscess capable of containing two pints of pus, at the lower and posterior border of the liver.

April and May.—The admissions amounted in April to 10 and in May 7 per cent. of the strength present. One man died on the 6th of April, of Inflammation of the air passages and substance of both lungs. He had been admitted into Hospital, on the 1st of the month, with febrile symptoms, but evidence of inflammatory disease of the Lungs supervened; and on post-mortem examination, both lungs were found to be extensively hepatized, and the larynx and bronchial tubes, lined with fibrinous coagula. On the 11th of April, the detachment at Pera rejoined the Head-Quarters, and the Regiment embarked for England on the 18th May.

The total deaths amounted to 26, of which 16 occurred in the Regimental Hospital, nine in the General Hospitals and elsewhere, and one by suicide. The annexed Return shows the most important particulars connected with the men who died.

Rank and Name.	Previous Occupation.	Cause of Death.	Age.	Total Service.	Service in the East.	Date of Death.
Corporal H. W.	Plumber	Fever	20	1 year and 327 days	8 days	May 16, 1855
Private A. F.	Carpenter	Cholera	27	6 years and 70 days	19 days	" 27 "
" J. G.	Servant	Cholera	"	7 years and 256 days	20 days	" 28 "
" W. B.	Clerk	Cholera	25	1 year and 213 days	1 month	June 15 "
" J. W. S.	Clerk	Cholera	21	3 years and 265 days	1 "	" 15 "
" J. R.	Shoemaker	Cholera	19	312 days	1 "	" 10 "
" G. H. A.	Labourer	Fever	19	301 days	3 "	Aug. 26 "
" R. H.	Labourer	Fever	40	18 years and 220 days	3 "	" 14 "
Troop Serjeant-Major S. B.	Carpenter	Cholera	31	16 years and 127 days	3 "	" 9 "
Private T. B.	Labourer	Cholera	27	9 years and 9 days	3 "	" 11 "
" G. C.	Farrier	Cholera	36	13 years and 333 days	3 "	" 12 "
" E. G.	Clerk	Fever	25	4 years and 263 days	4 "	Sept. 16 "
Trumpet-Major F. J.	None	Febris c. c.	34	16 years and 75 days	7 "	Dec. 22 "
Private T. J.	Stonemason	Febris c. c.	21	2 years and 155 days	8 "	Jan. 4, 1856
" J. T.	Labourer	Bronchitis	34	13 years and 361 days	8 "	" 6 "
" S. B.	Labourer	Cholera	21	326 days	6 "	Nov. 25, 1855
Trumpeter H. F.	Bookseller	Febris c. c.	23	1 year and 345 days	5 "	Oct. 31 "
Private H. P.	Labourer	Febris c. c.	24	4 years and 283 days	5 "	" 22 "
" J. P.	Labourer	Cholera	24	221 days	7 "	Dec. 5 "
" T. S.	Butcher	Cholera	30	8 years and 161 days	6 "	Nov. 16 "
" S. W.	Tailor	Cholera	20	1 year	6 "	" 20 "
" H. M. G.	Labourer	Committedsuicide	30	12 years and 14 days	9 "	Feb. 11, 1856
" J. R.	Armourer	Abscess of the liver	31	8 years and 343 days	10 "	March 19 "
" C. B.	Labourer	Dysentery	21	1 year and 113 days	4 "	Sept. 14, 1855
" J. B.	Labourer	Cholera	34	16 years and 72 days	6 "	Nov. 16 "
" J. C.	Servant	Bronchitis	23	4 years and 39 days	11 "	April 6, 1856

The Regiment had proceeded to the Crimea with a strength of 30 officers and 527 men, and was reinforced by 11 officers and 149 men. Of the 41 officers and 676 men who thus served in the East, 26 men died as already mentioned, one man deserted, 13 officers and 58 men were invalided to England, and 25 men were finally discharged the service.

12TH ROYAL LANCERS.—Admissions into Hospital

Date { Month... .. Year	May 1855.	June 1855.	July 1855.	August 1855.	September 1855.	October 1855.	November 1855.
Station	At Sea and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Eupatoria.	Eupatoria.
Strength { Officers Men... ..	32 543	30 505	32 536	30 550	26 527	26 449	26 449
Specific Disease.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.
Febris Intermittens.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
.. Cont. Communis.. ..	4	1	15	..	39	..	43
.. Remittens .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	23	1
Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Catarrhus Acutus	15	..	3	..	5	..	3
.. Chronicus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Asthma .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Morbus Cordis .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Palpitatio .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hepatitis Acuta	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
.. Chronica	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Icterus .. ..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..
Dysenteria Acuta .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..
.. Chronica .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
Diarrhoea	20	..	23	..	24	..	40
Colica	2	..	..	..	..	41	..
Hæmorrhoids	1	..	..	1	..	2	..
Hernia .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Dyspepsia .. ..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..
Paralysis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Delirium Tremens .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Epilepsia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera Spasmodica.. ..	3	2	8	2	..	7	3
Ditto in Gen. Hospital ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Rheumatismus Acutus ..	5	..	2	..	10	..	..
.. Chronicus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Lumbago .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..	18	..	11	..	15	..	23
Ulcus	7	..	2	..	1	..	..
Syphilis Primitiva	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
.. Consecutiva	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Ulcus Penis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bubo	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhoea	4	..	..	..	1	..	..
Verrucae .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia Humoralis	1	..	2	..	2	..	1
Stricture Urethrae .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Nephritis & Albumenuria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phymosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxatio .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Subluxatio	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Vulnus Incisum	5	..	5	..	4	..	..
Contusio	5	..	7	..	4	..	6
Fractura	3	..	2	..	1	..	..
Ambustio	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
Amputatio .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Punitus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Scorbutus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Morbi Oculorum	8	..	3	..	8	..	5
Morbi Cutis .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Cynanche .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Contractura .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scabies	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dropsy .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cephalalgia, Vertigo, &c..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Suicide .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Observatio.. ..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
Total	113	3	119	3	131	..	144
					5	120	1
						71	..
							71
							4

and Deaths, from 9th May, 1855, to 18th May, 1856.

December 1855.		January 1856.		February 1856.		March 1856.		April 1856.		May 1856.		Deaths in General Hospitals and else- where (not in the Reg. Hospital).	Total Admitted.		Total Died.	
Scutari.		Scutari.		Scutari.		Scutari.		Scutari.		Scutari.			By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
20		20		23		29		31		27						
596		583		586		575		570		540						
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.					
13	1	7	1	8	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	2	10	182	8	8
2	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	170			
..	2			
2	..	2	..	1	..	1	7	126	2	2
10	..	9	..	9	..	14	..	6	..	9	..	..	111	
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
..	..	1	1	1	1	1	3	10	1	1
..	1			
..	2	..	5	..	..	2			
..	8	23	1	1
..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	3			
..	4			
2	2	16	287	1	1
1	1	24			
18	..	6	..	3	..	4	..	11	..	8	..	1	1			
..	1	239	202	7	6
..	6			
..	5			
..	2	3	1	41	13	1
..	11			
..			
..	1	1	4	1	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2			
..	1			
2	1	2	20	53	13	1
1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	40
1	1	..	1	10	202	7	6
..	3			
13	..	9	..	19	..	7	..	15	..	6	..	..	175	
..	..	2	..	4	..	6	..	2	27	41	13	1
2	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	9
..	1	..	1	..	..	6			
1	1	..	1	..	1	3	96	1	1
..	8			
..	1	..	..	..	..	5			
..	1	1	4	1	1
..	9			
..			
1	..	1	1	2	96	1	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	1			
2	..	1	1	5	7	9	1
2	..	1	..	9	..	6	..	3	..	1	..	..	25	
1	58			
..	1	6	33	2	1
..	5			
..	1			
..	..	3	7	24	1	1
3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9			
..	9			
..	..	2	..	2	1	33	2	1	1
..	2			
..	2			
1	1	..	1	4	26	1	1
1	1			
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
2	4	26	1	1
..	4			
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
..	..	1	2	..	2	26	1	1
..	9			
80	2	51	2	69	..	51	1	61	1	39	..	4	1,132	1,132	26	26

13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

THIS Regiment served at home from the date of its return from India in 1840, until it proceeded to join the Army in Turkey; it left England in May 1854, with a strength of 20 officers and 295 men, and landed in Bulgaria in the following month. On May 12th, the Head-Quarters embarked on board the steam ship "Harbinger," and arrived in the East on 21st June. During the passage no unusual sickness occurred, and on arrival the Regiment was in a good state of health.

June.—On landing, the Regiment was encamped near Varna, and remained there until the 27th, when it marched to Devna. "Notwithstanding the great heat of a Bulgarian summer, and the total change of circumstances in which the men were placed, the amount of sickness amongst them was nothing unusual." The admissions into Hospital amounted only to 13, or 4 per cent. of the strength; of this number, five were admitted for Diarrhœa, one for Fever, and the rest of the cases were unconnected with locality or service.

July.—The Corps remained during the greater part of this month at the Devna Camp; "and enjoyed good health, although towards the end of the month regiments encamped in the neighbourhood were suffering from Cholera." On the 28th it removed to Yeni-Bazaar, where it encamped, with the other Regiments of the Light Cavalry Brigade, on a dry plain; the men at this time were a good deal worked at field-days, but it does not appear that the fatigue produced thereby had any direct effect in producing sickness." The admissions during the month amounted to 59, or 20 per cent. of the strength. Of these admissions, twelve were cases of Fever and thirty-two of Diarrhœa. One death occurred on the 19th from Diarrhœa, in the General Hospital at Varna.

August.—The Regiment was encamped at Yeni-Bazaar nearly the whole month, and while there Cholera appeared in its ranks. Six cases of the disease were admitted, of which five terminated fatally: the two first on the 18th—one after twenty-four hours, the other, after thirty hours' duration; the subject of the next, was a man under treatment in Hospital for Phlegmon, who died on the 25th of Cholera, of twelve hours' duration; the fourth fatal case occurred on the 26th, after thirty-six hours' duration; and the last terminated fatally on the 27th, after six days' Diarrhœa, which merged into Cholera. In only one instance did the disease terminate favourably. In addition to this disease, a considerable amount of sickness prevailed in the Corps. The admissions rose to 87, or 29 per cent. of the strength: of these, forty-nine were cases of Fever, and fifteen of Diarrhœa. Two men died of Diarrhœa in the early part of the month—one on the 2nd, in the General Hospital, Varna, the other on the 10th; and a death occurred from Fever, after fourteen days' duration, on the 21st.

On the 27th, the Regiment marched back to Varna, preparatory to embarking with the expedition to the Crimea.

"While the Corps was encamped in Bulgaria, the ration consisted of 1½ lbs. of beef, and one pound of bread or biscuit; when on the march, a ration of salt meat—beef or pork—was generally issued. Towards the end of August, half a gill of rum was issued to each man; and during the whole time an ounce of unroasted coffee, and 1½ ozs. of sugar were issued daily. Though the quantity of meat issued was liberal, yet the quality was bad; the bread, also, was very inferior."

The duties in Bulgaria consisted mainly of parade and field-days; one squadron was detached, during the latter part of June and the first half of July, to form part of the force which was employed in the country between Varna and the Danube. On the return of this detachment, which advanced as far as the bank of the Danube, "the men suffered a good deal from Fever."

September.—On the 1st the Regiment embarked on board the transport "Jason" for the Crimea, "and was eighteen days on board ship. There was no excessive crowding of the men; the water and provisions were good; and the men were in good spirits. The weather was very fine, something hot in the day, with cold nights and heavy dews. Cholera continued to prevail, and there were a good many relapses from Fever." Two deaths occurred from the latter disease,—one on the 4th, the other on the 6th; and three from Cholera on the 10th, 13th, and 15th days of the month.

"On the 20th, two days after landing, the 13th Light Dragoons was engaged with the enemy, and had five men wounded, who, after being dressed on the field, were sent on board ship for conveyance to Scutari, whither also were sent all such men as were unable to march with the Regiment. During the march to Balaklava, after the battle of the Alma, Diarrhœa continued to prevail very extensively, and two men died of Cholera on the 23rd. So prevalent was Diarrhœa in the Regiment at this time, that there were very few, either officers or men, who did not suffer from it in some degree." On the 29th, another man died of Cholera in the Camp at Balaklava.

October.—The Corps “encamped on various parts of the plain, extending from the foot of the plateau of heights in front of Sebastopol to the village of Balaklava. The ground was generally very favourable for an encampment, being very dry. The duties at this time were very severe.

“On the ‘turn-out’ at daybreak, the Regiment was marched down to the plain; remained out two hours or more, and then returned to the lines. The outlying picket fell to this Regiment about every third day; usually the picket was relieved every twenty-four hours, but sometimes it was kept out longer. On one occasion, when the men for this duty were furnished by this Corps, they remained on duty three days; but during that time those not actually on sentry were allowed to get what rest they could, the horses being unsaddled. On inlying picket, the men were just as well off as those not on duty. If no extra ‘turn-out’ occurred during the day, there were three ‘stable hours’, and ‘watering order,’ for one hour or more daily.

“‘Turns-out’ on alarms occurred frequently during both night and day. On one occasion, the Brigade, after ‘turning out’ about half-past five P.M., remained under arms throughout the night. Reconnoissances were made twice; on each occasion the troops were out about five hours.”

“As a rule, if the Regiment were not turned out during the night, the men had one night on and one night off duty; but sometimes a man coming off picket at 10 A.M., was for guard the ensuing night.”

“Four camp-kettles per troop were landed with the Regiment, which gave a proportion of one kettle to about fifteen men. These utensils, however, were not invariably made use of, many men cooking their rations—each according to his own fancy—in their mess tins; but about the middle of October there was a General Order that the rations were to be cooked in messes. Fuel became rather scarce towards the end of the month: at first plenty of wood was obtainable from different ruins, but later it had to be procured from the trees or vineyards in the neighbourhood.

“No tents of any kind were supplied until the 11th of October, when two per troop were provided, which gave a proportion of somewhat over 22 men to each tent; of this number, 12 might, perhaps, be in the tent at one time, and the rest on duty, or lying outside. For protection at night, the men had their cloaks, a blanket each, and an oilskin to lie upon. No tent was provided for the guard, which usually found shelter under a bank or wall.”

The 13th Light Dragoons had 3 officers and 11 men killed; and 3 officers and 26 men wounded at the battle of Balaklava. Of the latter, 8 were taken prisoners of war, and the remainder, after having had their wounds dressed by the Regimental Medical Officers, “were at once sent on board ship, for conveyance to Scutari, as the Field Hospital consisted merely of one or two circular tents, with a scanty supply of hay for the patients to lie on.”

During this month, 97 cases—or 36 per cent. of the strength—came into Hospital. Of this number, 13 were admitted for Fever, 41 for Diarrhoea, 5 for Cholera, 13 for Phlegmon and Abscesses, and 22 for Wounds and Injuries; 7 men died, 3 in and 4 out of the Regimental Hospital; of these deaths, 3 occurred from Cholera, one from Diarrhoea, and 3 from Fever.

November.—“The Regiment was encamped on the plateau immediately in front of Sebastopol, to which it had moved on the 31st of the previous month, where it continued to suffer much from Diarrhoea, of which disease one man died on the 19th.

“The ‘turn-out’ took place as usual at daybreak; the men were mounted generally during an hour and a-half. The stable guard was reduced to one-half its previous strength, on account of the diminution in the number of horses. The stable duties were considerably relaxed, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather; and as this continued, and the number of horses decreased, this duty was so far modified, that the men did not suffer so much as might have been expected from the cold and wet. ‘Watering-order’ was also often dispensed with, as it was found that the horses would not drink when cold and wet. The water was difficult to get, on account of the mud about the springs; and, moreover, was unwholesome from the amount of animal matter it contained. At this time, the men had generally three or four nights off duty.

“Tents were supplied in proportion of one to fifteen Dragoons, but they were all thin and worn, and many full of holes. The men were allowed to use their horse-blankets as bedding at night; and, from the beginning of the month, a tent was furnished for the use of the guard.”

“The cooking was partly done in messes; in which case the salt rations were boiled together in a camp-kettle, and distributed among the men of the mess. A large number, however, of the troopers continued to use their mess-tins. The fuel consisted of brush-wood and roots, hard to procure and difficult to burn. Sometimes the state of the weather prevented any cooking at all.”

The admissions into Hospital decreased to 53, or 20 per cent. of the strength. Of these 10 were cases of Fever, 22 of Diarrhoea. The Surgeon, however, reports:—“The men have been suffering, during the last month, with bowel complaints, consequent, probably, on the cold and wet, and want of proper clothing; in fact, altogether the Regiment is in a most

deplorable state, and very many men now at their duty are really not fit for such, and very many are suffering from eruptions on their legs, the consequence of fatigue, improper food, and a want of a change of clothes."

December.—On the 2nd, the Corps was moved down from the exposed position it had occupied during the previous month, to the sheltered valley near Kadekoi.

"Carrying biscuit to the front, and sick down to Balaklava, and bringing forage from Balaklava to the Regiment. The men were employed daily on one or other of these duties. When on either of the first, the troopers were mounted, and each accompanied by a led horse. Bringing up forage was much the most arduous duty, as the men employed on it were detained, while waiting their turns for the barley, &c., for hours, in all weathers, on the wharf, on which the muddy slush was often almost knee-deep; and, when their horses were laden, they had to return on foot, along a bad road. In addition, had no means of drying their clothes, except on an occasional fine day."

"About once a-week, seven or eight men were furnished for picket duty. The stable guards were reduced to six men in all, in consequence of the small number of horses; and, for the same reason, the stable duties fell lightly on the men, who now had six or seven nights' rest.

"The cooking was, during this month, done in messes; and, as it was known the Regiment would not be moved again, holes were dug in the side of the hill, and well covered over with some contrivance. In these, fires could be kept alight, even in bad weather. There was plenty of wet brushwood, but collecting it was a work of great labour. Turkish half-boots were issued to some of the soldiers, but were found to be of no use whatever. Some drawers and socks were also issued." Thirty-three men were admitted, which gives a ratio of 18 per cent. of the strength. Of these four came into Hospital with Fever, and twenty-two with Diarrhœa.

"After landing in the Crimea, the men were frequently very irregularly rationed, but when the army became stationary before Sebastopol, the ration issued was good. It consisted of 1½ lbs. of meat, 1 lb. of biscuit, one gill of rum, with a small quantity of coffee and sugar. The fresh meat first issued was the product of the country, and was of very good quality; but the whole of the available cattle in the neighbourhood was very soon consumed, and it became necessary to feed the men on salt rations—at first, only occasionally, but, during the winter months, almost continually. Wood and water were scarce, and the salt meat was cooked without having been previously soaked in water. The sick in Hospital were occasionally supplied with fresh meat, but, like the rest of the men, their usual diet was salt beef or pork."

January 1855.—"The duties continued as before, with this difference, the men, with their horses, were also employed in bringing up boards for hutting. The men had six or seven nights off duty. A ration of fuel was issued, and the troops were divided into messes, as they had been in the previous month. Each man was provided with a pea-coat, or a long sheep-skin coat, and an additional blanket."

Preserved potatoes were issued regularly as a ration, and lime-juice was given daily. The health of the Regiment underwent further improvement during this month. The admissions into Hospital amounted to 13 per cent. of the strength. One death occurred from Diarrhœa, in the Regimental Hospital, on the 8th.

February.—"Owing to the strength being increased by the arrival of drafts from Scutari, the men now had ten nights at least off duty. The duties continued nearly the same as in the previous month; the men, however, were no longer sent to the front, but were employed in digging out stables and erecting the troop-huts, which were completed by the end of the month. A stove was placed in each hut. Fresh meat was issued almost daily to the Hospital, and about once in five days to the whole Regiment. Preserved vegetables were issued regularly. The health of the Regiment still further improved; the admissions fell to 17, or 10 per cent. of the strength.

March.—The admissions, during the month, amounted to 20, or 12 per cent. of the strength. The Surgeon reports:—

"During this month, there has been an increase in the number of Fevers. Towards the end, the class of Fevers treated has had more of the intermittent type, the paroxysms generally coming on every second day. The locality in which we are encamped seems to be one in which Agues are likely to be produced. The treatment pursued has been the giving of quinine in five-grain doses, so as to produce a slight cinchonism, twenty grains generally being sufficient for this purpose. The convalescence is somewhat tedious, and relapses are not uncommon. There have been two deaths during the month—one on the 3rd, the other on the 12th. Both resulted from Diarrhœa of a scorbutic character." And Dr. Home further observes:—

"Since its arrival in the country, the Regiment has suffered very largely from Continued Fever. The mortality given in the return—viz., two—is that only which occurred in the Field Hospital; but the total deaths from the disease, from the date of landing to the end of March, amounted to thirteen, of which eleven occurred on board ship or in the General Hospitals. The symptoms on admission were those of ordinary continued Fever

occasional rigors, headache, pains in the back and limbs, dry skin, and hard and rapid pulse. I invariably found that towards evening there was an exacerbation of the Fever, which lasted the greater part of the night. The rose-coloured eruption usually found in cases of Typhoid Fever was not found in any case that came under my notice, but in seven cases there were gastro-enteric symptoms. In fatal cases, low typhoid symptoms supervened."

With regard to the facilities for ablution, the Surgeon remarks:—"At first there was a total absence of any means. Water was always very scarce, and could only be got at by considerable labour; and, until the spring of 1855, soap was so expensive an article as hardly to be within the pecuniary means of a private soldier. During the three months ending the year 1854, if the men had been willing, and had the means, to wash their clothes, they could not have done so, in consequence of their having no change to put on. Since, however, the commencement of 1855, ample supplies of underclothing have been issued to the men; and as the water has been collected in troughs, there is a better supply of it. The men are now (March 1855) also inspected, and their cleanliness, or the reverse, noticed."

April.—The men were well fed, and the diet of the sick in Hospital "was everything that could be wished. Precautions were taken to keep the encampment clean, and the personal cleanliness of the men was attended to." The admissions amounted to 19, or 16 per cent. of the strength; of this number 12 were admitted for Fever. The Surgeon reports:—"The Regiment has suffered comparatively largely from Fever; at the commencement of the month the Fever had an intermittent type, but towards the end, the type, without either intermission or remission, has returned, and typhoid symptoms, with continuous delirium have been common."

May.—The ratio of admissions to the strength was 14 per cent. "As for several previous months, the chief sickness has been caused by Fevers, mostly of an intermittent type, which have been treated with quinine; relapses have been very frequent indeed—the same men usually come to Hospital several times in the month. The cases of Continued Fever have been of a very severe nature, and mostly attended with typhoid symptoms and delirium; when no abatement of the intense headache takes place within the first twenty-four hours after admission, delirium has always ensued, and in the case which terminated fatally on the 19th, comatose symptoms followed very rapidly. Deep bed-sores and consecutive Abscesses have followed in some instances. In the latter part of the month, there has been some tendency to Diarrhœa. Precautions against Cholera have been taken; the men have been supplied with a flannel belt, and frequently warned to apply at once for medicine when they are affected with Diarrhœa."

June.—"About the middle of the month Cholera, which had been prevalent in the neighbourhood for some weeks, appeared in the 13th Light Dragoons. The first case was that of a private servant, who had been in the country since the arrival of the Army—this man recovered. Two recently-joined recruits were next attacked, and both died within twenty-four hours, one on the 16th, the other on the 19th. The fourth case, which occurred to a man who landed with the Regiment, terminated favourably. Many cases of Diarrhœa were accompanied by cramp, and rice-water coloured evacuations, with coldness of the extremities." The admissions into Hospital rose to 45, or 23 per cent. of the strength; of these, 20 were cases of Fever, and 16 of Diarrhœa.

July.—"During the month there has been a great increase of sickness, partly attributable to the increased strength of the Corps, but principally to the weakly sort of men who composed the draft which joined in this month. All new comers to this country seem very liable to suffer from Diarrhœa and Fever. Of the actual number treated in Hospital during the month, more than two-thirds are men recently arrived, and as these do not form more than one-sixth of the Regiment, it follows that they have suffered very largely." Ninety cases were admitted into Hospital, which gives the proportion of 38 per cent. of the strength; of these, 29 were admissions for Fever, 6 for Acute Dysentery, 36 for Diarrhœa, and 5 for Cholera. "Two men, both recruits, have died from the latter disease, one after twenty-four hours' duration of disease, on the 11th; the other, after three days' illness, on the 16th. The number of men who have suffered from Continued Fever has been large, but in no case has there been that low typhoid condition which was present in the spring."

August.—This month exhibits a heavy mortality, and a great increase in the sickness. The admissions amounted to 59 per cent., and the deaths to about 3·4 per cent. of the strength. The Surgeon reports:—"The increase of sickness was simultaneous with the arrival from England of large drafts of recruits, amongst whom all the deaths, with one exception, and almost all the sickness, has occurred. I cannot in the least account for this outbreak of disease. Other Regiments, similarly circumstanced, with great numbers of recruits, encamped on the same ground, and not differing in any essential respect in their internal economy from the 13th Light Dragoons, have remained healthy. The cleanliness of the camps is pretty much the same, and the advantage, if any, of ground, seems rather in favour of the 13th. Most of the deaths have occurred from Cholera, although that disease has not always been returned as the cause of death, from the fact of several

men in Hospital having been attacked with Cholera, and dying whilst under treatment for other diseases. No local source of the disease could, however be discovered about the hospital huts, which were clean, well ventilated, and not overcrowded. The following statement shows the proportion of young newly-arrived soldiers who were treated in Hospital to that of the men who had served throughout the campaign.

Strength of the Regiment.			Number of Men Admitted.		
Total Strength.	Number of Men who had served the whole Campaign.	Number of Men recently joined.	Total Number.	Number of Men who had served the whole Campaign.	Number of Men recently joined.
354	176	178	191	36	155

"Most of the recruits are lads of from eighteen to twenty-one years of age; but there is a certain proportion amongst them of full-grown men of twenty-five, to thirty years, and these last are just as sickly as the younger ones. I do not observe that having been once ill gives even a comparative security of not again suffering from Diarrhoea or Fever; but on the contrary, the same men are attacked again and again,—in fact, are hardly ever out of Hospital. Suggestions have very frequently been made to the Commanding Officer about the cleanliness of the Camp; that the men should have breakfast before they go out in the morning; and about dispensing, for the present, with 'drill' for the recruits; but I do not think that the duty of the men had much to do in the causation of sickness, as all the officers lately arrived suffered in even greater proportion than the men."

September.—A draft of fifty recruits joined during this month; "these men were mostly healthy in appearance, and certainly very much superior to those of the previous drafts." The health of the Corps greatly improved; the admissions fell to 64, or 18 per cent. of the strength, and only one man died. The cases of Fever decreased from forty-three in the previous, to ten in this month; and those of Diarrhoea from ninety-eight to thirteen. But "an increase has taken place in the number of cases of Dysentery; most of the men who suffered last month from Fever have this month had Dysentery, generally in a mild form. Relapses are common, and Jaundice is not uncommon in men suffering from Dysentery. Perhaps the Dysentery may itself be only a manifestation of diseased action of the liver, but I have not yet seen a case of even sub-acute Inflammation of that organ."

October and November.—On the 8th of October, the Regimental Hospital was closed, the patients being transferred to a Dépôt Hospital of this Regiment and of the 8th Hussars, under the charge of Assistant-Surgeon Hulseberg; and the Corps marched from the valley of Kadekoi to Balaklava, and proceeded by sea to Eupatoria, where it arrived on the 18th of the same month, and was "engaged during the remainder of that, and the whole of the following month, in field operations against the enemy, not continuously, but marching occasionally, and never for more than three days at a time. The Regiment was encamped, and the sick occupied a house in the town of Eupatoria. At first, no injurious effect was produced in the health of the Corps; but towards the end of October, the number of men suffering from Continued Fever became increased. The disease as it appeared there (Eupatoria) attacked very suddenly, and typhoid symptoms came on within two days, delirium being present at night, almost from the first. During November, symptoms of Scurvy reappeared, no fresh meat or vegetables having been issued for more than a month. Four cases of Frost-bite were caused by the intense cold, but they were not severe. A man who had been in the Crimea since landing, was attacked by Cholera, but the disease did not prove fatal. A number of men were attacked with Fever of a grave nature: one case rapidly passed into Phthisis, and the man died, after being thirty-four days in Hospital, on the 23rd. Another death occurred from Pneumonia on the 24th; the man had previously suffered from the same disease, and on his admission into Hospital, the lungs were in a state of hepatisation." Eight cases of Cholera, of which four proved fatal, occurred at Scutari, among the forty-five men of the Regiment who were at that station.

December.—On the 1st, the Regiment arrived at Scutari, "where the men were quartered partly in the building called the Harem, and partly in huts erected at Haidar Pasha. The sick were accommodated in the General Hospital, a ward having been appropriated for the purpose of a Regimental Hospital." The great increase in the admissions, which amounted to 112 in the month, is explicable by the fact, "that on the arrival of the Corps at Scutari, a number of sick men, who had been sent down from time to time, were found in the various Hospitals of that command; and all their sick were included in the return, being admitted into Regimental Hospital.

January 1856.—The Surgeon remarks:—"The admissions, amounting to 57, or 13 per cent. of the strength, have been much more numerous than might have been expected, considering the comfortable condition in which the Regiment has been; but it will be observed that the bulk of the Diseases treated during the month have been of the nature of Phlegmons, Ulcers, and generally what may be termed Accidental diseases. Of the cases of Continued Fever, the majority were trifling in severity, and Influenza would be the better term for them."

February and March.—The admissions amounted to 9 in February and 8 in March per cent. of the strength present in each month. Dr. Armstrong, the Assistant-Surgeon, reports:—"The most numerous cases have been those of Phlegmon and Ulcers, many of which were caused by riding, and it has been deemed fit to excuse men suffering in this way—otherwise in good health—from mounted drill for a few days, instead of taking them into Hospital." The cutaneous disease "has shown itself exclusively amongst men employed in attending mangy horses." The following table shows the number of sick under treatment in Hospital daily during the year 1855-6:—

MONTHS.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
April	.. .. .	18	18	16	16	15	15	16	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	10	12	11	10	10	10	10	9	11	11	11	12	13	13	13	..
May..	.. .. .	10	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	10	10	10	12	13	10	10	9	11	13	13	13	13	13	18	18	18	16	15	18	19	18	18
June	.. .. .	17	18	18	15	15	15	15	15	15	13	16	18	18	19	18	18	15	17	16	18	17	16	20	20	20	19	18	17	14	..	
July..	.. .. .	12	10	12	15	17	20	18	22	27	28	29	29	31	32	29	30	29	33	39	37	33	36	30	34	37	44	31	39	41	40	44
August	.. .. .	41	45	49	54	51	60	61	66	57	62	72	80	80	91	83	78	79	77	72	73	75	82	89	90	90	77	73	68	65	69	73
September	.. .. .	76	76	78	77	80	80	74	73	82	84	87	88	79	81	82	84	86	85	66	56	58	59	49	46	44	39	40	43	47	41	..
October	.. .. .	42	38	39	41	44	47	48	50	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	5	..	1	1	12	12	12	..	..	15	16	
November	.. .. .	15	15	17	20	21	26	26	26	26	28	28	28	28	28	23	23	25	26	28	26	25	25	24	27	29	28	5	13	..	16	..
December	34	38	40	52	54	65	65	61	62	62	60	60	56	59	64	45	42	43
January	.. .. .	46	41	45	41	45	42	41	46	42	46	43	43	46	46	45	49	46	43	45	47	45	42	41	42	40	40	42	40	40	38	36
February..	.. .. .	39	33	31	32	29	30	31	31	30	31	30	27	27	29	30	29	26	24	25	21	23	24	25	26	25	26	24	24	23	..	..
March	.. .. .	24	24	25	20	23	20	21	22	22	24	26	26	18	20	21	20	18	20	21	23	24	25	26	25	24	24	22	20	21	20	21

April.—The admissions amounted to 41, or 10 per cent. of the strength. Of these 12 were cases of Phlegmons and Ulcers, and 17 of the disease of the skin contracted by the men employed in attending the mangy horses. The disease appeared as "an eruption presenting many of the characters of scabies, and was curable by similar treatment. The following method of applying sulphur externally was successfully adopted: sulphur, quicklime, and water are boiled; the sulphur is dissolved, and the solution is applied to the skin, on which a coating of sulphur is left when the surface becomes dry."

On the 3rd of May the Regimental Hospital was closed, and the Corps embarked for England.

The 13th Light Dragoons had proceeded on service with a strength of 20 officers and 295 men, and was reinforced by 3 men prior to the 31st March, 1855, and subsequently by 11 officers and 288 men. Three officers and 11 men were killed; 3 officers and 31 men were wounded; 2 of the latter died at Scutari, one on the 7th December, after forty-four days' treatment, the other on 10th February, after 115 days' treatment; and 13 men were taken prisoners of war, of whom 8 were wounded, 2 died in captivity in Russia, and 10 rejoined the Head-Quarters. Thirteen officers and 62 men were invalided to England, and 26 men were finally "discharged the service," on account of disability contracted in the East. Of the latter two had undergone amputation—one below the left knee-joint, for gangrene, which followed fracture of both bones of the leg; the other of the fore part of left foot, for injury by Frost-bite; and 13 had been wounded in action with the enemy, one having received a severe wound of the head by a fragment of shell, producing extensive fractures of the skull, and exfoliation of bone behind the left ear. A second, a canister-shot wound of left foot, which rendered amputation necessary at the lower third of the leg. A third had a gunshot fracture of the lower end of right humerus, followed by ankylosis of the elbow-joint. A fourth, a gunshot injury of left humerus, followed by amputation. A fifth, a shell wound of the face, with fracture of lower jaw. And a sixth, a canister-shot wound of the right upper arm.

13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.—Admissions into Hospital

Date { Month.. .. Year	June 1854.	July 1854.	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.	June 1855.								
Station	Varna and Devna.	Devna and Yen Bazaar.	Varna.	Crimea.	Crimca.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.								
Strength { Officers Men	20 295	20 294	20 294	20 231	16 265	17 258	17 181	12 167	12 165	12 165	12 116	14 194	15 195								
Specific Disease.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.								
Febris Intermittens..	3	..	7	..								
„ Continua Com.	1	..	12	..	49	1	18	..	13	1	10	..	4	..							
„ Remittens								
Pleuritis								
Pneumonia								
Phthisis Pulmonalis..								
Catarrhus Acutus	1	1	..	3	..	1	..							
„ Chronicus..								
Bronchitis..								
Aneurisma								
Hepatitis Acuta								
„ Chronica								
Icterus								
Dysenteria Acuta..								
„ Chronica								
Diarrhoea	5	32	..	15	1	15	..	41	1	22	1	22	..								
Obstipatio	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmatemesis								
Hæmorrhoids	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..						
Delirium Tremens								
Epilepsia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera Spasmodica..	6	5	8	5	1	1	3	2							
Ditto in General Hospital..	1	4	2	2	1							
Rheumatismus Acutus	1	3	..	9	..	1							
„ Chronicus	1	..	1	..	1							
Lumbago	1	1	1							
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..	1	..	7	..	9	..	1	..	13	..	8	..	6	..							
Ulcus							
Syphilis Primitiva ..	1	..	1	3	..							
„ Consecutiva	1	..						
Gonorrhœa	1						
Verruæ						
Luxatio	1	1						
Subluxatio.. .. .	1	1						
Vulnus Scloptorum..	8						
„ Incisum	2	2	..						
Contusio	2	2	4	6	11	1	..	1	..	1						
Fractura	1						
Ambustio	1						
Punitus	1						
Gelatio						
Scorbutus						
Morbi Oculorum	1						
Morbi Cutis						
Cynanche						
Dyseceæ	1						
Debilitas						
Observatio						
Morbi Varii						
Unknown						
Total	13	59	87	7	48	6	97	5	53	2	33	23	1	17	20	2	19	28	1	45	3

and Deaths, from 21st June, 1854, to 3rd May, 1856.

July 1855.	August 1855.	Sept. 1855.	Oct. 1855.	Nov. 1855.	Dec. 1855.	Jan. 1856.	Feb. 1856.	March 1856.	April 1856.	May 1856.	Deaths in General Hospitals and elsewhere (not in Regl. Hospital).	Total Admitted.		Total Died.													
Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Eupatoria	Scutari.	Scutari.	Scutari.	Scutari.	Scutari.	Scutari.	Scutari.		By each Disease.	By Each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By Each Class of Disease.												
13	15	15	16	13	14	19	17	17	15	15																	
234	325	351	283	268	412	416	410	404	402	402																	
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.		Died.															
29	..	43	4	10	1	14	..	14	..	20	2	16	..	10	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	1	19	341	1	26
..	12	319		23		
..	1	1	44	1	6	
..	1	1		2		
3	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	13	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	459	1	24
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2		20		
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	9	4	29	
..	1	..	1	1	1		7		9
1	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	7	36	20	2
..	1	6		10	
6	..	11	..	28	..	8	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	60	144	4	88
36	..	98	2	13	..	6	..	10	..	23	1	6	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	11	391		20	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	26	1	2	
..	1	1		6		3
3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	83	20	1
5	2	12	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16		10	
..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	11	6	4	
..	..	1	5	..	1	..	1	..	1	10		6		3
4	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	4	..	11	..	5	..	10	..	11	..	1	..	..	113	26	1	2
1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	4	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	31		8	
..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	83	2	1
..	..	1	1	..	2	2		4		1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	28	3	4	
1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	16		54	
1	..	5	..	5	..	1	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	1
..	1		3		
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	6	4	
..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6		5		
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	28	2	4	
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2		2		
..	1	..	2	..	5	..	3	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	11	28	4	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		3		
..	1	4	3	4	
..	1		3		
90	2	191	11	64	1	39	..	52	6	112	5	57	..	38	..	35	..	41	..	2	..	41	1,263	1,263	98	93	

17TH LANCERS.

THIS Regiment returned from India in August 1847, and served at home until it proceeded to join the Army in the East. The Corps consisting of 20 officers and 295 men, embarked for Turkey in April 1854, and were distributed in five sailing transports, which, after very fair passages, averaging from twenty-three days to five weeks in length, arrived at Constantinople at the end of May. The Regiment was landed at Kulleli, a village, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, a few miles above Scutari, and was quartered in a fine Turkish Cavalry Barrack. The Regimental Hospital was opened on the 22nd May, and again closed on the 1st of June, on the Corps leaving that station. During those eleven days thirty-two cases were admitted to Hospital, none of them, however, were of any importance.

June and July.—On the 2nd of June the Regiment re-embarked on board the vessels in which it had come from England, and which were now towed by steamers to Varna, where the Corps landed on the 4th. During the disembarkation a man fractured two ribs, and was sent to the General Hospital for treatment. “On the 8th, the Regiment marched from Varna to Devna, the road to which winds close to a lake for nearly the entire distance.” The Corps remained, with the other Regiments of the Light Cavalry Brigade, at the Devna Camp, from the “8th June to 27th July, during which period the amount of sickness was not very great in comparison with the subsequent month. This immunity from disease was attributable, in some measure, to the fact that, up to the middle of July, the summer was not excessively hot, nor were the dews very heavy. Several very heavy falls of rain, however, occurred at this period, and an increase of sickness took place after each. During the month of June, thirty-five cases were admitted into Hospital, of these eight were Diarrhœa, and two Fever of an intermittent character. None of these cases were severe, or presented any remarkable feature. In July, there was a considerable increase of sickness, represented in cases of Diarrhœa and Fever. On the 12th a man died of the former disease: he sank very quickly, though he did not exhibit any symptom of Cholera; nor were the symptoms those that could be classed as dysenteric; and on the 19th a death occurred from Fever. In this instance the secretions were in a great measure suppressed from the first; the character of the Fever was low; head symptoms supervened on the 6th day, and the patient died of effusion on the brain nine days after he came into Hospital.”

Cholera having appeared in the Light Division, and in the 5th Dragoon Guards at the Devna Camp, “it was deemed advisable to remove all the Troops from that locality; and on the 28th July, the Brigade of Light Cavalry marched from Devna *en route* to Yeni-Bazaar. The 17th Lancers accomplished the distance, about twenty-five miles, in five days, including one Sunday, on which day the Regiment halted. There were three halts on the march, viz., at the villages of Kotlubie, Yasytepe, and Jargago. The country along the line of march presented the usual characters of Bulgarian scenery—undulating plains, partially cultivated, but in greater part neglected; the mountainous and hilly districts covered with trees and jungle.”

The first case of Cholera occurred on the morning of the 28th, the day the Regiment moved from Devna, and two men were attacked by the disease during the march: of these, one, a Serjeant, of thirty years of age, and ten years’ service, died on the morning of August 1st, at the village of Jargago, after twenty-three hours’ illness. A man, under treatment for Bowel Complaint, in the General Hospital at Varna, also died of Cholera on the 30th July.

August.—On the 1st, the Regiment arrived at Yeni-Bazaar. This “village, or town, is very irregularly built, and is situated in a hollow, surrounded by hills of different altitudes, and is without any kind of drainage. In addition to the small stream which runs through it, there are a great number of wells in the immediate neighbourhood, some of them affording an abundant supply of most excellent water. The Light Cavalry Brigade was encamped on the top of a rising ground, to the north-east of the town.” While the Regiment was stationed at Yeni-Bazaar, “sickness prevailed to a very great extent.” 149 cases, or 54 per cent. of the strength, were admitted: of these 73 were Fever, 41 Diarrhœa, 9 Acute Dysentery, and 4 Cholera. The Surgeon, Dr. Massy, remarks:—

“The Intermittent Fevers were nearly exclusively quotidian in type, and generally yielded to quinine after a few days; but some of the cases were very obstinate. In most instances, the paroxysms ceased as soon as the system was imbued with the medicine, and there was no subsequent return; but in others the disease yielded, as it were, by degrees, becoming tertian and quartan, and, after a little time, entirely subsided.

“In those cases in which the disease persisted, the men lost flesh, became pale and worn-looking, the pulse small and quick, and the tongue furred, and of a light-brown colour. Diminished appetite was almost immediate, and general debility quickly followed.

A very remarkable feature, observable in every species of Fever which prevailed at Yeni-Bazaar, was Diarrhœa. It might possibly be attributable to this tendency to the gastro-intestinal mucous tissues, that there did not result any enlargement of the solid abdominal viscera in the cases of Intermittent Fever which occurred in the 17th Lancers. Dysentery and Diarrhœa were very prevalent, particularly the latter. Numbers of slight cases of Diarrhœa were treated, which were not included in the returns, for they were not admitted into Hospital, as the disease speedily yielded to treatment. The cases of Dysentery presented the usual features of that disease. It was a curious fact that, in the progress of the latter diseases, there was seldom a tendency to their becoming chronic, a circumstance in remarkable contrast to the tendency of these diseases, as afterwards experienced by the Corps in the Crimea. In the few cases of Cholera which occurred, not an instance of the Secondary Fever was presented."

On the 4th of the month, a man aged twenty-nine, of ten years' service, died in the Detachment Hospital at Devna, of Remittent Fever of thirteen days' duration. Nine deaths occurred at Yeni-Bazaar. On the 5th and 13th, two men—one aged twenty-five, of six years' service, the other aged thirty-six, of fourteen years' service—died of Dysentery, each having been ill eleven days. On the 14th and 15th, two men—of twenty-eight years of age, and four years' service, and thirty years of age and ten years' service—died of Diarrhœa and Continued Fever. On the morning of the 14th, a case of Cholera was admitted, which terminated fatally at seven o'clock A.M. on the 16th. A second man was attacked on the evening of the 15th, and died on the following evening. On the morning of the 17th, a third case occurred, terminating fatally after ten hours' duration, at seven o'clock P.M. of the same day; and, on the morning of the 18th, the last case was admitted, also ending unfavourably, after twelve hours' duration, at nine o'clock P.M. of the same day. On the 22nd, a death occurred from Remittent Fever of nineteen days' duration.

The 17th Lancers marched, with the other Regiments of the Light Cavalry Brigade, "on the 25th, from Yeni-Bazaar, *en route* for Varna, for the purpose of embarking for the Crimen, and arrived at Varna on the 28th. Considerable difficulty was experienced in conveying the sick on this march, as there was no carriage beyond the 'araba' of the country, a wretched, uneasy vehicle, drawn by bullocks, and constantly breaking down." On the 28th, the last day of the march from Yeni-Bazaar, a man died of Remittent Fever, after sixteen days' illness.

September.—The Regiment having sent twenty-five sick and weakly men to the General Hospital at Varna, embarked on the 2nd and 3rd, on board four vessels. On the 9th, a death occurred on board the Head-Quarter ship, from Cholera of twelve hours' duration, and another on the 15th, on board the "Himalaya" steamer, from severe Diarrhœa of five days' duration, terminating in choleraic collapse. On the 17th, the Head-Quarters disembarked from the "Trent" steamer, at Kalamita Bay; and the Corps left 15 sick on board the various transports. For about eleven days after landing, the Regiment was without tents, but the men did not appear to suffer much from this, as no one died during the period. On the 28th or 29th, a few days after the arrival of the troops at Balaklava, tents were issued. Only twenty-four cases, or 8 per cent. of the strength, were admitted during the month. Of these, seven were Fever, ten Diarrhœa, and four Cholera.

October.—"Diarrhœa extensively prevailed; sixty-one cases were admitted. At this period the days were usually very hot, and the nights exceedingly cold. It was assumed that this circumstance exerted considerable influence in producing bowel complaints; but there can be no doubt that an epidemic influence existed at this time, as both Diarrhœa and Cholera prevailed to a great amount throughout the army, and persons living on board ship and in houses, not much exposed to the variations of temperature; suffered likewise from these diseases. On the 3rd, a corporal, twenty-six years of age, and seven years' service, died, after three days' illness, of Cholera, and on the morning of the 22nd, an officer was attacked by the disease, and died the same day."

In the battle of Balaklava, the 17th Lancers had two officers and twenty-two men killed, four officers and thirty-three men wounded, and one officer and thirteen men taken prisoners of war; ten of the latter were wounded. The following is a brief statement of the wounds received:—

The Commanding Officer, received "a severe sabre wound, about five inches in length, on the left side of the top of the head—the skull was laid bare, and a piece of the outer table detached; a sabre cut on the right arm, below the elbow, and fracture of one or more ribs of the left side." Another officer was wounded by "a musket-ball through the calf of the right leg." A third received "a sabre wound over the right side of the head—the bones of the skull were laid bare, but not broken; a sabre wound over the glutei muscles of the right side, and several contusions." In a fourth officer, there was "a compound comminuted fracture of the lower end of the left tibia, with injury to the blood-vessels;" and the injury was so great, and the secondary hæmorrhage so uncontrollable that, on arrival at Scutari, amputation was performed below the knee, and the patient subsequently died. The other officers recovered. A Serjeant received "a large sabre cut on the forehead, one on the back of the head, and several small ones on the back." One man had his "right leg and thigh severely contused, by his horse falling on him in action;" a second suffered "a fracture of the lower end of the radius of right arm by

a grape-shot;" a third was "wounded by a musket-ball in the right arm;" a Corporal received several "severe contusions of the right side and both legs, with slight sabre wound about the right ear;" a trumpeter had "the right arm fractured by a musket-shot, a wound by a ball in the upper and anterior part of the right thigh, the ball remaining in, but not fracturing the bone, and received a wound from another musket-ball in the posterior part of right side." He died at Scutari on 14th February, 1855, having been 113 days under treatment. Another Corporal received "a severe contusion of left arm, below the left elbow, and a wound from a lance on the left side." Four men received numerous lance-wounds in various parts of the chest; two men were wounded "in the left thigh by pieces of shell;" eleven men received severe contusions, in some instances with fracture of bones, from their horses falling on them or from being ridden over. One man received "a severe wound of the left elbow by a musket-ball; the joint was severely injured." Three men were wounded in the extremities "by musket-balls;" three were wounded by sabres. Of the latter, one received four sabre wounds—one on the nape of the neck, one on the side of the head, above the right ear, the outer table of the skull being fractured; one extending from the right eye to the ear, detaching a portion of the malar bone; and one across the left hand. He died at Scutari, on the 20th November, 1854. Moreover, several men received contusions from round shot.

All the wounds having been dressed and attended to, the officers and men were removed on board ship, for conveyance to Scutari, where several of the cases were operated on, and, with the exceptions already mentioned, all terminated favourably. Thirty-eight men, including the wounded, were transferred to Scutari during the month.

"During September and October, biscuit, unroasted coffee, and sugar, were issued for breakfast; one pound of fresh meat (but no vegetables) for dinner; and biscuit and coffee for the evening meal. On landing in the Crimea, the ration of rum was increased to a gill, and this quantity was continued.

November.—During this month the Regiment "was encamped close to Inkermann. Fresh meat was supplied about every alternate day. On the other days the meat ration consisted of one pound of salt beef or pork. Vegetables were twice issued. But during the very heavy rains, and from the scarcity of wood, it frequently happened that the men could not cook their meat or roast their coffee." On the 5th, at the battle of Inkermann, the 17th Lancers "had one man killed and one officer and one man wounded. The officer was struck on the left side, between the lower margin of the ribs and the brim of the pelvis, by a large piece of shell, which penetrated the abdomen and lodged in the peritoneal cavity; and lived only eighteen hours. The soldier, John Swiney, had his left arm and elbow extensively shattered by a round shot," and suffered amputation above the elbow. "He was sent to Scutari, where he recovered, with a good stump."

The admissions amounted to 60, or 35 per cent. of the strength. Six deaths occurred from disease, three in the Field Hospital and three elsewhere. The latter occurred on the 3rd, 4th, and 7th; and the former on the 12th, from Fever, and on the 13th and 14th, from Cholera. Eleven men, including one wounded man, were sent to Scutari during the month.

December.—The Corps was encamped in the sheltered valley, near the village of Kadekoi. "The meat ration was, except on two days, exclusively salt beef or pork. Up to this period a little rice was occasionally served out. Bell-tents were the only shelter for duty and sick men up to the end of the month. At this time a marquee was issued for the Hospital, the floor of which was paved; boards and trestles were supplied for the sick; a stove was put up, and blankets in sufficient numbers obtained. From this period very few men were sent to Scutari;" but, in the early part of the month, twenty-two men were transferred to the Hospitals at that station.

The admissions sank to forty-two, or 29 per cent. of the strength; but five men died during the month. Of these, only one died in the Field Hospital, on the 15th, from Continued Fever, after eighteen days' illness; the others died in the General Hospitals at Scutari, one of Diarrhoea, on the 6th, one of Continued Fever, on the 7th, one of Diarrhoea, on the 15th, and one of Dysentery, on the 30th of the month.

January 1855.—"The weather was cold and frosty, and quite free from rain. The ground was covered with snow. The men were supplied with warm clothing, and fire wood was easily procurable in sufficient quantity. Fresh meat was issued about seven times, and vegetables, consisting of potatoes and onions, occasionally. About the 25th, a ration of two ounces of rice per man was commenced to be issued daily. Lime-juice was also daily given to the men in their rum. On the 20th, a Hospital hut was erected, and fitted with every necessary appliance. This hut was made of three-quarter inch deal plank, and the roof covered with felt. It was 28 feet long and 16 feet broad; accommodated from sixteen to eighteen men, and, during moderate weather, formed a very good Hospital. "From this period there was a progressive improvement. One man died on the 7th, but, for several months subsequently, no death occurred in the Regimental Hospital, nor was it necessary to send a single case to Scutari."

During the month, the admissions amounted to twenty-one, or 16 per cent. of the strength; seven men died in the General Hospital, at Scutari, on the 8th, 10th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 20th, and 27th, and one man died in the Regimental Hospital.

February.—"Huts were gradually erected for the duty men. Fresh meat and vegetables were issued to the duty men on seven days, and vegetables in sufficient quantity to last ten days. Prior to this month, rations, similar to the troop rations, were issued for the Hospital, though, of course, salt meat was rarely given to the sick, as preserved meat, arrowroot, &c., were obtained from the purveyor. But in February, fresh meat and vegetables were much oftener supplied to the Hospital than to the duty men. Roasted coffee, and occasionally, tea, were issued."

Only twelve cases, or 8 per cent. of the strength were admitted into Hospital. Of these, two were cases of Gelatio. "They were, however, but slight, consisting of Frost-bite of the ear, contracted on the night of the 19th, when the Cavalry Division, with a considerable body of Infantry, was under arms the whole night, during very severe weather." No death occurred in the Field Hospital, but six men died in the General Hospital at Scutari; two on the 1st, one on the 5th, one on the 6th, one on the 9th, and one on the 22nd of the month.

March.—"Before the middle of the month the entire Regiment was huttet, upon a limestone hill, facing the south, and near Kadekoi. Fresh meat and vegetables were issued nine times, and fresh meat to the Hospital twenty-two times during the month, and daily since the 17th."

"The health of the Corps was very good. Twenty-two cases of a trifling nature were admitted into Hospital, but two rather severe cases of Fever, one of the remittent, the other of the intermittent type, occurred in men who had suffered severely from similar diseases in Bulgaria, and who having been unable to accompany the Regiment to the Crimea, had been sent to Scutari, where they had remained during the winter." No death occurred in the Field Hospital, and only one at Scutari, on the 15th of the month. The Surgeon concludes his Annual Report for the year 1854-5, with this remark:—"The sanitary condition of the Regiment is now almost as good as in England."

April.—"During the month, fresh meat was issued sixteen times, and vegetables, consisting of potatoes, onions, leeks, and celery, very frequently. Fresh meat was supplied to the Hospital daily." Only eighteen cases were admitted, and no death occurred. On the 28th, a draft of forty recruits joined the Regiment.

May.—"There has been a great increase in the number of admissions this month, especially towards the latter part. Remittent Fever has been the chief source of disease. These Fevers have all displayed a tendency to derangement of the liver or gastro-intestinal mucous membrane. A case of Pleuro-pneumonia of the left side was admitted. It occurred in a very young recruit, just arrived from England. At the end of the month Diarrhœa extensively prevailed, but of a manageable form." Sixty cases, or 30 per cent. of strength, were admitted into Hospital during the month.

June.—"There has been a decrease in the admissions for fever; but Diarrhœa has extensively prevailed. Fifty cases of that disease have been admitted. The disease has occurred almost exclusively amongst the young soldiers just arrived from England. On the 6th, Cholera, which had previously attacked other Regiments, although not to any great degree, suddenly appeared in the 17th Lancers. Fourteen cases were treated, of which only three occurred to old soldiers. The Veterinary Surgeon was attacked by the disease on the night of the 8th, and died, after thirteen hours' illness, on the 9th. Five men died during the month, four of Cholera, one on the 7th, two on the 10th, and one on the 26th; and one, of Fever, on the 11th. On the 20th, a draft of fifty-four recruits joined, from England.

July, August, and September.--On the 16th July, a draft of 83 recruits, and on the 27th September, another draft of 128 joined the Head-Quarters from England. During these months, "there was a great increase of disease and mortality. In July, Diarrhœa was less prevalent, but Dysentery appeared. In every one of the four fatal cases choleraic symptoms produced death. In August, the Fevers were usually a low form of the continued type, of a mild character, terminating, generally, about the seventh or ninth day. Of the six fatal cases in the latter month, all were from Cholera Spasmodica, with one exception—a case of Pneumonia, which occurred in a young soldier. The post-mortem examination showed extensive disease in both lungs and right pleura; the right lung was in the stage of purulent infiltration. In September, there was a decrease in the number of admissions, and the cases were less serious. Two cases of Cholera came under treatment, one ended fatally, on the 2nd, the other recovered."

October.—One hundred and thirty-two cases, or 30 per cent. of the strength, were admitted. Of these, thirteen were Fever, twenty-six Dysentery, forty-one Diarrhœa, and four Scorbutus. "The latter were produced by the uninterrupted issue of salt rations for ten days, without any vegetables. On a representation, however, being made to the General, the salt rations were at once discontinued and the disease almost entirely ceased. No case of Cholera occurred after the 1st of the month."

November.—On the 12th, the Regiment embarked on board the "Etna," steamer, and

proceeded with the Hussar Brigade, of which it formed part, to Ismid, where it disembarked on the 18th. During the voyage, a man died of Convulsions. "He was a young soldier who had recently recovered from Fever, but was still very delicate." On landing, the Regiment was "at once put into quarters in the town of Ismid (the ancient Nicomedia). This town is built on the southern shore of a gulf of the Sea of Marmora, named Nicomedia, and is situated a little south of the 41st parallel of northern latitude, and in about the 30th degree of eastern longitude; it lies south of Scutari, about 60 miles. The gulf is about forty miles in length, and varies in breadth from four to ten miles. The depth of water is sufficient to allow the largest ships to anchor close to the town. Its direction is nearly east and west, and it terminates in the east, a little above Ismid, where several small rivers enter it. Its northern and southern shores abruptly rise into hills, of different elevations, which run parallel to it through its entire length, and which lapse into a series of hills and mountains to the north and south: in the former direction, extending into the plains of the south-eastern portion of Anatolia, and, in the latter, meeting the high ground of the mountainous region in the neighbourhood of Broussa. The hills upon the north side of the gulf, and upon one of which the town of Ismid stands, are of argillaceous formation, except the upper portion, which is capped with calcareous rock, containing fossil remains, of marine origin, such as the sea-urchin and bivalve shells. As far as I have seen, the hills in the neighbourhood of Ismid, on the northern side of the gulf, are exclusively of aqueous origin, and of the above formation. They are only partially cultivated, and extensively covered, in large tracts, by woods of oak, evergreen oak, a large species of bramble, and a kind of acacia. On the south side, the hills are totally different; they are altogether of volcanic formation, and appear to be basalt. Whatever is their exact structure, they are unquestionably not of aqueous or stratified formation, but volcanic. To the eastward of Ismid, where the gulf terminates, a large tract of marshy flat land commences, and extends for some miles in an easterly direction. This space is intersected by several small rivers, which, in wet weather, overflow their banks, and, when the water recedes, leave a large exposed tract of alluvial soil and rank vegetable matter. There are numerous villages in the neighbourhood of Ismid, but in large tracts the population seems scattered and thin. Isnick (the ancient Nicœa), and Broussa, are within a short distance of Ismid, the former about twenty-five miles, and the latter about forty-five miles. Nicœa is a most interesting ruin. Broussa is situated at the foot of Mount Olympus, and was almost destroyed, in 1855, by an earthquake. The town of Ismid stands on the side of a hill, facing the south, and is most picturesquely situated, extending up the hill to a considerable altitude, and downwards, to the edge of the gulf. As it at present exists, the town is composed of a number of very narrow streets, which generally run parallel to the shore of the gulf. The streets are all paved, and the drainage is entirely on the surface; but as the town slopes down to the gulf, the water which continually flows from numerous springs arising in the higher parts, keeps it tolerably clean. The houses, chiefly of wood and mud, are constructed in all manner of shapes and sizes, and present no architectural beauty. The interior of the houses is very clean. The rooms have badly fitting windows, and the floors and ceilings are imperfectly closed. Fire-places are almost unknown, the rooms being heated by brasiers of charcoal. There are numerous burial places, which are, generally, kept in good order. Mosques and other places of worship abound. A great many ruins exist in Ismid, some of which form a connection of considerable extent, and others detached. These are, doubtless, portions of the ancient city; they are built of stone and a very hard species of cement, with layers of old Roman tiles. Portions of two handsome aqueducts remain, but have not carried water within the recollection of any one. Ismid is well supplied with water from several springs. It possesses a dockyard, in which vessels for the Turkish Navy are built; and two factories, for the manufactory of cloth for the Turkish Army, are in the neighbourhood. The bazaars are extensive and well supplied.

"The 17th Lancers was quartered in khans and coffee shops, in the centre of the town, and surrounded by natives. The khans are native lodging-houses, and consist of a large stable, with a loft over it. The troop-horses occupied the stables, and the men the lofts. The khans are built chiefly of wood, and are roofed with tiles. They are in various states of repair, and of various sizes, some accommodating nearly 100 men. The boards forming the walls are very imperfectly closed, which permits of ventilation. During the cold weather, these places afforded sufficiently good accommodation for the men; but in the summer time, from the narrowness of the streets, the proximity of the houses, and the necessary crowding of the men and horses, they could not be healthy. No organised sanitary system exists amongst the inhabitants. When the Brigade arrived at the station, one Hospital was established for the sick of all the Corps; but as it was found to be insufficient, an additional house was then taken as a Hospital for the 17th Lancers and detachments of Sappers and Miners, and of the Land Transport Corps. This was a fine large building, the private residence of an Armenian, and well situated on an open rising ground. It was chiefly built of wood, but the rooms were well boarded and comfortably finished; in fact, the entire house was in good repair, most comfortable, and made an excellent Hospital. There were no fire-places in the rooms, nor was it deemed necessary to put up stoves during the winter. Of course, in converting a dwelling-house, even of large size, into a permanent Hospital, many alterations in ventilation, &c., are requisite, but as this was only a temporary Hospital, alterations were not extensively carried out."

Sixty-two recruits, in two drafts, joined the Regiment in November.

The following Table shows the rate of sickness and mortality to the strength during the last six months of the Regiment's service in Turkey :—

Per cent. of Strength present.	November 1855.	December 1855.	January 1856.	February 1856.	March 1856.	April 1856.
Admitted into Hospital ..	14.	13.	10.	6.	9.	7.
Died during the month ..	0.6	0.2	0.2	„	0.2	„

The Surgeon reports:—"At Ismid, the 17th Lancers may be said to have been healthy, especially, during the latter months. In February and March, the average sick has not exceeded 3.5 per cent. Three men have died since the arrival of the Corps; but their diseases were not of an epidemic character, nor induced by any local causes. One man died from Continued Fever; he had only recently joined from Scutari; he recovered from the Fever, but from imprudently going out in the wet, induced a relapse, of which he died, on the 20th December. The second case was one of Anasarca and the third man died from Delirium Tremens; he was the saddler-serjeant, a very fine man, of thirty-two years of age, but a confirmed drunkard. The nature of his duties enabled him, in a great measure, to escape detection. He died on the 24th of March, 1856. A man of the Sappers and Miners died in the Hospital of the 17th Lancers on the 22nd December, 1855."

On the 29th of April, the Regiment, having left one sick man behind, in the Hospital of the 11th Hussars, embarked in the "Candia," steamer, for England.

The 17th Lancers had proceeded on service with a strength of 20 officers and 294 men, and 14 officers and 366 men joined as reinforcements. Of the 34 officers and 660 men who thus served in the East, 2 officers and 32 men were killed, and 5 officers and 34 men wounded in action with the enemy. Five officers and 87 men died, 2 men and 2 officers from wounds, the remainder from other causes; 16 officers and 58 men were "invalided" home, and 32 men were ultimately "discharged the service."

17TH LANCERS.—Admissions into Hospital, and

Date { Month Year	May 1854.	June 1854.	July 1854.	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	October 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.	
Station	Kulleli.	Devna.	Yeni- Bazaar.	Varna.	At Sea and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	
Strength { Officers .. Men	20	21	20	21	19	15	6	5	9	9	9	9	10	
	298	295	291	277	281	237	167	145	131	142	147	163	200	
Specific Disease.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Febris Intermittens.. ..	..	..	2	..	10	..	18	..	2	..	..	..	6	..
„ Continua Com. ..	..	..	..	..	15	1	12	..	9	1	4	1	1	..
„ Remittens .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	43	3	5	..	7	..	1	19	..
Pleuritis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pneumonia .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hæmoptysis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..
Catarrhus Acutus ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
„ Chronicus.. ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	2	..
Carditis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hepatitis Acuta .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Chronica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Icterus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Splenitis, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysenteria Acuta .. ..	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	6	..	2	..	1	..	..
„ Chronica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Diarrhœa	7	8	28	1	41	1	10	61	30	10	8	1	11	..
Colica .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Obstipatio.. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhœis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..
Dyspepsia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paralysis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
Delirium Tremens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Epilepsia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera Spasmodica. .	..	..	3	..	4	5	4	1	1	3	2	..	..	..
Ditto in General Hospital	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatismus Acutus ..	1	2	1	..	4	..	..	5	8	1	..	..	1	..
„ Chronicus .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..	..	2	..	7	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	2	1	..
Paronychia .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcus	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	5	1	1	..	1	3	..
Fistula in Ano .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis Primitiva	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
„ Consecutiva	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bubo	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia Humoralis .. ..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phymosis, Paraphymosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subluxatio .. .. .	..	..	1	3	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
Vulnus Scelopitorum.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	1	1	1	..
„ Incisum	2	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Contusio	4	4	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Fractura .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambustio .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punitus .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..
Gelatio .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Scorbutus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	13	4	3	3	1	..	..
Morbi Oculorum .. ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbi Cutis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cynanche .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Necrosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Debilitas .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Anasarca .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drowning .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Observatio .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	32	35	64	3	149	12	24	1	137	1	60	3	60	..

Deaths, from 22nd May, 1854, to 28th April, 1856.

June 1855.	July 1855.	August 1855.	Sept. 1855.	Oct. 1855.	Nov. 1855.	Dec. 1855.	Jan. 1856.	Feb. 1856.	March 1856.	April 1856.	Deaths in General Hospital and elsewhere.	Total Admitted.		Total Died.								
Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Ismid.	Ismid.	Ismid.	Ismid.	Ismid.	Ismid.		By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.							
10	16	20	20	18	17	17	16	16	17	17												
250	315	298	437	431	478	472	467	471	464	464												
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.											
7	1	8	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	92	334	15	20							
6	1	4	1	25	14	7	1	6	2	2	1	138		5								
4	1	17	1	2	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	104		1								
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	70	1	2							
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5		1								
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1								
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1							
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36		1								
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6		1								
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	16	2	28							
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		4								
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12		22								
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	567	2	2							
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		1								
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3		1								
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	2	3							
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1								
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1								
14	4	3	2	5	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	40	45	21	24							
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5		3								
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1								
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	42	48	1	1							
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6		1								
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1								
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	49	110	1	2							
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14		1								
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	47		1								
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	67	2	2							
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7		1								
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12		1								
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	2	1	5							
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15		1								
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1								
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	134	1	2							
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23		1								
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10		1								
2	6	2	6	5	3	3	5	5	4	3	1	19	29	1	5							
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	77		1								
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4		1								
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	1	5							
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1								
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1								
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	12	2	5							
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1								
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1								
99	5	107	4	102	6	87	1	132	1	64	1	50	1	31	42	1	35	43	1,496	1,496	87	87

GRENADIER GUARDS (3RD BATTALION).

THE 3rd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, consisting of 948 men and 32 officers, embarked at Southampton on the 22nd February, 1854. The Head-Quarters, consisting of 665 men and 26 officers in the "Ripon," and the Detachment of 283 men and six officers in the "Manilla," steam transports. The Head-Quarters arrived and landed at Malta on the 4th of March, 1854, and the Detachment on the 12th of the same month.

The three Battalions, forming the Brigade of Guards, were quartered in the buildings of the Lazaretto and forts Manuel and Tigné. The men were healthy during the period they remained at Malta, to April 21st, at which date they embarked, and sailed the day following; and, upon the 28th, landed and went into camp at Scutari. Although the temperature was not much increased, and the men consumed a large quantity of very deleterious spirits, their health generally was good.

Upon the 13th of June the Battalion embarked on board the "Golden Fleece," steam transport, arrived in Varna Bay the following morning, and disembarked and encamped on the plain immediately beyond the outer works of the town. Not many days elapsed before a few cases of Diarrhœa manifested themselves, and towards the end of the month, this disease was on the increase. After remaining stationary for 10 days, the Camp was moved to a situation more distant from the lake, about a mile and a-half upon the Shumla road.

July.—On the 1st the Brigade marched to Alladyn, about 10 miles from Varna, and encamped near the ground which the Light Division had previously occupied. This site was thickly wooded, and had to be cleared in order to find space for pitching the tents. The situation was elevated, and sloped towards the head of the lake; there were several springs of good water in the neighbourhood, and at first the supply of water was ample, but in a few days, owing to the large consumption, it was obtained with difficulty, and most of it was used in a thick and muddy condition. Diarrhœa now became more prevalent, and many cases of Fever also occurred. Towards the middle of the month the Diarrhœa assumed a choleraic form, but it was not until the 24th that a case of undoubted Cholera occurred, and ended fatally. A day or two previously an officer had a mild attack of Cholera, cramps and rice-water evacuations being present, but recovery took place in a few hours. A draft of 169 men arrived in Camp from England upon the 24th, and a very large proportion of them suffered both from Cholera and Fever. Several other cases of Cholera occurring during the two following days, it was determined to move the Camp; this was done upon the 27th, to Govrekoi, an elevated plateau four or five miles from Alladyn. The sick being numerous, arabas sufficient for their removal with the Battalion could not be obtained, and it was not before two days had elapsed that they could all be brought up to Camp. The effect upon those who remained behind was very depressing, and the mortality great. No fresh case of Cholera occurred at the new Camp until the 30th instant, upon which day there were three admissions into Hospital, all ending fatally. The total of deaths from Cholera were 12 in number during the month.

August.—The general health of the men was becoming daily more affected; there was a plentiful supply of fresh meat, but of a most inferior quality. The beef was very lean and ill-flavoured, the mutton was better, but the supply of the latter was not more than sufficient for the use of the sick. The appetite of the men had become so bad, that they consumed but a very small portion of animal food. Some porter was supplied at this period, but the shaking during the carriage from Varna, and the heat of the weather, rendered it but little palatable. Cholera continued prevalent, and of a more virulent type, together with cases both of Fever and Diarrhœa. At this time an appalling depression existed throughout the Camp; anxiety was depicted in the countenances of the men, who were daily losing flesh, and becoming most debilitated. In consequence of an officer having a severe attack of Fever, accompanied by much cerebral excitement, no drum or bugle was permitted to be sounded, and this added much to the gloom. Fortunately, occupation was found for those men who were able to work, by sending them to make gabions and fascines. This was of great use in keeping them away from the constant scenes of death around them. Fever and Diarrhœa, especially the former, continued to increase in prevalence, but Cholera was much upon the decrease towards the middle of the month. It was now reported that the Army was soon to embark to make a landing in the Crimea; the excitement this caused was beneficial, and the fact of their having been ordered to move again towards the sea, tended much to raise the men's spirits. Upon the 16th the Camp was broken up, and the Battalion marched about five miles in the direction of Varna, and encamped there. The debilitated condition of the men may be judged of, when it is stated that it was found necessary to have the whole of the kits carried in arabas.

The sick, nearly 80 in number, were conveyed in carts and marched with the Battalion. Those who were left at Alladyn, when the move took place to Govrekoi, suffered so much,

that it was now determined to use every effort to get sufficient carriage for their removal. The following day, the 17th, another march, of about four or five miles, was made, and the Battalion encamped within a mile of the town of Varna, and on the 18th marched to Galata-Bournu, and occupied high ground overlooking the sea. One of the worst cases of Fever died after the march of the 17th; none of the other cases suffered in the least, and many were improved by the move. The water supply at Galata was good and ample, though rather distant from the Camp. A few cases of Cholera occurred here. The admissions for Fever and Diarrhœa were not quite so numerous as in the earlier part of the month. Upon the 29th the Battalion embarked on board H.M.S. "Simoom." The General Hospital at Varna was too small to admit all the sick of the Army left behind on embarkation, consequently the whole of those of the Brigade of Guards were left occupying the Hospital tents upon the ground near where the Camp had been situated, and remained there for some days, after which they were moved to Varna. One of the Regimental Medical Officers remained in charge of the sick, the other two accompanied the Battalion—a number very inadequate.

Besides the entire Battalion of Grenadier Guards, four companies of the Coldstream Guards were embarked on board the "Simoom." Upon the evening of the day of embarkation, a man of the latter Regiment was attacked with Cholera. He was landed, and sent to the General Hospital.

In consequence of the crowded state of the ship being represented, two companies of the Coldstream Guards were disembarked the following day. Upon the night of the 30th, another case of Cholera occurred to a man of the Grenadier Guards, which ended fatally in a few hours. Upon the 4th of September, two more cases of Cholera occurred, both the sufferers were landed and sent to the General Hospital. Only one other case of Cholera occurred on board—on the 7th instant.

During the 14 days that the men were on board ship, although many cases of Diarrhœa and Fever occurred, the health of the men generally visibly improved. Upon disembarking, 20 men were left on board sick. Upon the 14th the Battalion, with the rest of the Army, landed at Old Fort, in the Crimea. The health of the men had considerably improved; their appetite had returned; the change of scene, and being on board ship, together with the excitement of landing in the enemy's country, caused a reaction. They were in the highest spirits, and for some days there were comparatively few cases of Diarrhœa and Fever. Upon the 16th, three sick men were sent on board ship; upon the 17th two, one being a case of Cholera; upon the 18th three, on the 19th three, on the 20th two; and upon the 21st, the day after the battle of the Alma, besides the 120 wounded men, seven sick were sent on board ship. It was not until after passing the river Katcha that Diarrhœa became again very prevalent. Here the troops first met with the vineyards of the Crimea. The enormous quantity of grapes they devoured was incredible; from that day Diarrhœa was almost universal. The Surgeon of the Battalion (Mr. Huthwaite) had the misfortune to lose his horse, through illness, on board ship on the passage from Varna. The fatigue of walking upon the march, with the constant anxiety and labour of attending to the sick and wounded, acting upon a constitution debilitated from the climate of Bulgaria, brought on Diarrhœa. No persuasion would induce him to go on board ship. After being much fatigued by the day's march, and his debility increasing, and getting little rest during the night of the 24th, he was in such a weakly condition upon the morning of the 25th, as to be obliged to be sent to the beach, where by chance he was picked up by some officers of the "Apollo" troop-ship. He was now found to be suffering from Cholera, and was conveyed on board the "Apollo," and expired two days afterwards. Being left with but one medical officer, an Assistant Staff-Surgeon was attached to the Battalion. On the 25th, the day of the Army making the flank march upon Balaklava, an officer (Lieutenant-Colonel Cox), who complained of much fatigue during the march, was reduced to such an exhausted condition that on the following morning he was placed upon a gun-carriage, and upon arriving at Balaklava was found to have an attack of Cholera. In the evening he was conveyed on board ship in a state of collapse, and early the following morning expired. The Battalion remained nearly a week at Balaklava, changing ground nearly every day for strategic purposes. Two days after arriving there some tents were landed, and most of the men not on duty had shelter at night. Diarrhœa continued very prevalent, and many now were sent into the newly-formed General Hospital, and on board of ships in the harbour.

October.—Upon the 1st, the Brigade of Guards marched up to the heights above Sebastopol, and encamped near the Windmill. Upon the 2nd or 3rd, the Camp was moved towards the Inkermann Heights, to the left, and a little in rear of the 2nd Division. The duties of the men from this time daily increased, while the strength of the Battalion was very much diminished. Sickness, and the number of killed and wounded at the Alma, besides the detachment of a party of the most healthy men who were ordered to be left behind to form a small garrison for the protection of Balaklava, all tended to its decrease. The already debilitated constitutions of the men were little fitted to undergo the fatigues and privations to which they had become exposed. The siege works commenced; large working parties were required for digging trenches, and the construction of batteries, covering parties, and outlying pickets. The men who were relieved in the morning, from either outlying picket or working at the trenches, were often, on their return, required, for

the remainder of the day, to work at the construction of breastworks in the neighbourhood of the Camp. Again, at night, another duty would have to be done, and it was necessary they should either go upon picket or to the trenches. Two, three, and sometimes as many as four nights and days were passed in this way; then a night in the tent. It was not till some three weeks after the disembarkation that the knapsacks were landed, and brought to Camp. The Diarrhœa assumed a dysenteric form. Medicines were administered to those who were complaining, and, if able, they took their turn of duty; and only when debility had rendered them quite unable, were they taken into the sick tents. Some extra blankets were obtained for the sick, and arrowroot, tea, and broth formed the diet. Fresh meat was served out two or three times a week to the duty men, but fresh meat for the sick was supplied daily. The medicines required were furnished more amply, a supply having been landed at Balaklava. From time to time the worst cases were removed to Balaklava, as were also the wounded, of whom, at the commencement of the siege, there were a good many. There were five deaths from Cholera during the month.

November.—The morning of the 5th found the Battalion with only 524 men fit for duty, though every available man, including servants, and those from the sick tents who could carry arms, turned out and joined their companies in that memorable action. The wounded, as they returned to Camp, were sent on to the Divisional Hospital, the Camp of the Battalion being in a perilous position.

Three fatal cases of Cholera occurred during the month, and Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Fever continued prevalent. A draft of 83 men arrived in the "Queen of the South," at Balaklava, on the 19th November, in good health; disembarked on the 20th, and encamped on the side of a hill half a mile from the town. It was a wet night. On the 21st, they marched to the heights above Sebastopol, and joined the Battalion. The weather continued wet till the first week in December, and the men of this draft suffered very much from Diarrhœa. Four fatal cases occurred before the 3rd of December. There was no collapse, but the feet and legs became cold, and the condition gradually extended over the whole body. Great pain was complained of in the epigastric region, until a short time before death. The duties were now too heavy for men under any circumstances, including guards, pickets, occasional work in the trenches, and carrying rations from Balaklava.

December.—The clothing was now in the worst condition possible, a large quantity having been lost in the steamship "Prince." Owing to the scarcity of fuel, the salt provisions were insufficiently cooked. No fresh bread was issued, and the biscuits had become distasteful in the debilitated condition of the men. There were occasional issues of rice, at long intervals, and fresh meat, of very bad quality, about once a week. The coffee, which might have been invaluable, was issued to the men in the raw state, and was consequently useless. Medical comforts were only obtainable in small quantities, and occasionally there was difficulty in procuring the necessary medicines, such as opium and Dover's powder.

The Battalion received an accession to its strength by a draft of 411 men, which arrived from England on the 18th, in the "Royal Albert," and disembarked at Balaklava on the 20th. They encamped about a quarter of a mile beyond the head of the harbour, to the left of and close to the road leading from it to the front. The site occupied was a gentle slope facing the town, the soil consisting of a stiff, clayey loam, which, after rain, soon became broken up, and quickly resembled a recently ploughed field. There was a heavy rainfall from the 22nd to the 25th of the month, terminating in frost, and sickness, especially Diarrhœa and Dysentery, soon became prevalent from the united effects of cold and damp. As there were no means of treating the sick in the bell-tents, they were transferred to the General Hospital at Balaklava, where several speedily succumbed. This draft joined the Battalion at the front on the 29th of the month. The reason of its detention at Balaklava for ten days was with the view to the men being exempted from trench duty for a short period after landing, a measure which was not attended with the good effects expected from it, owing to the state of the ground and of the weather, combined with the influence of the pestiferous exhalations arising from the polluted harbour of Balaklava. The principal diseases prevailing at the front, at the period of the draft joining the Regiment, were Dysentery, of a scorbutic character, and Diarrhœa; but these diseases had not as yet put on the virulent character they were afterwards to assume, as only five deaths occurred in this month out of a total of 85 admissions. Cholera also prevailed, and, out of 13 admissions, eight proved fatal.

January 1855.—The same diseases prevailed in this as in the last month, but were followed by greater mortality. Twenty-one deaths occurred from Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Colica, out of 153 cases admitted. The weather during this month was very inclement; there were heavy falls of snow, and alternate hard frost and thaw. The sick were, for the most part, in bell-tents, without sufficient covering and protection from the damp ground on which they were lying. The snow was driven into the tents, and lodging on the blankets, made them constantly damp. The diet was not of a nature to be relished by men in their state, and medicines were without avail under these circumstances. On the 2nd of the month a marquee was received, and immediately pitched, the ground being first slightly excavated, and a deep trench dug round it. The earth thrown out, with large stones,

were placed so as to form an embankment, about three feet in height, all round, with the view of keeping out the cold wind, and snow-drifts, and adding to the temperature of the interior. A small stove was afterwards furnished, which produced a further improvement to the comfort of the inmates; but still the diet was not what they required, and it was loathed by many.

Sixty cases of Frost-bite occurred during this month, some of a severe character, four terminating fatally. One of the fatal cases was a man who was labouring under Dysentery; both his feet mortified in the Hospital tent. The loss of vitality in the extremities seemed to be due to the united operation of a debilitated circulation and defective nutrition of the part, combined with a low temperature.

February.—Diarrhœa and Dysentery continued to harass a large number of the remainder of the Regiment. It prevailed amongst the officers also, but with diminished severity, owing to their being better protected from the inclemency of the weather, sleeping on beds raised from the ground, and from their being able to purchase better and more nutritious food. The strength of the Regiment became reduced to 255, and many of those actually doing duty were very feeble from wasting Diarrhœa. Numerous cases of Frost-bite occurred; none of them, however, terminated fatally. The weather was very boisterous; high winds and snow-storms were frequent, alternating with hard frost. Owing to the Battalion being so much reduced by diseases, incurred from excessive labour, exposure, and insufficient and innutritious food, it was ordered to Balaklava on the 23rd of the month, and occupied huts which had been vacated by another Regiment, on the left of the road leading from Balaklava to the front, and a short distance from the former place. This was a most eligible site during the winter, dry, there being but little soil covering the rock at this part, and, being near the source of supply, the men had fresh provisions nearly every day. Besides this they were relieved from the exhausting trench duty. The health of the men visibly improved under these circumstances. Sickness declined; Diarrhœa became less prevalent, and for the following month, March, only 27 cases of Diarrhœa appear in the return, and no death is recorded. Cold winds, with frost, occurred at the commencement of this month, but towards the latter part the weather became milder and more pleasant.

April.—Cases of Diarrhœa almost ceased to appear, but Continued Fever, became prevalent; four cases terminated fatally. A few cases of Rheumatism were admitted into Hospital. Towards the middle of the month the Battalion changed its ground, and occupied huts which they had themselves erected, near the summit of a ravine, leading to the sea, and about a mile from Balaklava. The ground had to be levelled a good deal for the erection of the huts, and to be cleared of stunted oak bushes, and other shrubs, which covered the surface pretty generally. The Hospital huts, three in number, were situated on the right of the ravine, and some little distance apart from the Battalion. These huts were erected on artificial stone basements, so as to have them well raised from the surface of the ground; and when the weather became warm they were ventilated, by raising a plank on either side, and making it to open or shut with leather hinges; besides this there was a ventilator over the door-way, which was placed at the end of the hut. The piece of ground selected as the site for the Hospital was tolerably free from bushes. This locality had another advantage in not having been previously occupied by a camp. The health of the men continued good during this month.

May.—The Battalion was ordered to take possession of the Camp of the 42nd Regiment on the 3rd of this month. It was situated on the opposite side of the road from Balaklava to the front, and about the same distance from it. This was again vacated on the 8th, the period of the return of the Highlanders from Kertch. The day the Battalion left, a draft of 419 men arrived from England in the "Alma," steam transport. The weather was intensely hot from the 17th to the 21st, with scarcely a breath of wind. At a field-day, on the 18th, 30 men fell out, having fainted from the oppressive heat. A case of Cholera occurred on the 20th in an officer's servant, who had arrived with the recent draft, and terminated fatally after a few hours' illness. On the 29th, two other cases of Cholera were admitted into Hospital, one died in a few hours; on the 30th, eight cases appeared, four of which ended in death; on the 31st, there were 16 fresh cases of this dire disease, with eight deaths. This malady continued to prevail for about ten days, then declined, the latter cases being much milder and less fatal. Many of the patients who recovered from the severe primary attack died afterwards of the secondary fever. Fourteen, out of a total of 27 admissions, had a fatal issue, and all, with a single exception, occurred in men of the draft who had joined during the month. The sole exception was a weakly soldier, who had suffered considerably from former disease, and had become much debilitated from Dysentery while stationed at the front.

The only noticeable change in the weather preceding this outbreak of Cholera was a very heavy thunder-storm, on the 27th, which lasted the whole of the day, the weather previously being clear and hot. The Battalion, at this time was partially hutted, and about one-half of the men were in tents. The huts were occupied by the recent draft. Their food was, at this time, good, fresh meat being issued nearly every day, with a proportion of preserved vegetables.

June.—Cholera and Diarrhœa were the diseases from which the Battalion suffered most

at this time. The former disease was of a more violent character than during the previous month, though the cases were of longer duration. Of 43 cases recorded, 32 died. The number of cases of Diarrhœa was 67. Common Continued Fever also prevailed pretty extensively, 89 cases being admitted, with 10 deaths. As during the former month, the fatal cases of Cholera were almost entirely confined to the recently-arrived draft, and though several of the more seasoned soldiers suffered from it, they mostly recovered. On the 16th of this month the Battalion again left Balaklava for the front and encamped in the rear of the 3rd and 4th Divisions, to the right of, and close to the main road from, Balaklava. This situation was rather low with respect to the general surface of the plateau, but it was slightly sloping. On the 25th, a higher piece of ground was selected for the site of the Hospital marquees, away from any Camp, and to the right of the Regimental tents, and between them and the French Artillery. A hollow in the ground, which became a water-course in wet weather, intervened between it and the tents of the Battalion. This site was most admirably adapted for a Hospital; it was high, the surface was but sparingly covered with soil, therefore dry, and well away from other Camps. This ground also had never been occupied as a Camp before, there was, therefore, no refuse matter to remove, or anything likely to originate malaria.

July.—Cholera and Diarrhœa became greatly less prevalent during the month. Only five cases of the former occurred, with two deaths. Two men also died of the disease in the General Hospital at Balaklava, who had been admitted during the previous month. Thirty-eight cases of Diarrhœa were treated in the Hospital, with one death. Thirty-nine cases of Fever came under treatment, and two deaths occurred. A large number of men, suffering from various wounds, were admitted during this month. The weather was, for the most part, fine and clear, and sometimes very hot. The heat, however, was very generally tempered by a refreshing sea breeze during the hottest part of the day.

August.—Cholera of a very fatal character prevailed during this month; 21 cases were admitted, of which 12 were fatal, and 22 cases of Diarrhœa occurred, with three deaths. The fatal cases recorded under this latter head were Chronic Dysentery. There were 22 cases of Fever, three of which terminated fatally. Twenty-four gunshot wounds, of various kinds, came under treatment, of which eight terminated unsuccessfully. The weather, during the greater part of this month was cool and pleasant; but from the 6th to the 14th, very sultry weather prevailed, ushered in by a thunder-storm. During this trying and excessive temperature, many of the gunshot wounds and amputations put on an unfavourable appearance, and it was during this period that most of the deaths occurred. The exposed surfaces and granulating wounds assumed an unhealthy, foul character, the discharge becoming offensive, and the health of the sufferers much impaired.

September.—The Battalion was very healthy during this month. A single case of Cholera only is recorded, which, however, had a fatal termination, and 17 cases of Diarrhœa were admitted, but no death from that disease took place. Fever, however, appears by the returns to have been very fatal, although the cases were few in number. There were five admissions and five deaths. The deaths, in all probability, occurred among the cases remaining from the previous month. Sixteen men were admitted for gunshot wounds, and three of them died. The temperature of the early part of this was much lower than that of the previous month, and towards the end it became cold, with considerable rainfall.

October.—The men continued very healthy, Cholera had entirely disappeared, and only four admissions under the head of Diarrhœa appear in the returns, two of which were attended with a fatal issue. These deaths were, in reality, occasioned by Chronic Dysentery. There were three admissions from Fever, with one death. The total number of admissions was only 21, out of a strength of 890, and only three deaths took place. The weather, during this month, was almost invariably fine, and the atmosphere cool and clear.

November.—The state of health of the troops still continued good. A single case of Cholera was admitted, and recovered, and four of Diarrhœa, which, in two instances, was fatal. They were lingering cases of Chronic Dysentery, which had been in Hospital some months. Great efforts were made during this and the former month to complete the erection of the long panelled Hospital and regimental huts before the winter season set in. These huts were all elevated on stone basements, ranging from one to three feet in height according to the slope of the ground. The stones were mostly of large size, and were obtained by excavating the ground, or gathered from a deserted French camp near to us. Deep drains were dug round them, and pathways constructed of solid masses of stone. These pathways led from one hut to the other, as well as to the kitchen and other buildings. The kitchen was a substantial stone building, erected by the orderlies and fatigue parties from the Battalion, under the direction of the Surgeon, and was roofed in with boards and tarpauling obtained from Sebastopol. The interior was fitted up with a brick oven, and fire-places, with boilers for making the soup or heating the water. The floor was bricked, the bricks having been brought up on bât horses from Sebastopol. As soon as the first Hospital hut was completed, the sick were transferred into it from the marquees, a selection being made of the worst cases. This was accomplished on the 17th, the hut being capable of holding 32 men. The second Hospital hut was commenced at this time.

A draft from England of 323 men joined the Battalion on the 17th, having arrived

two days previously, in the "Indiana" steam transport. They occupied, on arrival, the recently-vacated marquee and the Hospital hut of the Coldstreams, which had just been finished, as the Battalion huts were not yet ready to receive them, and it was thought their health might suffer from the sudden change from a warm and dry ship to bell-tents. In a few days, when the erection of a sufficient number of huts had been completed, they were transferred to them. On the 20th, the second Hospital hut was ready to receive the remainder of the sick.

December.—On the 1st, one of the Hospital huts, the first erected, was blown down, during a violent gale, in the middle of the night. At the same time, both those of the Coldstreams came to the ground. Theirs were unoccupied, but that of the Grenadiers was full of sick and wounded men. Only one man was hurt, and he subsequently died from the effects of the wound. The occupants were quickly removed by knocking away some of the panels of the roof, and carried to the other hut, which, by timely assistance, had been preserved from falling. These huts were badly contrived, and the manner in which they had been put together was still worse. In their reconstruction, the Surgeon availed himself of the services of the regimental carpenters only; by shoring up the side panels, which, in their original state, were too weak to support the heavy roof, they were made capable of resisting many a worse gale without a plank being moved. Many of the panels and rafters were broken by the fall, so that the labour of rebuilding them was more than doubled.

During this month the remainder of the Battalion huts were raised, and, as soon as completed, the men were moved from the bell-tents into them. Deep drains were cut through the Camp, and shallower ones were excavated around each hut, which led into the main drains. These huts, like those of the Hospital, were erected on stone basements, so as to have them well raised from the surface of the ground. Roads and pathways were constructed from each hut throughout the Camp. A spacious stone kitchen, fitted up with boilers for cooking, was built. Latrines covered in from the weather, both above and at the sides, as well as an ablution house, were erected; and an extensive range of stables for the officers' and Battalion *bât* horses and chargers. On the 14th the Hospital hut which had fallen had been reconstructed, and the whole of the bad cases were moved into it. The marquees and bell-tents previously in use were boarded, the boards resting on sleepers, to prevent them from getting damp. These were retained for any slight cases or injuries that might occur. All the bell-tents were doubled. All these arrangements originated with, and were carried out under the immediate superintendence of the Commanding and Medical Officers.

The 18th and 19th of this month were characterised by intense frost. On the latter day the thermometer stood four degrees below zero. Many of the men on fatigue duty were brought to the Hospital with their fingers, ears, and toes frozen. Six were admitted into Hospital.

January.—Only 42 cases were admitted into Hospital during the month, and, for the first time for many months, not a single death occurred; Diarrhœa had almost disappeared, Catarrhs and Fevers were nearly the only diseases which came under treatment. The men were now well clothed, well fed, well housed, and their huts made warm and dry by stoves; their duties were comparatively light. The early part of the month was cold and frosty, the latter mild.

February.—Not a single death happened, and the number of sick admitted was only 23 out of a total strength of 1,161. Five of these cases were Fever, five Catarrh, and ten Diarrhœa.

March, April, and May.—The diseases of these months do not require to be recorded separately. There were only 37 admissions in the three months, and three deaths, two in March, and one in May, and these not in any way arising from the influence of the climate. One was a case of Meningitis, one of Paralysis, and the third of Pericarditis.

The Battalion, 1,125 strong, marched from the Camp to Kazatch Bay on the 3rd of June, and embarked the same day on board the "St. Jean d'Acre," screw line-of-battle ship, which sailed for England in the evening, touching at Constantinople on the 6th, Malta on the 10th, and Gibraltar on the 17th, for the purpose of coaling, and arrived at Portsmouth on the 29th.

The Battalion originally left England with a strength of 948 men, and was reinforced during its period of service by five drafts, respectively—169, 83, 411, 419, and 323 strong, making a total of 2,353. Only 1,125 returned to England at the close of the war. 111 were killed in action, or in the trenches, 192 were wounded in action during the war, of which number 52 died under treatment. 2,913 were admitted into Hospital for disease, and of these 584 died. Two men died of injuries; five suddenly, or from exposure; one committed suicide; and in six the cause of death is unknown. Of the first draft of 169 men, only about five returned to England with the Regiment. The total number of officers wounded during the war was 12, of whom one died; five were killed without coming under treatment; two died from Cholera, and six were invalided on account of disease, all of whom recovered, and returned to duty; two of these returned to the Crimea, one was a second time invalided; the other, the Surgeon of the Regiment, remained to the close of the war.

G. E. BLENKINS, *Surgeon-Major,*
Grenadier Guards.

GRENADIER GUARDS.—Return showing the Admissions into Hospital

Date. { Month .. Year ..	April 1854.	May 1854.	June 1854.	July 1854.	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	October 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.
Station.	At Sea.	Scutari.	Varna.	Varna and Alladyn.	Galata.	At Sea and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.
Strength { Officers Men	38	38	38	24	19	20	24	24	25	28	31
Specific Disease	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.
Febris Intermit.	8	7	20	10	1	16	6	25	32	59
" Con. Com.	8	34	126	165	20	..	2	1	..	..	..	4	5
" Remittens	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Typhus	17	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Variola
Pneumonia	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hæmoptysis
Phthisis Pulmon. .	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Catarrhus Acutus .	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	6	3	11	1	23	1	..
" Chron.
Bronchitis	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbus Cordis . .	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carditis
Icterus	1	..	..	2	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dysentæria Acuta	5	..	1	20	1	35	1	12	2	..
" Scorbut.
Diarrhœa	3	29	234	186	82	184	31	50	135	17	94	9	4
Colica	2	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	..	..
Hæmorrhoids	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Dyspepsia	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apoplexia	1	1	..	..	..
Paralysis
Delirium Tremens	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsia
Meningitis
Cholera Spasm.	15	12	10	9	3	3	4	4	6	..	27
Do. in Gen. Hosp.	2	2	6	20	10	7	10	5	10	5	14
Rheumat. Acutus .	..	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	7	..	5	1	4	3
" Chronicus	13	..	2	..	..
Lumbago	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlegm. et Absces.	..	13	30	24	21	6	11	6	4	3	3	..	1	4
Paronychia	2	..	..
Ulcus	1	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	2	..
Fistula in Ano	1	2	..	..
Syphilis Primitiva	..	4	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
" Consecut.
Bubo	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gonorrhœa	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hernia Humoralis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1
Luxatio	1	..	..
Subluxatio	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vulnus Scelop.	94	8	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
" Incisum.	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contusio	14	8	4	..	24	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fractura	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Punitus	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gelatio.	60	4	25	3	..
Scorbutus	2	..	..	..	..
Morbi Oculorum.	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cynanche	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas
Scabies	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4
Dropsy.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sun stroke
Suicide
Sudden and Accid.
Exposure to cold	1	..
Observatio
Morbi Varii
Unknown
Total	1	69	137	427	432	32	268	111	120	279	159	68	45	128

and Deaths, from 28th April, 1854, to 31st May, 1856.

June 1855.	July 1855.	August 1855.	Sept. 1855.	Oct. 1855.	Nov. 1855.	Dec. 1855.	Jan. 1856.	Feb. 1856.	March 1856.	April 1856.	May 1856.	Died in General Hospitals during the War.		Total Admitted.		Total Died.	
Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.						
32	29	40	27	32	44	41	37	40	40	45	35						
914	896	902	866	890	1,191	1,176	1,177	1,161	1,160	1,147	1,125						
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
89	10	39	2	22	3	5	5	6	1	10	13	18	5	15	780	117	145
..	..	2	2	79	738		8	
1	1	1	1	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	6	18
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	2	..	..	5	1	4	2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5	..	14	10	86	121	4	2
..	1	2	15		2		4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	2
..	1	1	1	
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	16	16	1	1
..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	74	1,343	10	220
67	38	1	22	3	17	4	2	4	2	12	..	3	5	2		148		60	2
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	18	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	1	4
..	1	1	1	1	1	1	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
43	31	5	21	11	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	163	231	107	150
..	1	2	..	1	68	..	43	
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	31	54	7	9
..	2	2	22	..	2	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	2
3	2	2	1	6	1	3	2	..	1	127	167	30	
..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	..
1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	31	55	1	54
..	1	..	8	
2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	52
7	1	35	3	24	8	16	3	1	1	1	1	4	283	192	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1	54
..	4	1	1	..	67	..	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	24	24
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	96	96	4	4
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	16
..	2	1	..	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	28	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	6	6
216	43	129	14	98	29	44	9	21	3	22	2	41	1	42	3,196	650	650

COLDSTREAM GUARDS (1ST BATTALION).

THE 1st Battalion of this Regiment, after having served at home since 1818, when it returned from the Netherlands, embarked at Southampton on the 22nd February, 1854, in the steamship "Orinoco," for Malta. Its strength on embarkation, was 35 officers, 919 men, and 32 women, the average age of the men being 29 years, and their average service seven years. The medical staff consisted of Battalion-Surgeon Skelton and Assistant-Surgeons Wildbore and Wyatt. A most careful inspection had previously been made, in order to transfer to the 2nd Battalion any soldiers not considered likely to be able to undergo the probable hardships of active service.

It appears desirable to divide the whole period of service in the East into seven distinct portions—the first commencing with the embarkation of the Battalion at Southampton, and terminating with its departure from Varna for Aladyn—the second, embracing the entire subsequent period of its sojourn in Bulgaria—the third, commencing with the embarkation for the Crimea, and terminating at the end of October 1854—the fourth, comprising the winter of 1854-5, and ending with the arrival of the Battalion at Balaklava from the plateau before Sebastopol, in February 1855—the fifth, being the time which the Battalion spent at Balaklava—the sixth, commencing with its second arrival on the plateau, and terminating at the end of the year 1855—and the seventh, completing the remaining portion of its service in the East, and terminating with the disembarkation of the Battalion, at Portsmouth, on the 28th of June, 1856.

After a prosperous voyage of ten days the Corps arrived at Malta, where it was quartered in two divisions, at Fort Manoel and the Lazaretto, which had been vacated for its occupation: with the exception of one slight accident, there had been no medical occurrence worthy of record on the voyage.

During their sojourn of seven weeks at Malta, the men were occupied as in an ordinary garrison, with drills, parades, and ball practice under the superintendence of a Staff-Inspector of musketry. The health of the Battalion was good, but two men died—one, a drummer, of Typhoid Pneumonia, and the other, of Abscess of the Liver, after forty days' illness.

On the 21st of April, the Battalion embarked in Her Majesty's steam-sloop "Vulcan," and disembarked at Scutari on the 29th, when it was placed under tents, on a slight elevation, picturesquely situated in the rear of the large barracks and General Hospital, and overlooking the Sea of Marmora. Provisions of all kinds were plentiful, the supply of water abundant, and its quality excellent. The health of the Battalion, during the six weeks it remained at this station, continued unexceptionable, notwithstanding the occasional excessive heat at times experienced, the thermometer frequently indicating 104 degrees Fahrenheit in the tents. These were the ordinary bell-tents of the service, and each was occupied by 14 men.

The sick were at first treated in one of the wards of the General Hospital, but, subsequently, the Brigadier advised the Surgeon to assimilate every medical arrangement as much as possible to those of field service, and to employ the hospital marquee, which was accordingly done. A representation was also made respecting the injurious effects which appeared likely to be produced by the men continuing to wear the stiff regulation stock, and its use was ordered to be discontinued.

On the 13th of June, the Battalion embarked in the "Andes," steam-transport, for Varna, where it disembarked on the following afternoon, (having left 16 men in the General Hospital at Scutari), and encamped on a plain about one mile outside the fortifications of Varna, in the vicinity of the Shumla Road, where it remained till the end of the month.

Here, for the first time, a scarcity of vegetables was experienced, caused by the limited amount of the supplies afforded by the neighbouring country. On the 1st of July, the first march into the country was made, the Division proceeding to Aladyn, a distance of about eight English miles. This terminates the first period of the Battalion's service, during which its mean strength on service was 34 officers and 920 men; and the total number of primary admissions into Hospital 5·7 per cent. per month of the strength present.

Before vacating the encampment near Varna, the more serious cases were transferred to the General Hospital in the town, and placed under the charge of a staff medical officer. The march was commenced at four A.M., and by four P.M., the new encampment was completely formed in what appeared a sufficiently eligible situation, and the men were comfortably eating their rations, which had been cooked the day previously, and served out to them in the morning before the march began; the heat was excessive, and 42 men fell out of the ranks from fatigue, who afterwards came up with the rear guard.

The Light Division had marched from Aladyn some few days previously, but entirely fresh ground was selected for the occupation of the 1st Division, at a little distance from that recently vacated; the site on which the camp was pitched was rough and uneven, and although considerably elevated above the surface of the neighbouring lakes, the freedom of aeration was thought to be somewhat interfered with, by the range

of high land which commences at Cape Kalagria on the Black Sea, runs in a westerly direction, nearly as far as the village of Devna, and then turns southwards to join the hills which form the southern boundary of the Devna valley, interrupted, however, by a narrow interval, through which flows the Devna river.

The immediate vicinity of the encampment was almost shut in on the east and west by dense belts of thick brushwood, consisting of stunted oak and acacia, while towards the north a large tract of sandy plain intervened between it and the village of Kutchouk Soombay; to the south, several large and irregular masses of limestone rock shut out the view of the lake; and deep ravines, thickly wooded with alder, elm, and oak trees, cut off the camp from that of the 2nd Division, which was situated about two miles further to the westward.

The soil was of an alluvial character, and the edges of the lake at no great distance were much encroached upon by tracts of marshy land, upon which the common rush grew luxuriantly; the water of the lake was dark and muddy, but the springs by the road side in the neighbourhood abounded with clear and wholesome water. The tents were pitched in section distances, and both men and officers immediately began to construct arbours with the branches and foliage of the trees, so as to obtain some greater amount of protection from the intense heat of the sun, than the thin tents afforded: this custom, which appeared so harmless and agreeable, is believed to have been one of the aids to the outbreak of disease which attacked the Brigade at this spot.

A terrific thunderstorm occurred on the 3rd, during which the thermometer fell in two hours from 92 to 78 degrees Fahrenheit; the encampment was completely deluged with rain, and the men were occupied nearly the whole of the following night in drying their clothes by the aid of large fires. After a few days had elapsed they were exercised frequently at ball practice and in field evolutions in heavy marching order; the heat was often overpowering, and the Battalion sometimes did not return to Camp till 10 o'clock A.M., when the men could not always be restrained from drinking the muddy water of the lake, and subsequently lying down in the shade of the recently constructed arbours, with their coats off. A bazaar was established, under the superintendence of the Camp police, and supplied by a German sutler, who undertook to sell pure and unadulterated liquors and food at a fixed tariff, but there is reason to believe that all supervision was frequently evaded, and deleterious spirits, wine, and unripe fruit, surreptitiously sold at a cheap rate.

A medical officer of the day was appointed for the Brigade, whose duty it was to inspect the Camp for sanitary purposes, and also the supplies at the canteens, and an order was issued that no field days should take place after eight o'clock, A.M., or before four o'clock, P.M., as the number of sick was greatly increasing, and Fevers, with severe cerebral complications were frequent, while several cases of *coup de soleil* had occurred. The rations issued were as follows:—For each man daily, bread $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb., or biscuit 1 lb., fresh or salt meat 1 lb., coffee 1 oz., or tea $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., sugar $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz. On the 15th of July, as the sickness continued to augment, the Brigadier extended the space over which each Battalion was encamped, so as to allow of a freer circulation of air; but, notwithstanding this, on the 18th, the sick list was still greater, and there were on that day 43 men in the Hospital marquees, while on the same evening the first case of Cholera appeared, and on the next day the numbers sick were 53. On the 20th the first draft arrived from England in Her Majesty's ship "Vulcan," (having disembarked at Varna on the previous day). It consisted of 10 officers and 149 men, under the medical charge of Assistant Surgeon Trotter, who had been recently appointed to the Regiment; the average age of the men was $21\frac{1}{4}$ years, and their service $11\frac{1}{2}$ years; four of them had been transferred to the General Hospital at Scutari in passing.

At the approach of evening, emanations from the lake were often visible; on several occasions after hot and dry sirocco winds had prevailed during the day, they assumed the character of a dense mist, obscuring the outlines of the hills; and during the latter part of the month there was a peculiar faint smell observed, more especially noticed at night, evidently occasioned by the decomposing vegetation, which formed the bowers and arbours, and which became so offensive after the Brigade left, that the medical officer then caused them to be burnt forthwith. Under the combination of circumstances here described, it is scarcely remarkable that the men should have become predisposed to disease—and it may be observed, that the number of men sick on arrival at Aladyn, including those transferred to the General Hospital at Varna, was only 16, whereas during the month of July at this encampment 186 were admitted into Hospital, or 20·90 per cent. of the strength present.

On the 27th the encampment was shifted to an elevated plateau, about three miles to the north-west, near the village of Geuvrekoï; all the sick, who could be removed with any degree of safety, followed, while the more serious cases of Cholera and Fever were left behind, with others in a similar state from the Grenadier and Scots Fusilier Guards, to constitute a detached Brigade Hospital encampment; this (with an officer of the Coldstream Guards, dangerously ill with Dysentery), was left under the care of Assistant-Surgeon Wyatt; and one Company of the Battalion, with two officers, was ordered to remain behind as a guard, but was withdrawn to Head-Quarters, and a corporal, with 10 men, substituted, a few days afterwards; so much annoyance from the natives was, however, experienced at night, that two officers with 50 men were ordered back again.

On the 4th of August the survivors at this Detachment Hospital, with the sick

officer, were considered capable of undertaking a slow journey to Head-Quarters, which was performed in the country arabas, some branches of trees having been contrived to form a shelter over them on the journey. The new encampment was quite destitute of surrounding brushwood, and from its elevated situation and excellent water it was hoped that the outbreak of sickness would subside; no such result however, followed, for, during the period of its sojourn here, although every precaution was taken to expose the men as little as possible during the heat of the day, Cholera attacked the Battalion in a most virulent form, and during the three weeks it remained there swept off 25 men, many of whom died in a few hours. Amongst them were two of the men who had been removed from Aladyn, in a partially convalescent state.

Cholera belts were first issued to the Battalion on the 2nd of August, in accordance with a Divisional Order.

The men were employed daily in making gabions and fascines in the adjoining wood, and they were instructed in throwing up field-works. While at this encampment several of the officers became affected with Fever and Dysentery, who were sent on board ship.

On the 16th of August, at 6 A.M., the Battalion, with the rest of the Division commenced the march (which occupied three days), in light marching order, to a spot in the vicinity of the Adrianople Road, near Galata Bournu, and encamped on a sandy plateau, above the bay, and about two miles to the south of Varna, the men's knapsacks being carried by the country waggons, called arabas. Twenty-two of the sick were left behind at Geuvrekoi, in charge of a staff medical officer; and 74 of the slighter cases were removed with the Battalion by the ambulance waggons and arabas.

Here as well as at Aladyn, and at Geuvrekoi, fresh eggs, milk, honey, and fruit were obtained from the native villages, and precautions were taken that none of the latter, in an unripe state, should be exposed for sale. Porter was occasionally brought from Varna, and sold to the men; but not with sufficient regularity to be considered as a component part of the daily rations; about 36 barrels were thus consumed, but the men generally preferred rum, a gill of which was first issued to them as a ration on the 30th of July; but this was reduced to half a gill on the following day. Excellent spring water could fortunately always be obtained in the vicinity of the encampments. The Battalion remained at this spot for three days, and then embarked for the Crimea; the men still suffered very much from Diarrhoea, and four deaths occurred, two of which were from Cholera. On the 23rd 11 men of those left behind sick at Geuvrekoi joined the Battalion, seven having in the meantime died, and four still remained there.

At Aladyn 14 men occupied each bell-tent, as at Scutari, while at Geuvrekoi the number was increased to 15. Abundance of fresh meat was supplied by the commissariat at all the encampments; but the men frequently complained of its being very insipid when cooked, on account of the want of salt. On the 19th of July two ounces of rice, or Scotch barley, were supplied to each man. On the 1st of August the daily ration of meat was increased to one pound and a-half, and at the Adrianople Road encampment, prior to embarkation, salt meat was issued for three days.

Many of the men were depressed in spirits during the state of inaction at Geuvrekoi, on account of the sudden deaths of their comrades, added to the uncertainty of when preparations for active service would commence; but after arriving at the encampment above Varna they became much more cheerful, partly owing to the invigorating effect of the sea breezes, but chiefly, it is presumed, to the more exciting prospect of the preparations for embarkation, and the removal of any further suspense as to the chances of meeting the enemy.

With the departure of the Battalion from this last station, the second portion of its service in the East terminates. It occupied the different encampments in Bulgaria for a period of 75 days, during which time the mean strength on service was 35 officers and 987 men, the mean strength present in the field 29.5 officers and 944 men, while the total number of primary admissions (exclusive of officers) was 505, or 26.7 per cent. per month of the strength present, and the number of deaths in the Regimental Hospital 57. Of the fatal cases 28 were due to Cholera, and 29 to Typhus Fever; and the chief mortality occurred amongst the men of the draft which had recently arrived from England. Several of the officers became affected with the prevailing diseases, two of whom died, who had both lately arrived in the East, while six were invalided; amongst the latter were two of the medical officers, one, Assistant-Surgeon Wildbore, was subsequently sent to England from the General Hospital at Scutari, and the other, Assistant-Surgeon Wyatt, having been sent on board ship from Geuvrekoi, returned to join the Battalion prior to its embarkation for the Crimea.

On the 29th of August the Battalion (with an effective strength of 26 officers and 737 men) embarked in two divisions, the left wing and head-quarters on board the steam-transport "Tonning," and the right in Her Majesty's ship "Simoom," with the Grenadier Guards. From this latter ship, two Companies were subsequently detached on the following day to Her Majesty's ship "Vengeance," where they remained until the 4th September, when they were removed to Her Majesty's ship "Bellerophon." The whole of the sick, 89 in number, and 30 convalescents, were left at the Camp Hospital, under the medical charge of Assistant-Surgeon Trotter, and remained in that position till the end of the month, when the whole of the tents being blown down,

they were ordered to be transferred to the General Hospital at Varna, and subsequently to Scutari.

A Brigade Detachment, consisting of one captain, four serjeants, and 130 rank and file, selected as far as possible from convalescents and men unfit for active service, were ordered to take charge of the Hospitals and horses left behind, and a Captain of the Coldstream Guards, who had previously suffered from Remittent Fever, was selected to take the command. Seventeen women were also left until a passage could be provided for them to England.

At 7 A.M. on the 7th of September, the fleet and transports weighed anchor and proceeded to sea. There were several delays on the voyage, to enable the different divisions of transports to keep up with the main body of the ships, and on the 14th, they ran in till about two miles distant from the land, and commenced to disembark the troops at about 8 o'clock, A.M.

The Brigade of Guards commenced disembarking soon after 10 o'clock, and landed on a narrow beach of sand, which divided the sea from the salt lake of "Kamishli." They remained there in formation till three o'clock, when they marched inland, over an undulating plain, partly cultivated, and halted for the night on a spot which appeared to have been formerly under cultivation. During the few days the Battalion passed at sea the general state of health became much improved, and the aspect of the men far more satisfactory; so much was this the case on board Her Majesty's ship "Bellerophon," that the officer commanding signalled to the Admiral to that effect during the latter part of the voyage, so that the unavoidable delay in the transit had a very beneficial influence in rendering the men in a better condition to take the field. The greater part of the women were left at the Camp with the sick, but some few were allowed to proceed in the different ships with the Battalion, and were left on board when the landing was effected. On the following day they were all sent to Her Majesty's ship "Simoom," with eight sick, who were unable to proceed.

With the exception of the two Companies from the "Bellerophon," the men of the Battalion landed without their knapsacks, each officer and man carrying with him three days' provisions previously cooked, his canteen filled with water, and his blanket and great-coat, rolled up together, on his back.

After arrival at the bivouac it rained heavily all night. No tents were at first landed. On the 16th, however, some few were obtained, and distributed amongst the officers and men; but these were ordered to be given up and returned on board ship two days afterwards, one being retained for the use of the sick on the line of march, which was carried between the panniers on the hospital bat-horse.

On the 17th, a man was seized with Cholera, and died in a few hours. At 6 A.M. on the 19th the onward march commenced. About midnight the Battalion had been turned out to repel an imaginary attack of the Cossacks, and biscuit and tea were served out to the men previously to moving off the ground. On the march many of them fell out from fatigue as the weather was very sultry. The daily ration of meat was now reduced to one pound. The Army halted at the Bulganac, where it bivouacked for the night, and the next morning, at 5 A.M., the march was continued towards the Alma river.

During the action which ensued, the men of the Battalion were not exposed so much as those of the Grenadier or Fusilier Guards, being somewhat protected by the crest of a hill, on the opposite side of the river, and, consequently, they suffered less from the fire of the enemy; subsequently, when within about 200 yards of the Russian entrenchment, the Coldstream Guards opened their fire with great effect, continuing to advance at the same time. The casualties were two officers and 27 men wounded, most of which were slight cases. One of the officers and one man underwent amputation at the shoulder-joint, both of whom are now living. The second officer lost a great deal of blood on the field, from the femoral artery, which had been ruptured by a round-shot. The injury was complicated with comminuted fracture extending into the knee-joint, and rendered the amputation of the limb necessary. A ligature had been placed on the protruded artery by a medical officer of another Regiment, who found him on the field. But he sank shortly after the amputation was performed, although a considerable time was allowed to elapse after the receipt of the injury, to enable the constitution to recover from the primary shock it had sustained.

The Hospital tent was speedily pitched by the side of a bank, intervening between a vineyard and the river, which, for a good and constant supply of water, was a most desirable situation.

The whole of the sick and wounded, 29 in number, were removed on board ship by the sailors of the fleet, at noon on the following day. After the action was over, and the enemy routed, the Battalion, with the rest of the Division, advanced to some high ground about two miles from the field of battle, and for the two ensuing days, a fatigue party of two officers and 50 men were employed in burying the dead, and assisting to remove the wounded Russians. At seven o'clock on the morning of the 23rd, the Division continued its course in the direction of Sebastopol, and encamped, after a few hours' march, on some high ground beyond the Katcha river, in the neighbourhood of which were several gardens and vineyards abounding with fruit, of which the men could not be restrained from partaking with great avidity. On the following day, at 10 A.M., the route was continued to near the Belbec river; and the encampment for the night formed

just outside the village, the houses of which appeared to have been vacated with great precipitancy. An order had been issued that the men should cook their dinners before starting, and on the 25th a very long march was performed.

The Brigade took a circuitous route through the dense oak wood, leading to the Mackenzie Heights, and finally descended to bivouac for the night at the village of Tchorgoun, on the Tchernaya. The position was not reached till nearly 10 o'clock at night, when both officers and men were exhausted, parched with thirst, and their clothes much torn by struggling through the wood. The water here was exceedingly thick and brackish, but as no better was obtainable, it was used, and no apparent ill effects followed. At 7.30 A.M. on the following morning, September 26th, the army again moved onwards.

After three hours' march, the Battalion encamped upon the plain just outside the town of Balaklava, near the village of Kadekoi. The gardens were here most carefully cultivated, and there is little doubt that the freedom with which the men partook of the fruit during the period they were encamped in this locality tended materially to predispose to the increase of Diarrhoea which ensued. The encampment was moved about one mile next day, and for a similar distance on the 30th, when two of the men were attacked with Cholera, one of whom died. A couple of additional bell-tents were now procured after an earnest representation made by the Surgeon to the Commanding Officer.

On the 2nd October the Brigade marched to the plateau before Sebastopol, and occupied an elevated and dry position to the extreme right of the allied army, in rear of the Light Division. The sick were left at the General Hospital, which had been established at Balaklava, and 25 weakly men, who, with a similar number from the other two Battalions, formed a Brigade detachment for the purpose of taking charge of stores expected to arrive, and to perform other light duties, were also left in the town. During the month of September 76 cases of sickness occurred, of which 30 were Fever, 24 Diarrhoea, and seven Cholera: 28 of the total number of cases treated were trivial affections; 35 were sent on board ship as opportunities offered, and 12 were transferred to the General Hospital at Balaklava.

From the date of the arrival of the Battalion on the plateau before Sebastopol, until the opening of the bombardment on the 17th of October, the men were employed in covering and working parties for the trenches, also upon outlying picket, and each man cooked his own rations in the best way he could during the short period he could obtain in the 24 hours for that purpose, as the system of cooking by companies was not continued after landing in the Crimea.

On the 3rd of October, Cholera re-appeared, and an officer, who had for several days been affected with slight Diarrhoea, died after an attack of six hours' duration.

On the 4th the Brigade moved onward to the rear of the 2nd Division at Inkermann, and in the afternoon a small detachment of convalescent men arrived from Varna, in charge of the officer who had been left in command of the sick encampment there; they arrived in great spirits, but all had been affected with Fever or Diarrhoea.

On the 7th ground was first broken for the formation of a two-gun battery, and on the 8th the Hospital tents were transferred to a closer proximity to the Battalion, and an extra portion of rum was issued to each man, which was further increased for the working parties. On the 14th the daily supply of biscuit was also augmented to one pound and three-quarters. The weather now had become much changed, and the thermometer indicated an extraordinary difference of temperature between the day and night; sickness was greatly upon the increase, and many fatal cases of Cholera occurred; while several men were transferred to the General Hospital at Balaklava, where many of them died.

On the 20th the first man of the Battalion was wounded in the trenches, who, on the same night, underwent amputation of the thigh, and although the case was complicated, with secondary hæmorrhage of an alarming character, he subsequently made an excellent recovery, and is now alive. An officer of the Battalion, who was employed with a working party, on the night of the 22nd, was taken prisoner by the enemy.

Towards the end of the month (October) the number of sick under canvas in the field was 44, and in several cases scorbutic eruptions had appeared upon the extremities of the men. The Battalion, with the rest of the Brigade, marched down to the plain of Balaklava, at 10 A.M. on the 25th of October, and arrived just after the termination of the Light Cavalry charge, which was witnessed during the descent from the crest of the plateau into the valley: during the rest of the day, it remained on the plain, ready to repel any further attack of the enemy. The Brigade detachment of convalescent men at Balaklava was, during the engagement, formed up on the flank of the 93rd Highlanders, when that Regiment was charged by the Russian Cavalry. Towards evening the Battalion returned to the encampment on the plateau, and in the afternoon of the next day (October 26th) it acted in support of the 2nd Division, upon whose position the enemy made a very powerful sortie. The first really cold day occurred on the 29th, and by the end of the month it was evident that the variable autumnal season was rapidly passing into winter, the cold being sharp and piercing, and it was the more felt by both men and officers owing to the imperfect state of their clothing, and the insufficient covering afforded by the single canvas tents. During this third, or moveable period of the Battalion's service,

the mean strength on service was 992, exclusive of officers, and the mean strength actually present in the field, 748; the primary admissions into Hospital were 396, or 26·4 per cent. per month of the strength present; and the deaths in the Regimental Hospital, 21, 19 of which resulted from Cholera.

On the 1st November the Battalion, which had previously been encamped at some little distance from the rest of the Brigade, in the immediate vicinity of the divisional headquarters, shifted its position nearer to the other two Battalions, but was still separated from their Camp by a narrow ravine. The hospital tents, with that of the Assistant-Surgeon, however, remained on the same site, on account of the serious illness of two of the men, about to be sent to Scutari. The Surgeon now left the Camp on six months' leave of absence, at the recommendation of a Medical Board, on account of disease of the lungs, which latterly, had become so much aggravated, that he was incapacitated from the performance of field duties; the medical charge of the Battalion now devolved upon Assistant-Surgeon Wyatt. On the 5th the memorable battle of Inkermann was fought. The Battalion went into action at first with four Companies at about 7 A.M., two of which had been on outlying picket having been relieved by two others from the Camp at day-break; a fifth Company, which also had been on picket during the previous night, arrived subsequently at the encampment, and finding it vacant, made their way to the Battalion, which was already engaged with the enemy in front of the position of the 2nd Division. Several of the wounded from the field were killed among the tents of the 2nd Division, where they had been placed by the drummers, till the ambulance waggons and French cacolets could remove them to the position selected as a site for the Hospital tents. The total numbers engaged were 17 officers, and 421 men, two Companies with six officers being on picket, one sick in Camp, and two at Balaklava, who had been ordered there a few days previously to take charge of the Brigade detachment. Both of the medical officers, with two Hospital orderlies, were on the field during the action, which was over about noon, and immediately afterwards twelve bell-tents from the encampment were applied for, and pitched under the directions of the Quartermaster, near the store of the Purveyor of the Division, at a little distance from the Battalion. This spot was selected because it was considered by the medical officer in charge, that the men who had gone into action without having partaken of any food, would probably, if wounded, be much exhausted, and would require nourishment as the first consideration. While a general inspection of them was being made, for the purpose of detecting the more urgent casualties, the Purveyor, set about preparing a large quantity of arrowroot and wine, which he distributed hot to the wounded, as they lay upon the ground awaiting the erection of the tents. The number of wounded was nine officers and 118 men, 34 of the latter being severely, and 23 dangerously wounded; while of the officers three were mortally so. Four officers and 76 men were killed on the field, so that the total number placed hors de combat was 13 officers and 194 men, or 47 per cent. of those engaged. During the ensuing 36 hours the two medical officers were almost uninterruptedly occupied with their anxious duties, 18 amputations were performed, of which one was at the hip and three at the shoulder-joint, besides many other less important operations; all of the patients survived the immediate effects, with the exception of an officer who underwent (after a deliberate consultation with every available surgeon in the vicinity), amputation at the hip-joint; he sank almost immediately afterwards from the great constitutional shock sustained. He had been severely bayoneted by the enemy in addition to the gunshot wound of the thigh, which rendered the operation necessary; and as he had but a few days previously arrived from Varna, where he had suffered severely from Remittent Fever, his chances of recovery from this severe operation were thus rendered less than usual. Three officers were mortally wounded, and died soon afterwards, one within an hour, and the others during the night. Both officers and men complained bitterly of the cruel treatment they had received at the hands of the enemy, while lying on the ground in a helpless condition.

The chief peculiarity in the state of the wounded was, that all the more severe cases, with scarcely an exception, presented a state of great physical exhaustion, and the patients were quite unable, on first arriving from the field, to undergo the additional shock of any operation. The operating table consisted of a portion of a door, placed across two empty casks, procured from the Commissariat, and it proved a tolerable substitute. Chloroform, with two exceptions, was employed in every case. Sixty-one of the more slightly wounded were sent to Balaklava, by order, on the following morning; a further number were forwarded on the 7th; and, as another attack of the enemy was anticipated, all the remainder, except two poor fellows mortally wounded, were removed by noon of the 8th, and put on board ship for passage to Scutari.

The strength present in the field was now reduced to 307 effective men and 11 officers, and the survivors were much depressed in spirits at the havoc so unexpectedly made among their comrades. About a week after the engagement, a small detachment of convalescents arrived from Scutari. On the 14th the tents of the entire Division were prostrated, and many of them split and almost entirely destroyed by a hurricane, which commenced about daybreak, and caused much discomfort to all, but more particularly to the sick. Many cases of Fever and Diarrhoea were reduced to a very deplorable condition, from the total absence of all shelter for many hours, during which the sufferers were exposed to the full violence of the storm, while it was impossible to prepare for them any nourishment;

and on the following day, as many as could be removed were forwarded to the General Hospital at Balaklava.

The total loss of the "Prince," steam transport, laden with large quantities of medical stores and warm clothing for the army took place in this storm outside the harbour of Balaklava, and towards the end of the month the consequences became apparent, in a comparative scarcity, both of drugs and medical comforts, while much delay was caused in the issue to the troops of the winter clothing, of which they were now in much need, as the weather during the rest of the month was stormy, wet, and inclement.

On the 15th, the ration of rice, which had been issued to the men since the 19th July, was discontinued. After the hurricane the Hospital encampment was transferred to the immediate vicinity of the Battalion, and, at this period, about 17 duty men occupied each of the bell-tents. The number of sick was gradually increasing, and bell-tents being ill adapted for ventilation, a marquee was applied for on the 17th, which arrived the next day, but without ropes, consequently it was, for the time, useless.

On the 22nd, the second draft from England arrived, consisting of two officers and 58 men, their average age being 21 years, and their service $1\frac{1}{2}$ years. Two days subsequently, a fatigue party from the Battalion was at work at the Windmill, which was used as a powder magazine, when the floor fell upon them, injuring several severely, one of whom required amputation of the arm in the evening.

The health of the men was now rapidly declining, and, although every opportunity was taken of transporting a few of the sick, as occasions offered, to Balaklava, yet many remained in Camp at the end of the month, on account of the difficulties in procuring transport, which had already begun to be severely felt. Fever and Diarrhœa were very prevalent, and several cases of Cholera had occurred. Including the wounded, 271 men were admitted during the month, of whom 18 were suffering from Typhus Fever, four from Dysentery, 46 from Diarrhœa, and 18 from Cholera.

Twenty-two men died in the Regimental Hospital, viz., eight from Cholera, two from Typhus Fever, one from Diarrhœa, 11 from Wounds, and 153 sick and wounded, were transferred to Scutari.

The following is a copy of the monthly observations forwarded by the medical officer in charge, which will contribute to display the condition of the men at this time:—

"The exciting causes of disease in my opinion, have been, the inclement state of the weather during the past month, the men being perpetually wet; and from the great amount of duty required of them, have often returned excessively fatigued from outlying picket after 24 hours' absence, to be again frequently sent on duty as a working party within a few hours; and they have had very insufficient means, during the interval, of cooking their rations, which have, however, generally been of good quality.

"The tents have been found a most imperfect protection from the rainy weather, the ground within being often converted into a complete quagmire, and I do not consider the men, in their debilitated state, will be enabled, with safety, to occupy tents during a cold winter. I believe that if the sick are to be treated during the approaching winter in a Field Hospital, some kind of wooden hut will be absolutely necessary.

"Cholera has appeared amongst the draft recently arrived from England, and severe Diarrhœa has been very prevalent amongst the older soldiers. Three cases of mortification of the feet have occurred, one of which has proved fatal."

It now became a task of much difficulty to procure fuel for cooking; the brushwood which had been plentiful around the Camp, had almost disappeared, and it became necessary to dig up the roots.

Under the influence of the rain, which now fell almost daily, and the trampling of men and animals, the soil of the plateau became a deep tenacious mud, and the passage of wheeled vehicles almost impossible, while the mules of the ambulance waggons had been gradually dying off, so that by the 1st of December, the ambulance vehicles belonging to the Division were rendered entirely useless, and a Memorandum was issued, directing that for the purpose of transferring sick men from the Camp to Balaklava, advantage should be taken of empty Commissariat transport proceeding thither to fetch stores.

On the 2nd of December the rope for the Hospital marquee arrived, and on the 3rd, some of the sick were removed from the bell-tents into it; by the addition of a few boards and trestles to raise them from the wet ground, on which they had previously been compelled to lie, they were rendered comparatively comfortable. Many of the men now existed almost entirely upon the biscuit and ration of spirit, and the Camp was often strewn with portions of uncooked salt meat, and partially roasted green coffee, as the latter, even when made as palatable as their limited time and means would admit of, was looked upon by the men as one of the causes of the exhausting Diarrhœa which was so universal amongst them, and consequently it was often thrown away.

The ration now consisted almost exclusively of salt meat, and fresh meat even for the sick was procured in scanty quantities.

On the 4th of December some warm clothing and extra blankets were issued to the men, and the number of the latter was increased upon the requisition of the medical officer. On the 11th the French cacolets and litières were placed at the disposal of the principal medical officer, who apportioned them according to the requirements of the different

Divisions; and 36 men of the Coldstream Guards were taken down to Balaklava, and placed on board ship for conveyance to Scutari.

On the 18th the third draft arrived from England, consisting of seven officers and 153 men, whose average age was $21\frac{1}{2}$ years, and service eight months. Scurvy was now almost general amongst the men, accompanied with deep ulcerations and swelling of the legs, and extreme debility and dejection of spirits; and although a sufficient quantity of lime-juice and preserved potatoes could be obtained for the use of the sick in Hospital, it would have been most desirable if both articles could have formed part of the daily ration for the duty men, many of whom suffered from frost-bitten feet and hands. As sufficient brandy could not, for a long time, be procured from the division stores, it was provided for the use of the sick by the liberality of the Commanding Officer. Eight sacks of potatoes were issued to the men during the month, also a few cases of carrots, turnips, and onions. The numbers convalescent and "excused duty" often doubled those actually in the Hospital tents. A requisition was made on the 18th for a second Hospital marquee, which arrived on the 29th without ropes, and with five pieces of the canvas side walls deficient.

On the 27th the ration of rice, discontinued since the 15th of November, began to be re-issued. 221 men were admitted into Hospital during the month of December, of whom 145 were suffering from Diarrhoea, 20 from Scurvy, and seven Cholera; 17 died, and 99 were transferred to Scutari.

The following is the copy of the monthly report:—"The cold weather has materially affected the health of the men, who now suffer very much from the effects of frost-bitten feet; and the means of treating them at this season of the year under canvas are very inadequate. Deficiency of transport has been severely felt, as well as the want of the establishment of permanent Field Hospitals, which, during the incessant wet weather, would have been a great boon to the sick soldier, and placed him in a position independent of those inconveniences under canvas which have so materially retarded the chances of his recovery."

The men suffered more in health from the imperfect state of their boots than from any other defect in clothing; having no change their feet were perpetually sodden in moisture; and when the long boots were issued, they were so large and badly made that a conjoint report was made upon them by the senior medical officers of the Coldstream and Scots Fusilier Guards. Great difficulty was experienced in inducing the men to take them off at night when asleep in their tents, on account of the cold, the thermometer sometimes ranging from 15° to 11° , Fahrenheit, and their feet often became swollen, and were then constricted by the leather as it dried, and thus Frost-bite, induced a sloughing of the toes, with sometimes an utter impossibility of subsequently removing the boots, except by cutting the leather.

On the 11th of January the actual numbers of the Battalion in Camp were 23 officers, 26 sergeants, 24 drummers, and 568 rank and file—total 641; of whom there were, sick in Hospital, 10; convalescents, 62; men with frost-bitten feet, 16—total 158, leaving 483, as the total strength of those fit for duty, and the health of many of these was much impaired.

On the 14th one tent per company was apportioned for the use of the convalescents, who were usually men recently dismissed Hospital with trivial affections, often on account of the crowded state of the marquee and tents by more important cases; or they were men not considered sufficiently ill to be taken into Hospital, but who were unable for a few days, from frost-bitten toes or other minor complaints, to perform their duties; and it was often considered desirable to afford such men an opportunity of procuring a few days' rest from the unceasing daily toil the troops were then undergoing.

Buffalo robes, tarpaulins, sheep-skin coats, fur caps, mits, comforters, flannel shirts, and drawers, &c., were issued, from time to time, during the month of January.

The number of admissions during the month was 186, of which 84 were from Diarrhoea, 29 from Gelatio, and 14 from Scorbutus; 35 men died in the Regimental Hospital, and 91 were transported to Scutari. The average number of daily sick was 63.38 per cent. of strength.

The first severe frost occurred on Christmas night; but during the months of January snow storms were frequent, and the cold often intense, being sometimes many degrees below freezing-point at night; at times there was 12 degrees difference between the indications of the day and night, as happened on the 16th of January, when the thermometer indicated 21 degrees in the morning, and in the course of the night sunk to 9 degrees.

Notwithstanding the occasional use of the French mule transport, many of the sick were sent to Balaklava on the cavalry horses, and as several of the men had never ridden a horse previously, it proved a most painful mode of conveyance in their then weak and exhausted condition.

On the 30th the deficiencies in the second Hospital marquee, furnished on the 29th of December, were supplied. The following is a copy of the monthly report forwarded:—

"The state of the Battalion has been unhealthy, as the proportion of sickness to strength will testify. Many severe cases of frost-bitten feet have occurred, three of which have ended fatally. We are still without the benefit of a wooden hut for the sick; but have two Hospital marquees, which afford very insufficient warmth during this inclement weather.

well as of that derived from other medical officers, that younger men only contribute to fill our Camp Hospitals, and thus very materially to diminish the effective strength of the Battalion.

"We have suffered, I regret to say, very much from want of transport, both as regards conveyance of the sick from, and of medical stores and comforts to the Camp. We are now expecting to be moved to Balaklava.

"To Col. the Honourable Geo. Upton, C.B.,
"Commanding Coldstream Guards."

"I have, &c.,

"JOHN WYATT."

The sick were dispatched to Balaklava during the month of February by the *bât* horses of the Battalion, the Commissariat mules, and the Cavalry troop horses. In every case an Assistant-Surgeon of the Brigade accompanied them, and reported on his return to Camp their arrival at Balaklava.

The weather on the 18th and 19th became spring-like, and continued extremely mild for several days; a change which was very welcome to the sick. The commandant at Balaklava was authorized, during the whole of the winter, to send back to their Regiments in the front, from the General Hospital, any convalescents fit for duty; this did not, however, often occur, as the sick, had usually been compelled to remain so long in Camp, that they did not derive any speedy benefit from so slight a change as removal to Balaklava.

On the 24th of February, at noon, the relic of the Coldstream Guards left the plateau for Balaklava to recruit their strength, but not their spirits; there was less than 100 men of all ranks. For some time previously it had become quite manifest, that if the men continued to live under the same circumstances, it was but a question of time how long the Battalion would exist, except on paper. The convalescents and sick, with two of the medical officers, remained behind; the former, 41 in number, followed the Battalion on the 27th, and the latter, 75 in number, were conveyed by the French mule transport next day; when 20 were transferred to the General Hospital on account of the want of space in the huts appropriated as a Hospital for the Battalion. The encampment was on the north side of the harbour of Balaklava, on the slope of the rocky hill, just above the Turkish burial-ground, and the huts, which had been vacated by the 39th Regiment (recently arrived from England) were badly ventilated and crowded together. They were appropriated for the use of the men, the officers occupying bell-tents on a more elevated site. The temperature had now become warm, and on leaving the plateau the annual bulbous vegetation appeared above ground in ever direction. Since the commencement of January, owing to the efforts of the Quartermaster, the men had each been enabled to obtain about one pound of potatoes per diem; part of this supply was issued free, as a ration; but the greater portion was purchased. Lime-juice was not issued as a ration to the men, until the 16th of February, and after that date, for three times only during the month, in the following proportion for 100 men:—Lime-juice, five pints; rum, eight pints; water, 18 pints; sugar, four pounds.

The comfort and shelter which the men now for the first time experienced from the occupation of huts, were rather detracted from by the emanations from the swampy ground constituting the Turkish graveyard, where many corpses had been superficially interred; and from the perpendicular nature of the rock behind the huts, all possibility of a supply of fresh air from that direction was effectually prevented, while the front of the encampment was almost entirely closed in (but at a much lower level) by the stables of the Land Transport Corps. As an almost necessary consequence of these conditions, several cases of maculated Fever for the first time appeared. As regards the means available for cooking, that for the sick in Hospital was performed in a sheltered kind of stone building, which was erected by the convalescents, and the wood for the roofing of which was pillaged by the medical officers and their servants from a deserted house beyond the advanced pickets in the valley below the plateau, and brought up the steep ascent with great physical labour.

Respecting the means available for cooking the daily rations, the following communication was received officially from the Adjutant, in reply to some queries of the Surgeon:—

"About the first week in December, one man per company was struck off duty to find wood, and provide water for each company; but every man cooked his own rations as he came off duty. This was not found to answer, as the duties became so severe, that some men had not time to cook their rations. About the first week in February, two men were appointed to cook for each company, and this system was found to answer better, and is still continued."

Roasted coffee began to be issued on the 22nd of February, and compressed vegetables were supplied for the first time on the 26th.

The following is the amount and kind of clothing issued to the Battalion between the 6th December and 28th February:—Great-coats, 392; trousers, 100 pairs; sheepskin coats 459; tweed coats, 29; fur caps, 543; flannel shirts, 147; jersey frocks, 861; socks, pairs of, 1527; flannel drawers, 994; mitts, 993; boots, long and short, 532; comforters, 446; gregos, 55.

This concludes the fourth period of service, as arranged at the commencement of this

report, and the following table will show the difference between the assumed number of the Battalion on service and the number actually present and efficient in the field.

Date.	Effective strength of all ranks in the field, "Present under Arms."	Assumed Strength on Service.
1st November, 1854	600	1,009
1st December, "	451	1,050
1st January, 1855	353	981
1st February, "	173	938

The mean strength on service during the period was 993·25 men, and the mean strength actually present in the field 561; and the mean number of primary admissions per month, from all causes, into the Camp and General Hospitals, was 200·5, or 35·7 per cent. of the strength present, and the total number of deaths in the Regimental Hospital was 91, or an average of 22·75 per month.

After the arrival of the Brigade of Guards at Balaklava, the men were employed daily on fatigue work, in unloading vessels, &c., or upon guard at the different wharfs and public stores.

Men who had been disabled by wounds received at the passage of the Alma, and at the battle of Inkermann, and in consequence sent to Scutari for treatment, first began to return to the Regiment for duty on the 8th of March, and they all spoke in the warmest terms of gratitude of the kind and unremitting attention they had received from Miss Nightingale and the lady nurses.

A report from the medical officer in charge, dated the 14th February, 1855, states:— "The increased number of days during the bi-monthly period above-mentioned, on which fresh meat has been issued to the men, has already produced a beneficial influence on their health, and the same remark will apply to the issue of vegetables.

"The average number of sick, during the period, actually under treatment in the Regimental Hospital huts has been 76·28, while that of the previous fortnight, from the 14th to the 28th of February (both days inclusive), was 142·71. But during the latter period the Battalion was encamped on the heights before Sebastopol, and since that time 40 men have been transferred to the General Hospital at Balaklava.

"The men having been for so long a period confined to the hard ration biscuit, and their digestion having become necessarily much debilitated by the almost unvaried diet of salt provisions, on which they have subsisted during the winter, it would be desirable, and of infinite benefit to their health, if they could now be supplied with a daily ration of fresh bread, instead of a continuance of biscuit. This suggestion appears of the most vital importance to the sick soldier, and has lately been practically displayed when bread has been purchased for them.

"The supply of vegetables has been occasional, but, during the past fortnight, potatoes and onions have been issued, on an average, every second day. It would be most desirable if this article of diet could be issued daily.

"The vegetables lately issued were frequently purchased for the men; but, as regards the sick in the Regimental Hospital, there has been an uninterrupted supply of preserved potatoes. Also, with reference to the consideration of vegetable diet, and the great benefit which is well known may be anticipated from its use, to men who have been for so long a period deprived of it, I urge the absolute necessity of continuing the daily employment of lime-juice, mixed with rum and sugar (according to No. 2 of the General Order of 31st January), in addition to the occasional issue of vegetables."

On account of the crowded state of the huts now in occupation (which was, however, a temporary measure only), many of the sick of the Brigade were sent to the General Hospital at Balaklava, where two huts had been given over for their use, thus constituting a Brigade detachment Hospital, which was placed under charge of an Assistant-Surgeon of the Brigade, who was relieved every fortnight.

For the purpose of aiding in the erection of new huts in a more healthy situation, the men of the Battalion were for a time struck off all duties shortly after their arrival in the neighbourhood of Balaklava. The site chosen was in every respect desirable.

It was situated on the west side of Balaklava harbour, above one of the steep ravines, and about 300 feet above the sea level, on the limestone rock, where the means of drainage were ample, as the surrounding inclinations were all steep. The upper part of the encampment, which was occupied by the Grenadier Guards, was surrounded by brushwood, and the soil was of a clayey nature. The vicinity of the ravines for the erection of the huts was avoided, as they had the disadvantage of opening at their lower end on to the foul marsh, which extended from the head of Balaklava harbour towards Kadkoi. The huts were insulated from the surrounding ground, and the foundations raised above the surface level. On the 20th, a Sanitary Commission, under the presidency of the Principal

Medical Officer of the Army, inspected the Camps and Hospitals around Balaklava, and unhesitatingly condemned the huts at this time occupied by the Battalion as being, in every respect, most unhealthily situated; and on the next day the right wing and convalescents removed to the new position previously alluded to, and the left wing followed as soon as a sufficient number of huts had been erected.

Every possible precaution of a sanitary nature was now taken to prevent the occurrence of disease, and a report was ordered to be sent daily to the Major-General commanding the Division, stating that all offal and dead animal matter in the vicinity of the Camps had been buried, and that general cleanliness prevailed; while the interior of the huts was inspected daily, and a report furnished for the information of the Commanding Officer.

On the 28th, the remaining sick, who were too ill to be removed when the Battalion marched from the front, arrived; and the next day, the new Hospital huts being at last completed (those for the duty men having been erected first), the sick, with the Surgeon, finally vacated the unhealthy locality.

During the month (March) 101 men were admitted into the Camp Hospitals, of whom 24 were suffering from Typhus Fever (two of the cases being maculated) and 45 from Diarrhoea: the mortality was 10, of which Diarrhoea produced seven cases, Typhus Fever two, and Gelatio one. The great decrease in the monthly mortality appeared to be attributable to the better conditions of life under which the men were now placed; and the Surgeon's report stated that fresh meat was issued to them very frequently, and that the sick in Hospital had fresh bread daily.

Febrile diseases during the month took the place of Dysenteric and Scorbutic Affections. The term "Scorbutic Dysentery" applied most aptly to the diseases as they were seen in a conjoint form in the Camp. Post-mortem examinations very rarely revealed any ulceration or breach of surface in the small intestines; but the mesenteric veins were sometimes congested.

On the 1st of April, an application was made to the Commanding Officer for two men to be attached permanently to the Hospital, for the purpose of washing the patients' linen, which, from want of means, has been but very imperfectly performed in the front during the winter. This application, although somewhat unusual, was immediately granted, as were all other requests with reference to the Hospital Department. The Commanding Officer also acquiesced in the proposition of the Surgeon, to afford the convalescents some light employment during the day, which they gladly availed themselves of, till able to perform their regular duties.

On the 6th of April the thermometer indicated 65° in the shade. Early morning parades, at 3 o'clock, A.M., now occurred daily; and the Battalion was sometimes ordered to march to the hill, on the opposite side of the harbour, and there to wait, in formation, near the Highland Camp, till daybreak; but it was often dismissed without moving away from the Camp at all.

On the 11th, soft bread began to be issued to the men instead of biscuit; and on the 12th, a company was ordered to proceed to the village of Karani, for the purpose of making gabions.

On the 18th, the medical officer in charge reported that vegetables were issued daily in small quantities, but that no lime-juice had been served during the past fortnight.

To the daily rations were now added half an ounce of salt per man, and one quarter of an ounce of pepper for every eight men, which articles had been much desired since the augmented issue of fresh meat had taken place.

During the month of April 53 men were admitted into the Battalion Hospital and five deaths occurred there. Thirty-nine of the admissions were from Fever, which in two instances was fatal. In the monthly observations it was advised that the men should invariably wear the cholera belts, and that none should be allowed to go on guard at night without this fact having been previously ascertained; also that white cap covers should be worn; and it was stated that additional means of ventilation were required for the huts of the men.

On the 1st of May the fourth draft arrived in the steamship, "Alma," consisting of six officers and 307 men, whose average age was 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ years, and service seven months. Four of the officers had originally embarked with the Battalion; three of them had been ordered home on duty from Bulgaria, the other being the officer who had undergone amputation of the arm at the shoulder-joint, after the battle of Alma; of the men comprising this draft, which was inspected by the Surgeon previously to its disembarkation, twenty-four were at once sent to the Hospital, whose maladies (with the exception of one case of Small Pox), were nearly all included under the head "Venereal Disease."

On the 3rd a case of Cholera occurred among the men of the Karani detachment; the heat was now excessive, and the Battalion being ordered to drill in the adjoining plain, at 3 o'clock, P.M., in red coats and bearskins, a representation was made to the Commanding Officer of the injurious effects which would be likely to ensue, and through his intercession with the Major-General, fatigue dress for the men and blue coats for the officers were substituted.

On the 17th bathing parades were commenced, a medical officer being always present. On the 18th a Brigade drill was ordered, at 4 P.M., in red coats and bearskins, on the

plain, when 16 men fell out of the ranks from the effects of the excessive heat, which, at 2 P.M., had been 90 degrees in the shade. On the 22nd, the right wing, with an Assistant-Surgeon, was ordered to proceed to occupy the huts lately vacated by the 93rd Highlanders, in a position, surrounded by low swampy ground, and abutting on the plain of Balaklava; and two days after their arrival at that spot, a case of malignant Cholera occurred among them, which was speedily fatal.

On the 30th another case occurred at the Head-Quarters of the Battalion, with a similar result after 12 hours. The admissions into Hospital during the month were 134, of which 45 were from Fever (of these 35 had assumed the remittent character) and 34 from Diarrhoea; six cases of Cholera had also occurred, of which two, as before stated, terminated fatally. It now became evident that another visitation of this scourge was impending, and every precaution which could be devised was taken to enable the men to resist the disease. The Grenadier Guards had already suffered severely; and as both of the Regimental Assistant-Surgeons were on detachment duty, additional medical assistance was applied for from the Staff, and an Assistant-Surgeon was temporarily attached to the Battalion in consequence.

The monthly report for May stated, "The average daily number sick has been 73. Cholera has reappeared in a severe form, and Diarrhoea during the latter part of the month has been very prevalent, chiefly, however, affecting the young soldiers. A more frequent supply of fresh meat would be very desirable for the health of the men. Charcoal and lime have been placed beneath the boards of the men's huts, and every consideration is paid to efficient ventilation."

The men were now employed daily in making gabions and fascines on the heights beyond the village of Kamara, about three miles distant from the Camp, and they were ordered to return at noon for dinner; but as several men on their return from this duty were seized with symptoms resembling incipient Cholera, it was considered advisable not to expose them so much to the intense heat in their to and fro journeys, but to allow them to take their dinners with them.

In a report dated the 3rd it was recommended that the daily ration of rum should be mixed with water before issue to the men, so as to prevent the possibility of their drinking the spirit in an undiluted state, which was considered by the medical officer as an objectionable practice.

As the admissions from Cholera were now frequent, and as great difficulties were experienced in inducing the men to report their ailment during the premonitory stage of Diarrhoea, when treatment was likely to be of avail, the Surgeon, with the view of arresting the Diarrhoea (which generally, though not invariably was a precursory symptom), in its most incipient stage, urged that every effort should be made on the part of the non-commissioned officers to persuade the men to apply instantly at the Hospital when they perceived any relaxation of the bowels, so that no delay might ensue in administering a remedy. The pay serjeants of each Company were provided with a box of pills, one or two of which they were directed to administer to any men who might complain of Diarrhoea when on duty away from the Camp, so that they could not be at once sent to the Battalion Hospital. This slight precaution proved of great utility in many cases, and prevented the rapid collapse which so frequently ensued (during this visitation), on a prolonged or neglected attack of Diarrhoea.

The following order, also, was issued on the 11th, at the recommendation of the Medical Officer in charge:—

"With the view of checking any case of incipient Diarrhoea the Commanding Officer desires that there should be an inspection by a medical officer daily, of both wings, before any of the duties mount in the morning. This is to be continued until further orders."

On the 17th of June, the Battalion, consisting of 22 officers and 488 men, accompanied by Assistant-Surgeons Wyatt, Rogers, and Dickson, marched to the plateau. Three sick officers and 61 men were left behind, under the medical charge of Assistant-Surgeon Trotter, and 25 convalescents also remained for the purpose of assisting, with about the same number from the other two Battalions, in forming the Commissariat and Camp guards, as the huts were not given up, and many of the effects, both of the officers and men, were left in them. Altogether there were 111 men thus abstracted from the effective strength of the Battalion, including sick in Hospital, convalescents, orderlies, cooks, washing men, and a few otherwise employed. The former position occupied by the Brigade of Guards was now with difficulty recognized, as it was entirely occupied by French troops, and the Camp was pitched on an undulating dry site, about a mile nearer the crest of the plateau, overlooking the plain of Balaklava.

During the unsuccessful attack on the Redan on the 18th, the Battalion was in reserve of the troops engaged, and occupied a position in front of the Light Division Camp. In the evening, 263 men, with the due proportion of officers, were sent to the trenches, and one of the former was badly wounded. As there was now a diminution of the issue of fresh meat, the medical officer, in a report dated the 18th, recommended that, as neither fresh meat nor vegetables were issued sufficiently often, the salt meat should be served out to the men so as to allow of its being soaked in water for twenty-four hours previously to being cooked, and that a daily ration of lime-juice should be mixed with the rum previous to its issue to the men. The Brigade now recommenced to furnish its proportion of officers and men for the trench service, and several isolated

cases of Cholera occurred. On the 25th, the Hospital marquees of the Brigade were removed to an adjoining site which was more elevated, quiet, and about 1,200 yards to the north-west of the edge of the plateau. The surface soil was the usual loam of the district, and the natural drainage was good. The Brigadier acquiesced in the proposal made to send all sick men to the Detachment Hospital at Balaklava, and, as far as possible, to isolate them from the wounded, who, as a general rule, were ordered to be treated in the Field Hospitals, under the superintendence of the senior medical officer of the Brigade. Consequently, the sick were sent down to Balaklava from time to time, and as they became fit for duty, were again sent up to the front; and, there being now an abundance of transport and stores of all kinds, the means for the treatment both of sick and wounded, could hardly have been improved. One great source of annoyance was the myriads of common flies, which abounded to a far greater extent than even in Bulgaria. Fly-nets for the sick, and a weak solution of creosote for the wounded, appeared to be the best means of alleviating this intolerable nuisance. A quantity of provisions, and stores of a useful kind, now arrived from England, and were sold to the men under the arrangements of a committee of officers. 267 men were admitted into Hospital during the month, and 36 died. Of the admissions 47 were from Fever, 168 from Diarrhœa, and 25 from Cholera; and of the 36 deaths, 10 were from Fever, and 24 from Cholera.

This concludes the fifth period of the Battalion's service, during which its mean average strength on service was 797.75 men, and the mean monthly strength present in the field 500; the total number of primary admissions into Hospital, 555, or 27.7 per cent. per month of the mean strength present, and the number of deaths in the Regimental Hospital, 56, or an average of 14 per month. Of these 26 were due to Cholera, 16 to Fever, and 10 to Diarrhœa.

On the 1st of July, 10 sick men were dispatched from the front to the Detachment Hospital at Balaklava, and, on the 3rd, 11 men were invalided direct to England. Cholera still continued prevalent, and in the report of this date, it is recorded "that every possible precaution has been adopted to check the premonitory symptoms of the disease, by daily inspections of every man off duty. Diarrhœa is still very prevalent, and the observations made in the previous return are again most strongly urged respecting the paucity of vegetable diet issued to the men. A proper quantity of succulent vegetable food is required at this season of the year for the healthy performance of the vital functions, the deficiency of which, in my opinion, has materially predisposed to irritation of the bowels."

During the month of July there were 132 admissions from disease, and 20 from wounds received in action; among the former, there were eight deaths, among the latter one. In August the admissions from disease were 126, with five deaths; and from wounds in action 15, with three deaths. Five amputations had been performed during the period; and in the recorded observations, it was stated "that diet appeared to have more influence than medicine in controlling the peculiar form of Diarrhœa then prevalent in Camp. As an evidence of which, it was remarked, that by confining a man to farinaceous substances, such as rice and arrowroot, a cure was more frequently effected, than by employing the ordinary alterative and astringent medicines." Porter had been issued to the men as a daily ration, instead of rum, for several weeks, but being sour, it was not considered desirable to continue the supply. A more frequent supply of soft bread was urged in lieu of the hard biscuit, which, with the now increased frequency of the issue of salt beef and pork, was considered a predisposing cause of the very prevalent Bowel Complaints.

On the 24th of July, the Hospital marquees were blown down; and in consequence, an urgent appeal was made for the erection of wooden huts. During the month a gangrenous form of inflammation attacked several of the wounded while under treatment. The Hospital, was now well supplied with ice, and every other requisite for the comfort and recovery of the sick and wounded. The heat was very great, and several of the officers had become affected with Fever and Diarrhœa.

On the 8th of September, the assault on the Redan took place. The Guards were in reserve, and the Battalion returned to Camp, without any casualties.

Large parties of men from the Brigade were employed, on the 13th, in removing the dead bodies of Russians, which were discovered lying in a crowded and putrid state in one of the large buildings of the town, with several others wounded but not quite dead, and although this duty was a trying one, it was performed with the greatest tenderness and care.

Seventy-seven men were admitted into Hospital during the month of September, 12 of whom were wounded. The deaths were four, two being from Fever, at Balaklava, and two from wounds, in the front.

On the 4th, the fifth draft arrived, consisting of 10 officers and 207 men, whose average age was 24.58 years, and service, 15 months. They were principally volunteers from the militia, and a remarkably fine body of men, not so tall as the original Guardsmen, but in every way better adapted for the exigencies of active service. With this draft, the Battalion Surgeon returned, who had been absent rather more than 12 months.

The men were now constantly occupied in the construction of roads to Balaklava and in the vicinity of the camps.

The Detachment Hospital at Balaklava was discontinued on the 11th, on which day all the sick, with the exception of a few who were about to proceed to England, were conveyed up to the front.

The weather, until the 16th of November, had continued quite fine and autumnal. Several huts for the men, and two for the Hospital had been erected by the end of the month, and 54 admissions and four deaths had taken place, one being from the effects of injuries received by the accidental explosion of a small powder-magazine in the Redan, while on fatigue duty there. Six bell-tents were appropriated for the purpose of a Brigade prison encampment, which was placed under the superintendence of a Serjeant of the Coldstream Guards, and regulations were promulgated in accordance with the spirit of those existing in military prisons in England. It was visited at 8 A.M. daily by a medical officer, and also by the Captain and Field Officer of the day, and the prisoners were employed as scavengers in cleaning the Camp, and at pack drill, &c.

The two recently erected Hospital huts which were already occupied by a portion of the sick, were blown down on the 1st December. The weather had now become very cold, and on the 15th two of the sick, occupying a marquee, became frost-bitten. Two days subsequently there was a heavy fall of snow. On the 18th, the cold at night was very intense ranging from 2° to 4° below zero; and a picket sentry, who carried his bayonet without gloves, was severely frost-bitten in both hands. It was subsequently deemed proper, by the majority of the medical officers present, to advise amputation, which was performed on the 28th, and the left hand and all the fingers of the right removed. During December, there were 49 admissions and two deaths; and as this concludes the sixth assigned portion of service, it may be stated that the mean strength on service for the period was 814 men; the mean strength present in the field, 681; the total number of primary admissions into Hospital, 523, or 87·16 per month, being 12·8 per cent. per month of the mean strength present, and the number of deaths in the Regimental Hospital 32, or an average of 5·33 per month. Of these 16 were due to Fever, two to Cholera, four to Diarrhœa, and nine to wounds.

During the six months which ensued from the commencement of January 1856, until the period of embarkation from the Crimea for England, the condition of the men in every respect, both as regards amount of sickness and the duties performed, was so much allied to that of a similar period passed in any garrison, that a detailed notice would be useless in this report, except so far as it would display an almost unprecedented amount of good health, compared with a period passed at any of the out-quarters at which the Guards are stationed in England, and far better than obtained in the close and confined barracks of the metropolis.

To demonstrate the now comparatively healthy state of the Battalion, the following table is annexed which shows the average number of daily sick under treatment, and the monthly number of deaths (exclusive of those from wounds) in the Field Hospital during a similar period of the two winter seasons passed in the Crimea, exclusive of convalescents and men excused duty.

Months.	Average Daily Sick. 1854-5.	Average Daily Sick. 1855-6.	Number of Deaths. 1854-5.	Number of Deaths. 1855-6.
November	90·73	32	11	3
December	80·2	20·45	17	2
January	61·3	22	35	3
February	50·8	20·28	17	1

For some time prior to the end of the year 1855, there was such an abundance of every kind of supply that scarcely any requirement remained for the medical officer in charge to suggest. On the 1st of March, the sixth and last detachment of drafts arrived, consisting of eight officers and 263 men, whose average age was 23½ years, and service 18 months: several of the officers had been in the Crimea previously, and the men were stout and robust, and like those of the preceding draft, well adapted for all the possible requirements of service.

During March 1856, only 40 admissions into Hospital took place, and no death occurred; during April 45, and one man died from the effects of Intermittent Fever; during May 36, and a death from Erysipelas is recorded; and on the 4th of June the Battalion embarked at Kamiesch in Her Majesty's ship "Agamemnon" for England, and disembarked at Spithead at 6 A.M. on the 28th, landed at Gosport, and proceeded by rail to the hutted encampment at Aldershot.

With the disembarkation, the seventh and last period into which the eastern service of the Corps has been divided terminates, during which the mean strength on service was 964·18 men; the mean strength present in the field, 886; the total number of primary admissions into Hospital, 221, or 36·85 per month, being 4·1 per cent. per month of the mean strength present, and the number of deaths in the Regimental Hospital seven, or an average of 1·14 per month. Of these, three were due to Fever, and four to Diarrhœa.

It thus appears that the 1st Battalion of Coldstream Guards was absent on foreign

service for a period of two years and 126 days, passed at the different stations in the following proportion of the time:—

At Malta	..	..	..	48 days.
At Scutari	..	..	..	45 "
In Bulgaria	..	..	..	75 "
In the Crimea	..	..	..	627 "
At sea	..	..	..	61 "
Total				856 days, or two years and 126 days.

The strength, on embarkation from England, was 35 officers, and 919 rank and file; and during the entire period of service, reinforcements to the amount of 50 officers and 1,141 rank and file were sent out to the service companies, making a total of 85 officers and 2,060 rank and file who served during the campaign; but of this number, 12 of the officers joined a second time, after having been sent home either on duty or on account of medical or surgical disabilities.

Three officers and 269 men of the original Battalion served throughout the entire campaign, and four other officers remained till after the fall of Sebastopol.

The mean strength per month on service (all places included) for the entire period, was 909·67, and the mean strength present in the field 739; the total number of primary admissions from all causes, into the Regimental and General Hospitals, was 3,100, of which number 2,785 were from disease, and 243 from wounds received in action.

The total number of deaths was 618, of which 54 were from wounds, and 564 from disease; the proportion of deaths to admissions being, for wounds, 22·22, and for disease, 20·2. Of the deaths, 254 occurred with the Battalion, exclusive of those killed in action and in the trenches, while the remaining 364 occurred at the General Hospitals or on board ship.

The following Table displays the comparative frequency with which the most important classes of disease appeared among the men of the Battalion, and their comparative fatality:—

Disease.	Admissions from.	Proportion per cent. to the total number of Admissions.	Deaths from.	Proportion per cent. of total Mortality.
Fevers	646	20·83	142	22·97
Pulmonic	125	4·03	19	3·07
Dysenteric	52	1·67	62	10·03
Diarrhœa	1,235	39·83	196	33·71
Cholera	134	4·03	97	15·69
Gelatio	56	1·80	21	3·39
Scorbutus	67	2·16	8	1·29
Wounds in action	243	7·84	54	8·73
	2,558; or	82·5 per cent. of the entire number of Admissions.	599; or	97 per cent. of the total mortality.

Thirty capital operations were performed at the Field Hospital of the Battalion in the Crimea, besides many others of a less important character. The majority of the former were the result of the battle of Inkermann—for strategical reasons they were embarked at Balaklava on the days immediately succeeding the action, and eleven of them speedily proved fatal.

Four officers and 81 rank and file were killed in action, and five officers and 54 men died of wounds inflicted by the enemy; and three officers and (as above shown) 564 men died of disease, making a total loss by death from all causes of 12 officers and 699 men. Sixty-five men were invalided home on account of wounds received in action, and 187 on account of disease; and 111 men were finally discharged the service on account of disabilities contracted during service in the East, 59 from the effects of wounds, and 52 from those of disease.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.—Admissions into Hospitals

Date {	Month ..	Year ..	May 1854.	June 1854.	July 1854.	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.	
Station ..	..	..	Scutari.	Scutari and Varna.	Alad yn and Govrekoi.	Govrekoi & Adrianople-road.	Crimea.	Before Sebas-topol.	Before Sebas-topol.	Before Sebas-topol.	Before Sebas-topol.	Before Sebas-topol.	Before Sebas-topol.	Bala-klava.	Bala-klava.	Bala-klava.
Strength {	Officers ..	Men	32	34	36	28	26	22	18	17	23	24	26	26	30	
			905	913	886	1,003	792	705	679	593	513	458	432	401	423	
Specific Diseases.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Febris Intermittens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	2
„ Com. Cont. ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	2	..
„ Remittens ..	..	..	..	..	96	4	162	25	30	59	1	18	2	6	..	..
„ Typhus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	10	2	24
Pleuritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Hæmoptysis ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	..	2	..	4	..	11	2	9
Catarrhus Acutus ..	..	..	1	..	6	..	2	..	7	..	2	..	4	..	11	2
„ Chronicus ..	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Morbus Cordis ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hepatitis Chronica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..
Icterus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
Enteritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	8	..	4	..	7	1	4	..	..
Dysenteria Acuta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Chronica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa ..	1	..	6	62	103	2	24	175	46	1	145	10	84	25	69	9
Colica ..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	6	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	45
Gastritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Obstipatio ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Hæmorrhœis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Delirium Tremens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Epilepsia ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera Spasmodica ..	..	..	..	2	1	29	24	7	2	22	7	18	8	7	6	..
Ditto in Gen. Hospital ..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	9	..	2	10	4	4	2
Rheumat. Acutus ..	5	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	2	..
„ Chronicus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Arthritis ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlegmon et Abscess. ..	14	..	7	10	..	3	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	3
Paronychia ..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	4
Ulcus ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	6	13	..	5	1	9
Fistula ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Syphilis Primitiva ..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
„ Consecutiva ..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ulcus Penis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bubo ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Gonorrhœa ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Verrucæ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia Humoralis ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxatio ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subluxatio ..	9	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
Vulnus Sclopitorum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	148	11	..	2	..	1	..	..
„ Incisum ..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Contusio ..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fractura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambustio ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punitus ..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Gelatio ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	29	3	9	2	4
Scorbutus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	14	2	8	1	7
Morbi Oculorum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Morbi Cutis ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cynanche ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Debilitas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scabies ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dropsy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gangrene ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Observatio ..	5	..	1	..	..	5	..	1	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Morbi Vari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Total ..	56	..	42	..	186	6	319	54	103	3	293	18	271	24	221	21

and Deaths, from 1st May, 1854, to 30th June, 1856.

June 1855.	July 1855.	August 1855.	Sept. 1855.	Oct. 1855.	Nov. 1855.	Dec. 1855.	Jan. 1856.	Feb. 1856.	March 1856.	April 1856.	May 1856.	June 1856.	Deaths in General Hospitals, on board ship and elsewhere, out of Regimental Hospitals.	Total Admitted.		Total Died.	
Balak. & before Sebastopol.	Before Sebastopol.	Before Sebastopol.	Before Sebastopol.	Before Sebastopol.	Before Sebastopol.	Before Sebastopol.	Before Sebastopol.	Before Sebastopol.	Before Sebastopol.	Before Sebastopol.	Before Sebastopol.	Before Sebastopol.		By each Disease.	By each class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each class of Disease.
32	30	31	29	35	35	33	28	34	35	35	35	35					
746	644	635	610	598	808	789	786	747	741	994	1,025	1,024					
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.				
47	10	40	6	12	4	9	2		1	9	1	5	2	4	2	4	2
2	1	1		2		1				2		1		1		3	2
4						1								2		2	2
2				4		1				13		3		3		93	3
														5		8	5
														3		8	4
														1	1	1	1
		1	1					1						1		1	1
														20	21	1	1
		4		5		1		3									
168	72	1	96	1	39		15	2	19		11	8	1	1		59	59
8	8		2		4			1		2		4				134	196
																50	1
																2	1
																1	
1	1															3	1
																2	1
																1	
25	24			2	1			2								118	75
																16	22
		1		2		4		2		3		2				43	3
																1	5
																5	
						2				7		3				95	
																12	
1																53	
																8	
	1						14		1							32	
		3			1											4	
																4	
2																4	
																24	
																3	

SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS (1ST BATTALION).

THE 1st Battalion, Scots Fusilier Guards, consisting of 935 serjeants and rank and file, and 29 officers, embarked on board Her Majesty's steamship "Simoom," for service in the East, on the 28th of February, 1854, and arrived at Malta on the 20th of March.

Here they joined the Battalions of the Grenadier and Coldstream Regiments, and, with them, occupied the barracks on the Quarantine Island in Valetta harbour.

The Battalion embarked on board the "Kangaroo," hired steam-transport, on the 21st of April, arrived at Scutari on the 27th, and encamped with the Brigade, on an open piece of ground, near the great Military Hospital; embarked, on the 13th of June, on board the "Simoom," and landed the following day at Varna. The Brigade encamped about half-a-mile outside the walls, on the border of a large lake adjoining the town, the last of a series extending along the valley from Devna to Varna, and through which a small river flows into the bay.

In the encampment were several large mounds, which were stated to be graves of Russian soldiers, victims of the pestilence which thinned the ranks of the army besieging Varna in 1828. There is no doubt a great number perished near the spot, and the remains of Russian soldiers were exposed by the French, a few weeks subsequently, when digging graves for men who died of Epidemic Cholera.

From a very early period Varna, and the adjoining districts of Bulgaria, have enjoyed an unenviable notoriety for insalubrity, and the same character is appropriate at the present day.

A great portion of the valley consists of low marshy land, is liable to inundations of the river, and produces a rank vegetation. When exposed to the powerful action of the sun during the summer months, exhalations arise from this land, which manifest themselves in outbreaks of Fever and Cholera.

Exposed to this influence, the health of the Battalion, which, up to this period, had been excellent, began to deteriorate. Several cases of Fever, all of an intermittent character, occurred, and Bowel Complaints became prevalent.

On the 1st of July the Battalion marched to Alladyn, about 10 miles inland on the Devna Road, and encamped with the Brigade on ground recently occupied by the Light Division, a little elevated above the head of the lower lake, and surrounded by a wooded and highly picturesque country, but abounding in the sources of disease. Fever and Bowel Complaints became more prevalent and more severe. On the 19th of July the first draft of 159 men joined the Battalion. They were mostly young soldiers, and soon felt the injurious effects of climate and the sudden change of circumstance. The first death that took place in the Battalion since it left England occurred in the case of one of these young recruits, from Cholera, after a few hours' illness, on the 27th of July.

On the same day (the 27th of July), the Brigade moved to the table land, on the north side of the valley, and took up a position near the village of Geuvrekoï. It was hoped that the change to a position elevated above the valley, and removed from the supposed source of disease, would be beneficial. The health of the Battalion was now very bad. Cholera, in its most malignant form, had attacked the Brigade. The deaths were numerous and the Hospital tents were filled with cases of Choleraic Diarrhœa and Fever. Few individuals escaped altogether, and all, by their altered appearance and reduced strength, showed evident signs of exposure to malarious influence, and of having suffered from epidemic disease. At this period the prevailing wind was from the south-east, which conveyed to the Camp the exhalations from the swampy land in the valley below.

During the day the heat was excessive, exceeding 110 degrees in the tents, but the nights were cold and damp, owing to the thick mist, which, rising from the valley after sunset, overflowed its sides and enveloped the Camp. The attacks of Cholera were observed to occur before sunrise, and the cases of Diarrhœa to become aggravated at the same time. The supply of food was good. The meat was frequently inspected, and in daily use, by me, and both the bread and meat appeared to be good in quality and ample in quantity. For some weeks indeed the ration of meat was increased to a pound and a-half.

This extra supply was, in my opinion, worse than useless, as it prevented *any* portion being properly cooked in the inefficient camp-kettles then in use for the messes. Rice was also issued in sufficient quantity, and raw coffee. The latter was improperly prepared here, where fuel was abundant, but subsequently, in the Crimea, it was absolutely useless. The supply of medicines and medical comforts, as wine, brandy, &c., was not sufficient for the emergency.

In August the British Army began to concentrate round Varna, and the Brigade of Guards commenced its march from Geuvrekoï on the 16th. Eighty sick were carried in native arabas, the worst cases being left in camp in charge of an Assistant-Surgeon, who rejoined at Varna. The strength of the men was so much reduced, that the distance to the new encamping ground on the Adrianople Road, on the heights on the south side of Varna Bay, about 18 miles, was divided into three marches, and the packs were carried by the Commissariat, in order that the men might march as light as possible. The change from the inactivity and depressing influences of the late Camp was most beneficial; the prospect of active service appeared to impart strength, and to ward off the attacks of disease. The Camp on the Adrianople Road, where the Battalion arrived on the 18th, was well situated on

dry ground, elevated about 400 feet above the sea, and sloping to the south-east. Cholera, however, which had received a momentary check, shortly reappeared in a malignant form, and the admissions also from both Fever and Bowel Complaints continued as numerous as before.

On the 28th August, the Battalion embarked on board the "Kangaroo," leaving the sick in Camp under charge of an Assistant-Surgeon, who joined subsequently in the Crimea.

Sixteen days were spent on board this vessel, which was far too small to contain a battalion for so long a period, during the hottest month in the year. The accommodation for the sick was totally inadequate, and their sufferings were much aggravated in consequence. During the passage to the Crimea, 16 cases of Cholera occurred, of which, eight were fatal. Choleraic Diarrhoea was also prevalent. After the landing was effected, on the 14th of September, no fresh cases of severe illness took place, and the general condition of the men rapidly improved.

Return (1) of Killed and Wounded, and Numbers engaged at the Battle of the Alma, 20th September.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.
Numbers engaged	29	53	18	694	794
Killed and died of wounds ..	1	4	..	39	} 175
Wounded..	10	12	1	108	

Owing to the want of carriage in the British Army (no especial provision having been secured for the transport of the wounded from the field), after the action was over, eight men per company were told off for the duty, and by sunset all the wounded were collected in and around some farm buildings, adjoining the vineyards where the action commenced. Their wounds were dressed, and their comfort otherwise attended to. They were conveyed to the sea beach, for the purpose of embarkation, by the French Ambulance Corps, assisted by the sailors of our own fleet.

On the morning before the battle, no fresh case of sickness whatever was reported; and on the 3rd of October, when the Brigade took up its first position on the heights before Sebastopol, the Battalion was comparatively "healthy."

The abundant supply of fresh vegetables and fruit, especially ripe grapes, found in the valley of the Belbec and at Balaklava, in which every one indulged *ad libitum*, contributed greatly to this result. The weather also was fine, and the temperature moderate.

The arduous duties of the siege, consisting of working parties, guards for the trenches, and outlying pickets, in addition to the ordinary routine of regimental and brigade duty, commenced shortly after the arrival of the army at its position on the heights; and although the numbers required daily for these duties formed a very large proportion of the effective strength, as will be seen by an inspection of Return (3), the health of the Battalion continued pretty good, and the number of sick present in Camp not excessive. The rations now issued were salt pork or beef, biscuit, with rice, rum, sugar, and raw coffee, which latter, from the difficulty of roasting and grinding, and the time required for its preparation, was useless. Fresh meat was issued about twice a-week. This issue of fresh meat was continued in small quantities for the Hospital throughout the winter. After the spring, it became general to the whole Regiment four times a-week.

Return (2) of Killed and Wounded, and Numbers engaged at the Battle of Inkermann, 5th November.

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Total.
Numbers engaged	20	23	17	332	392*
Killed and died of wounds ..	2	5	..	59	} 180
Wounded..	8	5	2	99	

The very great proportion of the killed and wounded to the total engaged will show the desperate nature of the struggle, and the share taken in it by the Brigade of Guards. The wounded were removed to Balaklava, principally by the French Ambulance Corps; a few were carried on our own waggons.

The hurricane on the 14th of November was the commencement of the rains; the weather was now completely broken, and the continuance of wet and cold, combined with the want of fresh provisions, warm clothing, and adequate shelter, soon began to make a serious impression on the men's health. The want of clothing was a calamity occasioned by the loss of the "Prince" steamer, wrecked in Balaklava Bay, and in which the supply destined for the Battalion was sent from England. The men were still wearing the clothing in which they left home; it had become completely worn out, and few had any under clothing. The loss was irreparable, and was most severely felt during the whole winter.

On the 22nd of November the second draft of 101 men joined the Battalion, which had now taken up a fresh position on the heights overlooking the valley of the Tchernaya.

* This is exclusive of the numbers on pickets and guards, and on duty in the trenches.

This draft was composed of young inexperienced soldiers, and the change from the comforts they had enjoyed on their passage on board the steamship, "Queen of the South," to the severe duty of the Camp during inclement weather, the salt diet, and the cold and muddy tents, was most disastrous. The fate of the draft will be seen in Return 4, showing the state of the original Battalion, with that of the several drafts that joined in the East. All the 101 men were attacked by disease, and by the end of the year they had almost entirely disappeared from the effective ranks; ultimately 69 died, and of the remainder 15 were invalided to England.

On the 22nd of December the third draft of 154 men landed at Balaklava, and joined the Battalion.

As the winter advanced the weather became more unfavourable, and the duties of the siege, owing to diminished numbers (see Return 3), more arduous. A great increase of sickness took place; Cholera made its appearance, principally among the fresh arrivals, and the continued use of salt meat, and the impossibility of procuring vegetables from Balaklava, from the want of carriage, added Scurvy to the list of diseases. From this time not only were all the cases in Hospital complicated with this disorder, but I believe that every man present in the ranks was affected with Scorbutic Dysentery, or some other form of scorbutic disease.

In *January* this state attained its climax. During this and the following month the Fever assumed a typhoid type, and the Dysentery was more acute and more fatal, defying all available remedies for its relief. The general condition of the men was now so much enfeebled, from the numerous causes which I have recounted, that recoveries were hardly to be hoped for in the Camp; the extremities and ears became frost-bitten, every wound sloughed, and it became evident that the only chance of saving life was removal to a place of warm shelter, and a liberal supply of good nourishing food. As these essentials were beyond our reach, our efforts were directed to the speedy removal of the worst cases to Balaklava. For this purpose the French Ambulance mules, which excited the admiration of all, and which were as efficient now as at the commencement of the campaign, were placed at the disposal of the Brigade on three occasions, our own unwieldy waggons having long since become useless. During the winter the Hospital consisted of two marquees and six or eight bell-tents. With great difficulty the trestles and planks to form bedsteads for 40 sick men were brought up from Balaklava. A little spare planking was also obtained to lay down on the passages through the marquees. Buffalo hides were issued for Hospital use, and each man had an additional blanket served out to him during the winter. These, as well as boots and other articles for the use of the Battalion, were conveyed from Balaklava on the few officers' horses that survived the exposure and the great scarcity of food.

The supply of medicines was, in general, good, but the quantity of medical comforts, such as preserved meat, soup, vegetables, arrowroot and wine, was insufficient for the emergency. The treatment of our patients was most unsatisfactory; medicines exerted no control over the diseases for which they were administered. Quinine had no power to check Fever in men who were starving, insufficiently clothed, and whose duty caused them to pass a great portion of their time in the trenches, in a temperature frequently 10 or 15 degrees below the freezing point, and with the ground covered with snow. Good food, and not physic, was required to enrich the blood attenuated by several months of privation and illness.

By the liberality of the officers present, I was enabled to purchase a few comforts at Balaklava, and, at a most seasonable moment, I received from the "'Times' Fund" a large supply of compressed vegetables, port wine, brandy, arrowroot, and soup; these were most useful, and most gratefully acknowledged.

During January and February the calls upon those men, who remained at their duty, were more urgent than at any period of the siege. The Return (3), exhibits the severity of the duty performed. The averages for each month have been taken, and it will be seen, that in January, 234 men were all that remained available for the trenches and guards; of these 135 were actually employed daily. In February the number was reduced, by deaths and sickness, to 138, and of these 72 were on public duty daily. At the end of February it was considered advisable to remove the Brigade of Guards to the neighbourhood of Balaklava, in order that it might be within reach of those necessities which were absolutely essential to prevent its extinction, and, accordingly, the Battalion was marched down on the 28th of February, and occupied huts on the heights on the north side of the harbour, near the village of Kadekoi. On this occasion 80 sick were transported, with great ease and comfort, on 40 mules, belonging to the French Ambulance Corps. A few sick men, unable to move, were left in the Camp, under charge of a medical officer of the Coldstream Guards. In the new Camp at Balaklava, huts, in an airy position, and comfortably furnished, were appropriated to the sick. The good effects of this change were shortly apparent; recoveries began to take place, the admissions were less frequent, and a marked improvement took place in the general health of the Battalion.

On the 22nd of May the Battalion was removed across the harbour to the opposite heights, and occupied huts vacated by the 42nd Highlanders. Shortly afterwards it was again attacked by Cholera and Fever. This outbreak continued through the months of May and June with considerable severity, and may, probably, be attributed, in great measure, to the return of hot weather, acting upon the decomposing animal and vegetable matter, abounding in and around the harbour, which was, at that time, in a very neglected hygienic condition. The sick still continued in the huts on the opposite heights.

The fourth draft, of 309 men, joined on the 2nd of May. On the 16th of June the Brigade returned to the heights before Sebastopol in anticipation of the assault on the 18th, and took up a position on the Woronzoff Road, where it remained until the Army evacuated the Crimea.

The fifth draft, of 210 men, joined on the 8th of October.

The sixth draft, of 224 men, joined on the 8th of March, 1856.

From this period no circumstance deserving especial notice took place. The health of the Battalion remained very good, the admissions were not numerous, and the deaths remarkably few. None occurred after April, and the Battalion returned to England in perfect health in July 1856.

Return (3).—Average of Strength, Sick, Duty Men, &c., in the Crimea.

Months.	Strength. — Sergeants, and Rank and File.	Regimental and Staff Duties.				Sick.	Leaving Strength for General Duties, Pickets, Trenches, &c.	Number of men on daily duty, &c.	Remarks.
		Regimental and Staff Employ, &c.	On Command.	Missing.	Total.				
September 1854..	975	57	80	1	138	197	640	63	On the Heights before Sebastopol.
October " "	958	49	102	1	152	283	523	273	
November " "	881	54	73	1	128	341	412	275	
December " "	873	53	127	2	182	378	313	242	
January 1855 ..	976	93	135	3	231	511	234	135	At Balaklava, from 1st March, to 15th June.
February " "	894	105	117	3	225	531	188	72	
March " "	785	86	131	3	220	375	190	118	
April " "	682	62	84	..	146	252	234	123	
May " "	928	73	32	..	105	218	605	137	Heights before Sebastopol, from 16th June, 1855, to the evacuation of the Crimea in June. 1856.
June " "	903	80	16	..	96	232	575	373	
July " "	856	82	12	..	94	223	534	240	
August " "	815	82	12	1	95	217	503	203	
September " "	788	84	17	2	103	183	502	226	
October " "	924	88	33	1	122	123	679	143	
November " "	958	87	8	..	95	109	754	233	
December " "	980	93	15	..	113	84	733	167	
January 1 85 ..	903	103	13	1	122	64	717	113	
February " "	884	113	13	..	126	36	722	122	
March " "	1032	111	15	..	126	44	862	119	
April " "	1094	101	13	..	114	31	949	86	

In the column of sick are included those in the Hospital at Balaklava and Scutari, and on the Bosphorus. The Return is not continued beyond the month of April, as no death took place after this date.

Return (4).—State of the 1st Battalion in the East, from 28th February, 1854, to the 1st June, 1856.

Date of proceeding to the East.	Number in each Draft.	Dead.	Remaining.	Number come home.	Remaining in the East.	Discharged.	Remarks.
28th February, 1854 ..	935	412	523	205	318	75	Non-commissioned Officers appointed to Commissions, and men transferred to other Corps, are included as "Come home."
27th June, 1854 ..	159	78	81	28	53	11	
27th October, 1854 ..	101	69	32	15	17	4	
25th November, 1854 ..	154	41	113	22	91	5	
13th April, 1855 ..	309	57	252	38	214	14	
16th September, 1855 ..	210	10	200	8	192	1	
14th February, 1856 ..	224	..	224	2	222	..	
Total ..	2092	667	1425	318	1107	110	

RECAPITULATION.

The Battalion left England with 29 officers and 935 men. Fifty officers and 1,157 men joined in the East, making a total of 79 officers and 2,092 men who served on the campaign. Of these, five officers were killed or died of wounds, and 23 were wounded. One officer died of disease at Scutari. Of the men 84 were killed, 47 died of wounds, 536 died of disease, making a total loss of 667. This number includes all the missing, and those who died on their passage from the Crimea to Scutari and elsewhere.

J. A. BOSTOCK, *Surgeon-Major,*
Scots Fusilier Guards.

SCOTS FUSILIER GUARDS.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date { Month .. Year ..	May 1854.	June 1854.	July 1854.	August* 1854.	Sept.* 1854.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.	June 1855.
Station	Scutari.	Scutari and Varna.	Varna.	Varna.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.
Strength { Officers .. Men ..	29 927	30 928	34 1,079	33 1,110	36 1,017	36 964	17 831	17 619	24 530	22 420	29 725	25 512	30 962	28 780
Specific Disease.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.
Febris Intermittens ..	5 ..	8 ..	36 1	70 1	54 ..	9 1	9 1	19 1	17 3	21 5	37 2	31 2	60 6	35 2
„ Com. Cont. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
„ Remittens ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
„ Typhus ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Pleuritis ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 ..	2 ..
Pneumonia ..	3 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Hæmoptysis ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Phthisis Pulmonalis ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Catarrhus Acutus ..	3 ..	2 ..	5 ..	2 ..	2 ..	1 ..	8 ..	5 ..	18 1	24 ..	5 ..	3 ..	12 ..	2 ..
„ Chronicus ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Bronchitis ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Morbus Cordis ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Varix ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Phlebitis ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Hepatitis Acuta ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
„ Chronica ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Icterus ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Enteritis ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 1
Dysenteria Acuta ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 1	47 5	33 26	19 5	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..
„ Chronica ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Diarrhoea ..	2 ..	11 ..	141 ..	201 1	99 ..	63 ..	52 ..	37 ..	60 ..	20 ..	42 ..	27 ..	52 ..	104 ..
Colica ..	3 ..	1 ..	2 ..	2 ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..
Gastritis ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Obstipatio ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Hæmorrhoids ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Hernia ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..
Dyspepsia ..	3 ..	2 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	12 ..	10 ..
Apoplexia ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 1	.. ..	1 1	2 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Paralysis ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Epilepsia ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..
Cholera Spasmodica ..	.. ..	.. ..	5 1	77 44	38 24	5 4	18 10	20 13	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	16 5	47 20
Ditto in Gen. Hosp. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	2 ..	10 13	.. 1	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..
Rheumat. Acutus ..	3 ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	3 ..	5 ..	.. ..	5 ..	2 ..	1 ..	5 ..	.. ..
„ Chronicus ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Arthritis, &c. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Phlegmon et Absces. ..	14 ..	6 ..	.. ..	2 ..	1 ..	.. ..	2 ..	1 ..	.. ..	2 ..	2 ..	.. ..	5 ..	3 ..
Ulcus ..	5 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	2 ..	2 ..	4 ..	7 ..	5 ..
Fistula ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Syphilis Primitiva ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
„ Consecutiva ..	1 ..	6 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Ulcus Penis ..	4 ..	6 ..	4 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5 ..	.. ..
Bubo ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..
Gonorrhoea ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	12 ..	.. ..
Verrucae et Condyl. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..
Hernia Humoralis ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	4 ..	1 ..
Strictura ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Subluxatio ..	3 ..	4 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 ..	2 ..	1 ..
Vulnus Sclopitorum ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	170 17	4 ..	89 5	.. ..	2 1	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	2 9	6 ..
„ Incisum ..	2 ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	1 ..	1 ..
Contusio ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	4 ..
Fractura ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..
Ambustio ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Amputatio ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Punitus ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	2 ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	1 ..
Gelatio ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	11 ..	3 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..
Scorbutus ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5 ..	26 ..	17 ..	13 ..	15 ..	6 ..	1 ..
Morbi Oculorum ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..
Cynanche ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	1 ..	1 ..
Frysipelas ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Scrofula ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Debilitas ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Scabies ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Dropsy ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Cachexia ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Suicide ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Ebrietas ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Sudden & Accidental ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Morbi Varii ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Unknown ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total ..	58 ..	55 ..	200 4	354 48	377 54	89 6	187 18	142 21	169 34	118 13	106 2	98 2	220 11	226 24

* The Returns for these months were prepared from the Weekly Returns of the Divisions of the Army, and the Nominal Roll of Deaths.

Deaths from 1st May, 1854, to 8th June, 1856.

July 1855.		August 1855.		Sept. 1855.		Oct. 1855.		Nov. 1855.		Dec. 1855.		Jan. 1856.		Feb. 1856.		March 1856.		April 1856.		May 1856.		June 1856.		Died in General Hospitals and elsewhere.	Total Admitted.		Total Died.	
Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.			By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
32		27		24		32		31		30		33		33		41		41		39		39						
878		816		785		960		890		889		874		867		1,042		1,111		1,109		1,107						
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.					
10	3	9	2	10	3	9	1	24	3	19	..	1	..	6	1	1	3	15	1	20	..	1	..	38	53	540	77	89
..	5		5		7
..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	10	157	1	9
..	1	12	1		..		2
..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	6	..	8	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	124	1	2	1
..	1	3	3	1		..		3
..	1	1	..	1	2	1
..	1	1	1
..	1	..	12	..
..	..	1	2	1	1	1	8		..
1	..	8	1	2	..	4	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	1	1,235	1	205
21	..	8	..	5	..	13	..	33	1	10	..	16	..	10	..	8	..	3	62	121		54		62
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	84	1,038	7	86	7
..	1	13	
..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
1	1	..	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
1	2	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	7	5
..	1	1	..	2		..	1
9	4	10	8	..	..	..	..	7	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	252	232	111	162
..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	5	10	40	5	2	
..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	41	..	7
..	1	..	1	..	4	..	15	..	14	..	12	..	15	..	8	..	7	..	1	..	116	152	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..
..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	8	..	..
..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	34	101	..	..
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	21	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	..
..	16	..	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	4	4	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
10	..	4	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	3	..	2	..	2	3	2	2	..	2	..	2	..	20	312	429	44	53	
16	..	18	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..		..
6	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	3	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	6	..	..
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	10	..	1	..	4	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	39	39	..	..	..
..	16	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	36	36	12	12	..
2	2	..	2	..	4	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	102	102	3	3	..	..
..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	40	1	9
..	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	6	..	5	..	6
81	7	76	14	30	4	47	1	95	11	100	2	74	1	56	1	79	..	75	1	47	..	10	..	278	3,169	3,169	557	557

1ST (THE ROYAL) REGIMENT, 1ST BATTALION.

THE 1st Battalion of this Corps, after a tour of service in the Mediterranean, the West Indies, and North America, returned to England from Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1851, and remained at home until its services were required as a part of the Eastern expeditionary force.

On the 21st of April, 1854, the service companies, consisting of 911 men and 30 officers, accompanied by 28 women, embarked at Plymouth in the steam transport "Andes" for Gallipoli. The passage was completed in 14 days, and the men, although necessarily crowded, enjoyed good health on board ship. Disembarking on the 5th of May, they encamped in the vicinity of the town, and on the 10th removed to Cheflick, about two miles and a-half distant. New bell-tents had been issued to them before leaving Plymouth, and one marquee for Hospital purposes. The tents were supposed to accommodate 14 men, but with that number they were found to be overcrowded. They afforded but little protection from the rays of the sun, and many of them were pervious to rain. The marquee could contain comfortably from 16 to 20 men lying on the ground.

Both the above-named sites are characterised as "good, and affording an adequate supply of good water:" and disease during the remainder of the month of May was not only mild in character, but the cases few in number. A man, however, died of rapid Tuberculosis, following an attack of Acute Bronchitis contracted on the passage; and a young soldier was seized with symptoms of Cerebral Apoplexy from bathing with his head exposed to the rays of a hot sun; under treatment, however, he rapidly recovered.

June.—On the 10th the Camp was shifted to the opposite side of the valley, and on the 21st the Battalion embarked at Gallipoli for Varna.

Mr. Hearn, the Surgeon, reports:—"While in the neighbourhood of Gallipoli the weather at times was excessively sultry, but on the whole the climate was not only agreeable, but, judging from the sanitary condition of the troops, highly salubrious. The physical features of the country were highly prepossessing, while the varied and luxuriant character of the vegetation bore ample testimony to the fertility of the soil. On every side extended a gently undulating surface, pleasantly diversified by gardens, vineyards, pasturage, and fields of grain. Crops of turnips, potatoes, and similar articles of produce cultivated at home might also at intervals be observed. The valleys were freshened by limpid streams, which, though somewhat scanty during the drought of summer, must, from the ravages exhibited along their banks in the form of uprooted trees, &c., have assumed the character of formidable torrents in the more inclement seasons of the year.

"But notwithstanding a genial climate and prolific soil, the agricultural resources of the country were but very imperfectly developed. The implements of husbandry were of the most primitive description, and the indolence of the inhabitants almost incredible.

"The means of transport were highly defective. The roads consisted chiefly of tortuous tracks, full of deep ruts and holes. In wet weather they became an almost impracticable slough, and even, under the most propitious circumstances, they were in many places almost impassable. The native vehicles called "arabas" were of a wretched description—the bottoms consisting of a few rough planks, loosely placed over a few still rougher cross-bars, and the sides being formed by a few upright sticks wattled with rods, they presented the appearance of an overgrown ricketty basket placed on four wheels, which consisted merely of circular lumps of wood, with a hole in the centre for the insertion of the axle, and when in motion they groaned and creaked for want of grease. The whole was dragged by a brace of buffaloes or oxen, with locomotive powers of the most limited description. The means of transit furnished by the Commissariat Department was at the same time sadly defective, and confined chiefly to a few Maltese carts (without springs or sides), but when the sick required to be removed from the Camp, these constituted the only available species of conveyance."

"The general health of the Battalion during its stay at Gallipoli was excellent, and the sickness was chiefly confined to a few slight cases of Fever."

On the 21st of June the Battalion embarked for Varna, leaving seven men sick in the General Hospital which had been established in the town of Gallipoli. Several men who were not thought equal to field service, were left at Scutari in passing, for garrison duty there, and the Corps disembarked at Varna on the 25th of June, and encamped with the 3rd Division of the Army, to which it had been attached, on the plain to the westward of the town. It occupied the extreme right of the Division, and was located upon a sandy soil, and further away from the lake than any of the other Regiments.

During the remainder of the month the men were remarkably healthy. The few cases of Fever admitted were of a mild character, and rapidly yielded to the usual treatment, and no other disease of importance appeared.

July.—The health of the Battalion continued satisfactory till about the middle of the month, but Diarrhœa was becoming very prevalent both among the officers and the men, at first in a very mild form, but choleraic symptoms soon began to be superadded. The first decided case of Cholera appeared on the 13th (the first in the Division), and a second was brought in on the following day; both fortunately did well, and no more cases appeared until after the Battalion shifted its Camp, which it did on the 25th, to a high and open tract of land at Galata Point, in the vicinity of the sea. In the meantime, however, Bowel Complaints and Fevers had rapidly increased in numbers. A heavy thunder storm, with much rain, occurred on the 29th, when the Hospital marquees and several tents were blown down, and, on the following day, the sick list was largely increased under the heads Fever and Bowel Complaints, and a man in Hospital was seized with Cholera in a severe form. One, however, of the two deaths recorded from this disease during the month, occurred at Gallipoli, on the 22nd, among a small party of men left behind there. On the 31st, a man was accidentally drowned while bathing in the sea.

August.—The Battalion remained on the same ground, which was, apparently, an unexceptional site for an encampment, and well supplied with good water, while great attention was paid to the sanitary condition of the Camp itself, as well as of the environs, but disease, notwithstanding, rapidly increased. Cholera continued its ravages “in a very malignant form, and very few of those attacked recovered.” Among 22 admissions for it 17 deaths took place; one is likewise returned under the head Diarrhœa, and scarcely a single officer or man escaped an attack of that complaint. Fever had also increased in importance—it caused 84 admissions into Hospital, and seven men died from its effects.

Mr. Hearn continues:—“The cause of this sudden and extensive access of sickness and mortality cannot perhaps be satisfactorily ascertained. In some measure it may be traceable to the nature of the diet supplied to the men, for though there was abundance of fresh meat, and a sufficiency in general of wholesome bread and tea, sugar, malt liquor, &c., could at the same time be generally procured in the Camp, yet the supply of vegetable food was scanty. The following circumstances also are likely to have had a prejudicial influence:—1. The site of the encampment was unfavourable placed, as it was in the vicinity of a marshy, fresh-water lake, the atmosphere was thus usually charged with unwholesome exhalations. 2. The condition of the suburbs of the town of Varna, on our arrival, was most abominable, decomposing carcases, large quantities of offal, and heaps of filth, lay about in profusion. 3. A considerable amount of hard labour had to be performed, in the scorching heat of the sun, and, what with loading and unloading heavy stores, road-making, constructing fascines and gabions, guards, pickets, parades, and so forth, the physical capabilities of the men were tasked severely.

On the 31st, 29 officers and 738 men of the Battalion, leaving behind 27 sick, and 80 with the dépôt which was left at Varna, embarked on board the “Arthur the Great,” sailing vessel, as a part of the expeditionary force for the Crimea.

September.—On the voyage two deaths occurred, one from apoplexy and one from Cholera, and a good many cases of Diarrhœa and some of Fever appeared.

The Battalion, leaving 13 sick on board, landed with the rest of the Army at Old Fort, on the 14th, and during the night the men were exposed, without shelter, to heavy rain. The Army remained in the neighbourhood four days; tents, and other articles of Camp and Hospital equipment were landed, but were almost immediately ordered to be re-embarked, no means of transporting them upon the march being available. The Hospital marquee, together with canteens A and B (Hospital utensils), and their accompanying sets of bedding, were thus lost, as the subsequent efforts of the Surgeon to trace on board which ship they had been put proved unavailing.

“On the 19th, the Army moved in the direction of Sebastopol; the Hospital establishment, consisting of a pair of small panniers, placed on a slender pony, and containing surgical instruments and appliances, and a few medicines for the field; ten bearers carried by the men of the band, already sufficiently laden with their own packs and accoutrements, although the knapsacks had been left on ship-board; and one small bell-tent, conveyed on one of the Quartermaster-General’s carts.”

“No ambulance, nor vehicles of any description, had been allowed to be embarked at Varna, nor had any provision been made for the conveyance of the wearied, sick, or wounded, unless the above-mentioned stretchers could be considered as such. The consequences soon became apparent, when men fell out of the ranks from exhaustion, or on being seized with sudden disease, of which Cholera was the most frequent, the medical officers could render no effectual aid. After a succession of toilsome marches, under a hot sun, at first over an arid plain, and afterwards over a slightly undulating country, destitute almost throughout of water, from want of which we suffered severely, about noon on the 20th we arrived beneath the heights of Alma.”

The Battalion was present at the battle of the Alma, but escaped without casualty, and accompanied the Division in the march on Balaklava and Sebastopol. Two cases of Cholera terminated fatally at the bivouac, near Old Fort, four more near the Alma, and 59 sick men were transferred to ship-board for treatment, and of these, two had died from the same disease before the end of the month.

October.—The Army, since the date of its landing in the Crimea, had bivouacked in the open air, but early in the month, the tents were re-issued, and a fresh Hospital marquee obtained by the present Corps. The 3rd Division encamped on the extreme left of the British line. The Battalion was posted on its right flank, and the Hospital establishments of all the Regiments of which it was composed were collected together some quarter of a mile to the rear. This arrangement was objected to by several of the Surgeons.

Throughout the month the health of the Corps was remarkably good, and the Surgeon thought this was in some measure attributable to the men having, towards the close of the march, and for a short time afterwards, supplied themselves liberally with fresh vegetables and grapes from the fields, gardens, and vineyards. Cholera had entirely disappeared, and only 14 instances of Fever, 35 cases of Diarrhoea (chiefly bilious), and two of Acute Dysentery, came under treatment, and, although the siege duties had begun, and were already severe, the men being 24 hours at a time in the trenches, while the sun was hot in the day, and the nights often cold and damp, the average daily number on the sick list was only six. Nine men were wounded during the month, one mortally, who died five hours afterwards, and two men were killed in the trenches and one on outlying picket.

November.—Mr. Hearn, the Surgeon, writing on the 30th, thus describes the conditions of service of the month:—"The men lie out in the trenches for 24 hours at a time, mainly fixed in one position, and that a constrained one, and exposed to heavy dews at night, and latterly to drenching showers. On the 14th there was a terrific storm, accompanied by rain, hail, sleet, and snow. The tents and Hospital marquee were laid prostrate, and all were exposed to the inclemency of the weather. Since that date sickness has made rapid and alarming progress, and there have been few intervals of fine weather. The men are ill-clothed, their great-coats being threadbare and worn out, and the remainder of their habiliments in a still worse condition. Having no change of clothing, they return from the trenches to the Camp with no covering for the night but a single wet blanket, the floors of the tents meanwhile being generally nearly as wet as the ground outside, and the difficulty of procuring fuel, even for culinary purposes, great. When sick, the utter impossibility of the medical officers doing them any justice in a Camp Hospital, wholly unprovided with bedding, blankets, proper cooking utensils, or fuel, has added largely to the amount of mortality. While the roads were in a fair condition, the sick could be removed to Balaklava, but at present this is seldom practicable, and thus the Field Hospitals are placed on a footing altogether different, I should think, from what was intended; instead of affording a mere temporary refuge to the sick or wounded, they are generally overcrowded with patients of every class, and who, I fear, too often perish for want of a timely removal to a more suitable asylum. Nor were they, I should say, ever intended to be supplied with furniture adapted only for a fixed Hospital, as although we are at present in a standing Camp, we may have to change our position at any moment, and in such a case no transport can be supplied for the articles in question.

"A draft, composed of 122 recruits, mostly boys, arrived on the 21st, and Cholera soon afterwards made its appearance. The first case occurred on the 22nd, two more took place on the 24th, and on the 27th there were no fewer than 18 admissions for this formidable malady, and the deaths from it, during the month, amount to 31. Unless the troops be soon hutted, and provided with warm clothing and fuel, the consequences will be most melancholy, and the exertions of medical officers of little avail."

December.—The Battalion continued to occupy the same position. A draft of 65 men and an officer joined on the 9th. On the 23rd a new marquee was obtained in addition to that already in use, which had been considerably injured by the storm of the preceding month. On the 4th 12 of Smith's Hospital cots were received, which rendered the worst cases somewhat more comfortable; and on the 15th some boards and trestles, and a supply of blankets were procured, but prior to this the whole of the bedding available for patients in Hospital was confined to the single blanket and great-coat in possession of every soldier.

On the 31st of this month the Surgeon again reports:—"The weather during the month has been very wet and cold, while the men are badly fed, ill-clothed, and worse sheltered; indeed, nothing can exceed their hardships. A second blanket, it is true, has been distributed to some of the men, as well as warm underclothing, but a considerable number are still more or less destitute of these articles. The roads are almost impassable, and the greatest difficulties are encountered in supplying the troops with even the miserable ration of salt meat, biscuit, green coffee-beans, and rum. As to fresh meat it is rarely to be seen; indeed, on Christmas day there was no meat of any description whatever for the Battalion. I verily believe there is scarcely a soldier in the Regiment in perfect health, from sleeping on the damp ground in wet clothing, and without a possibility of changing the dress. At the same time the men are, to a great extent, worn out from want of rest; as, when not on duty in the trenches, their employment in carrying water, collecting roots for fuel, &c., is more arduous still. No fuel was served out till the 10th, and then the ration of wet pulverized charcoal was almost useless from its small quantity and bad quality. The cooking is of the worst description; on the march the men threw away their camp-kettles. In addition to this they are throughout filthy and lousy, while rheumatic pains, swelling of the limbs, and scorbutic eruptions of the skin are daily becoming more prevalent. The Field Hospitals are overcrowded, from want of adequate means of transporting the sick to Balaklava for removal to Scutari. We are now entering on the month of January, yet I can see no

prospect of the soldiers being housed, and for them to exist in their canvas tents, pervious at once to wind and rain, under the rigour of a Crimean winter, is impossible. A large supply of winter clothing has, I believe, arrived at Balaklava, but cannot be conveyed to the Camp; the Commissariat mules and bullocks being nearly all dead, and the few Regimental bāt horses so overworked in carrying provisions, &c., that they are now almost useless. General orders, stating the quantity of fuel, &c., to be issued, have appeared, but from the impossibility of procuring transport, the articles might as well, so far as the troops are concerned, not be in the Crimea. The few Hospital beds and conveniences lately procured have been carried with great toil and difficulty over a distance of six miles, and through muddy fields, by fatigue parties, already harassed and worn out by their duties in the trenches. The same want of transport has caused the supply of medical comforts, and sometimes even of medicines, to be exceedingly scanty; the means of Hospital cooking are most inadequate, it has to be done in the open air with damp roots and sticks, and the fire is often extinguished, and that usually when most urgently required.

"Camp Dysentery and Diarrhœa in their worst forms, and Cholera, resulting from cold and exposure are fast thinning the ranks." (For the first, admitted 13, died three; for the second, admitted 23, died three; for the last, admitted 62, died 31. The only other death in the Regimental Hospital was from a gunshot wound, but two men, in addition to the number above quoted, died of Cholera in the General Hospital.) He continues:—"The Regimental Surgeons are overworked, and in many instances the Assistant-Surgeons are necessarily taken away, and sent to Scutari in charge of sick, or on other staff duties. About three-fourths of the number of fatal cases occurred among men who had recently arrived from England."

January 1855.—This month was the culminating point of both admissions for disease and mortality in the Battalion—the former were 209 in number, or 32 per cent., and the latter in the Field Hospital 50 in number, or nine per cent. of the strength present at Head-Quarters. But to arrive at the total mortality of the month (wounds being excluded), the deaths at the General Hospitals on the Bosphorus require to be added, as well as a strength of 331 men absent from the Head-Quarters to be taken into account; these deaths amounted to 49, giving a total mortality from disease alone of 99, out of a total strength of 978, and a small margin even then requires to be left for deaths on the passage from the Crimea.

The type of disease present was becoming more unequivocally the result of bad feeding, exposure, and other hardships. Cholera had nearly disappeared, and only three admissions on account of this disease occurred; but on the other hand, admissions for camp Dysentery and Diarrhœa had risen to 156, and the deaths from these diseases to 45, against 131 admissions and 11 deaths in the preceding month. The admissions for Fever were now 18, and the deaths from it two in number, against three admissions without a death; and five unequivocal cases of Scurvy appeared, against one in that month. Mr. Hearn reports, on the 31st:—"There are at present in the Camp Hospital of this Regiment 119 sick. The greater part of them, in addition to their other ailments, are suffering more or less under some form of Scorbutus, œdematous swellings of the limbs, Diarrhœa, with hæmorrhage from the bowels, &c; indeed, the whole of the Battalion is grievously in want of a daily allowance of lime-juice with their grog, and a liberal supply of preserved potatoes and vegetables, with fresh meat.

"The Hospitals have been improved, and are now much more comfortable than formerly. A wooden hut is occupied by the sick, and two marquees; they are provided with stoves, trestle beds, or Dr. Smith's cots. There is also a good supply of extra blankets and of warm coverings. Eight circular tents have also been given over to me for the sick in Camp, which I have had pitched apart and the floors boarded. They are also well supplied with buffalo skins. Latterly there has been a sufficiency of fuel and a fair supply of fresh meat, with rice and preserved potatoes. Medical comforts also have been liberally supplied, and lime-juice is freely used in the Hospital with great benefit.

"The duty men are now all supplied with warm clothing. Their duties are much lighter, and they have more time to cook their rations and to clean their persons. The weather has been very propitious for the last fortnight, and there is a sensible improvement in the general health. Many of the sick, I regret to say, show but little chance of a permanent recovery. As I have before mentioned, the mischief was done, and the seeds of disease sown during the wet weather, throughout which the men were overworked and unprovided with proper food, clothing, and shelter. A draft of one officer and 88 men arrived from England on the 26th. They came out well supplied with winter clothing, and have not suffered from sickness since their arrival."

On the 13th of the month, a supply of camp-kettles was received, and two men per company were then told off to act as cooks.

February.—Admissions for disease had sunk to 143 in number, or 22 per cent. of the strength. The proportionate mortality, though still high, was also diminished considerably. The deaths in the Field Hospital numbered 49, while those which occurred at Scutari were still as high as 30 in number. Cholera had entirely disappeared, and the prevailing disease was scorbutic, arranged almost arbitrarily under headings according to the prominent symptoms present. The Surgeon, under date 28th February, reports:—"Scurvy, which has been very prevalent, is disappearing now that the men are better supplied with vegetables, fresh meat, and lime-juice. The men's persons are in general very dirty, and covered with vermin, and they have no means or conveniences for washing either their persons or clothes. I regret to say that Fever of a low typhoid type has become very prevalent (32 admitted,

five died) ; it is chiefly confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the Hospital hut and marquee ; almost every orderly employed has been attacked, and patients admitted for other diseases have often not escaped. Every precaution is adopted to lessen the evil ; but the Hospitals of the whole Division are crowded together in what appears to me to be a very bad locality, as the dead animals from the adjoining French Camp are thrown into the valley beside which they are placed, and the distance between the Hospital and the Regiment is a very serious inconvenience. The number of the sick is so large (daily average of the month 127) that scarcely the half of them can be accommodated at the Hospital, the others are placed in bell-tents in the Camp, thus entailing much inconvenience in drawing rations and fuel, cooking, &c., besides dividing the medical officers' duties."

A draft from England, of 89 men, joined on the 27th. Two wooden huts were erected, in the course of the month, for the accommodation of the sick.

March.—The number of admissions for disease, as a whole, was still slowly declining, although the admissions for Fever now reached 60, and 10 deaths from that disease are recorded. Diarrhœa and Dysentery produced 42 admissions and 12 deaths. One death is returned under the head Rheumatism, and three under that of "Gelatio." With respect to the last-named disease, the Assistant-Surgeon says :—" In five out of six fatal cases thus returned (viz., three in February and three in March) Diarrhœa or Dysentery was the immediate cause of death, and all were complicated more or less with Scurvy. I consider the chief cause of the complaint (after bad food, hard work, exposure, and want of fuel) to have been the nature of the boots served out to the men ; they were almost invariably too small, and the men were therefore forced to cut them, and with their toes thus exposed marched down to the trenches through snow or mud ; the consequence was that the men, being previously in a state of great debility, suffered from Frost-bite, but the disease should not properly be called Gelatio. I consider that many of the cases were Gangrene from debility, for many of the men were attacked when the thermometer was between 40° and 50° Fahrenheit.

April.—" The men are now well rationed, not overworked, and their clothing is good. Fever has been the most common disease (36 admissions), but of a mild form (five deaths), and Scorbutus has entirely disappeared." Five deaths are likewise recorded from Diarrhœa, and one under the head Rheumatism ; but the admissions for disease had now sunk to 82 in number, or 13 per cent. of the strength, and the health of the men appeared to be now pretty well re-established.

With the object of illustrating more fully the nature of disease during the last seven months, the following table may not be without interest. It shows the deaths among men of the Corps in the various General Hospitals on the Bosphorus after their transfer from the Regimental Hospital :—

The Royal Regiment.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	Total.
Died from Fevers	1	..	..	5	3	4	..	13
„ Pulmonic Diseases ..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	4
„ Enteric Lesions .. ..	..	6	9	36	15	12	..	78
„ Scorbutus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
„ Frost-bite .. .. .	..	..	..	2	5	2	1	10
„ Wounds and Injuries ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
„ All other Causes .. ..	..	..	..	3	6	2	..	11
Total	2	6	9	50	30	20	1	118

May.—The health of the men of the Corps is now reported good ; only 96 admissions on account of disease are recorded ; and no deaths took place in the Field Hospital. The chief disease presented was " Fever (34 admissions), in many instances accompanied with severe Diarrhœa, and very tedious in the convalescence, but no case proved fatal. Dysentery has almost entirely disappeared, but there have been three cases of severe Colic, accompanied with Diarrhœa and collapse, which, however, yielded readily to medical treatment." The remainder of the admissions were cases of little importance.

June.—The admissions for disease increased to 127, owing mainly to the outbreak of Asiatic Cholera. Of this disease, 11 cases were treated, and eight of them proved fatal. A corresponding increase in the number of admissions for Diarrhœa also took place, which now rose to 62. The prevalence of Fevers was slightly augmented ; 38 admissions are recorded under this head, four of them " of the intermittent form, and among the rest, though in general amenable to treatment, relapses are still frequent," and four cases of death are returned after an average illness of ten days. For gunshot wounds, six patients were admitted, and one of them died five hours after his reception into the Hospital. Ninety-three men joined from England in the course of the month.

July.—Dr. Crerar, in medical charge, reports:—"The principal diseases of this month in the Regiment were 21 cases of Fever, of an enteric typhoid type, at first sight apt to be confounded with Congestive Remittent Fever. The worst cases soon showed a dry, brown, fissured tongue; dry, collapsed, tender abdomen, weak pulse, and much nervous irritation. This state was difficult to combat, but stimulants and a liberal allowance of animal broths carried the patients, in all but two exceptional instances, through the attack. It may not be amiss to remark that a frequent premonitory symptom observed was purging, evidently produced by depraved bile. Ten instances of Intermittent Fever also came under treatment.

"Fifty-four cases of intestinal disease, called Dysentery and Diarrhœa, were admitted during the month; and I found it a most perplexing task to make a correct classification of these diseases. A lurid countenance, pale lips, a soft, easily compressed pulse, frequent dark, foetid stools, mixed with blood, were the most frequent characteristics of the ailment. What appeared to be Dysentery yesterday is Diarrhœa to-day, and *vice versa*." A solitary and fatal case of Cholera also showed itself, and eight men were admitted for gunshot wounds, of whom one died in eleven hours.

August.—The admission of four cases of Intermittent, 12 of Continued, and four of Remittent Fever, are recorded. Dr. Crerar says:—"We have had to treat several very severe attacks of Congestive Remittent Fever, of which one terminated fatally from effusion into the brain. Quinine was early administered in ten or fifteen-grain doses, while internal congestions were at the same time relieved by sinapisms and blisters, by calomel, ipecacuanha, and other medicines acting upon the emunctories."

Fifteen cases of Diarrhœa were admitted, and one man died under this head of disease, who had been thirty-seven days under treatment. "The admission for gunshot wounds, and other injuries received in the trenches, are above the average (eighteen in number), and the capital operations performed during the month were as follows:—Resection of the hip-joint, amputation of the forearm, resection of the second and third metacarpal bones, and amputation of the thigh at the middle third of the femur. The first of these cases, I regret to say, terminated fatally on the sixteenth day. The post-mortem examination revealed only a weak *vis medicatrix naturæ*. This is not to be wondered at considering the little rest allowed, and the exposure, excitement, and dangers the troops have to face." Another case of gunshot wound proved fatal on the second day after admission. 123 men joined from England on the 20th.

September.—The health of the Corps had now become excellent. Admissions for disease were under 9 per cent. of the strength, and only one death took place. It was due to Remittent Fever. After the evacuation of Sebastopol, the encampment was shifted to a pleasant valley near the sea, resting on the old Baidar road, in the Varnoutka Pass. The Battalion now formed part of the Highland Division, and here it remained till its removal from the Crimea.

During the remainder of its service in the East, the state of health continued satisfactory, and in no monthly period did the ratio of admissions for disease exceed that of September. In November, two deaths occurred, one from Chronic Dysentery, the other in a case of Fever, which, during convalescence, rapidly lapsed into Phthisis. During November, the men in Camp were hutted, but the sick were under canvas till early in December, when large and convenient Hospital huts were erected. A death occurred in December from Fever, and another in February from the same disease; and the Hospital was finally closed on the 12th of June, when the Battalion embarked for England.

The mortality in the General Hospitals on the Bosphorus has been already indicated; but during the whole Eastern service, the total number of men who died out of the Regimental Hospital amounted to 120 (except six from Cholera), and these deaths are thus returned:—From Fevers, 13; from Pulmonary Diseases, 4; from Enteric Lesions, 78; from Paralysis, one; under the head Rheumatism, 7; under that of Fistula, one; under Gelatio, 10; one from Scurvy; one from gunshot wound; one from Dropsy; one from Hospital Gangrene; and two sudden, or accidental.

The Battalion thus served nearly 26 months in the East. It embarked with a strength of 911 men and 30 officers, and 659 men and 28 officers joined as reinforcements, making a total of 1,570 men and 58 officers. Of these, 15 men and one officer were killed in action, nine men died of their wounds, and 410 men and one officer of disease; 195 men and 34 officers were invalided home; and 62 men were finally discharged the service on account of disabilities contracted during the campaign.

1ST REGIMENT (1ST BATTALION).—Admissions into Hospital

Date.. {	Month ..	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June																	
Year ..	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.																	
Station ..	Gallipoli.	Gallipoli and Varna.	Varna.	Varna.	Sea and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.																	
Strength {	Officers ..	32	32	29	30	32	21	22	25	24	23	26	24	26	30																	
	Men ..	912	797	784	871	872	705	605	709	647	641	576	610	600	699																	
Specific Disease.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.																
Febris Intermittens	7	..	9	..	21	..	84	7	24	..	14	..	6	2	3	..	18	2	32	5	60	10	36	5	34	..	1	34	..	4	..	4
„ Com. Cont.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Remittens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Typhus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pleuritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmoptysis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrhus Acutus ..	1	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	8	..	3	..	7	..	17	1	3	..	4	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hepatitis Chronica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Icterus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysenteria Acuta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	13	3	89	9	49	31	7	11	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
„ Chronica .. .	1	..	1	..	23	..	36	1	26	..	35	..	23	3	42	2	107	14	53	26	41	11	28	5	34	..	62	..	5	..	..
Diarrhoea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Obstipatio .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhoids .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyspepsia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apoplexia	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paralysis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delirium Tremens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera Spasmodica	..	..	..	4	1	22	17	15	7	..	..	62	31	45	41	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	..
Ditto in Gen. Hos.	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumat. Acutus ..	4	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	5	..	11	..	12	3	9	1	4	1	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Phlegmon et Absces.	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..
Paronychia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcus	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Fistula .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis Primitiva	10	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
„ Consecutiva ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcus Penis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bubo	9	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia Humoralis	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Strictura .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxatio .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Subluxatio .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vulnus Scloptorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	5	1	6	..	6	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	4	..	6	1	..
„ Incisum .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..
Contusio	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	5	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fractura .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambustio .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Panitus	6	..	5	..	6	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	41	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gelatio .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scorbutus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	13	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbi Oculorum ..	6	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbi Cutis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cynanche	3	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scabies	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dropsy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gangrene .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neuralgia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudden & Accidental	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Observatio .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	61	1	37	..	68	2	153	25	67	10	69	1	128	42	206	53	256	52	148	49	129	26	87	11	112	..	140	14	..	..	..

and Deaths, from 5th May, 1854, to 12th June, 1856.

July 1855.		August 1855.		Sept. 1855.		Oct. 1855.		Nov. 1855.		Dec. 1855.		Jan. 1856.		Feb. 1856.		March 1856.		April 1856.		May 1856.		June 1856.		Died in General Hospitals, on board ship, and elsewhere (not in Regimental Hospital) during the War.	Total Admitted.		Total Died.			
Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.			By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.		
21		23		26		29		33		29		25		30		32		31		30		27								
651		751		738		759		700		800		735		786		783		781		780		780								
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.							
10	21	4	12	6	8	1	5	6	6	4	1	1	1	4	5	1	3	1	6	4	12	2	2	10	43	518	50	55		
..	4	3	1	3	467	120				1	7
..	2	1	7							9	1	1
..	2	..	..	..	3		871	106	12		
..	1	9				1	2
..	1							163	91	12
4	1	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175		126	2	8		
50	7	15	1	31	15	4	3	6	1	15	1	4	9	2	9	2	5	2	1	3	4	1	..	43	45				1	9
..	1	1	21							170	75	16
..	7		3	1	4		
1	..	1	1	16	35				3	4
..	4						
..	1		4	2	4		
..	1	4				2	4
..	1							4	2	4
..	1		4	2	4		
..	1	4				2	4
..	1							4	2	4
..	1		4	2	4		
..	1	4				2	4
..	1							4	2	4
..	1		4	2	4		
..	1	4				2	4
..	1							4	2	4
..	1		4	2	4		
..	1	4				2	4
..	1							4	2	4
..	1		4	2	4		
..	1	4				2	4
..	1							4	2	4
..	1		4	2	4		
..	1	4				2	4
..	1							4	2	4
..	1		4	2	4		
..	1	4				2	4
..	1							4	2	4
..	1		4	2	4		
..	1	4				2	4
..	1							4	2	4
..	1		4	2	4		
..	1	4				2	4
..	1							4	2	4
..	1		4	2	4		
..	1	4				2	4
..	1							4	2	4
..	1		4	2	4		
..	1	4				2	4
..	1							4	2	4
..	1		4	2	4		
..	1	4				2	4
..	1							4	2	4
..	1		4	2	4		
..	1	4				2	4
..	1							4	2	4
..	1		4	2	4		
..	1	4				2	4
..	1							4	2	4
..	1		4	2	4		
..	1	4				2	4
..	1							4	2	4
..	1		4	2	4		
..	1	4				2	4
..	1							4	2	4
..																

1ST (THE ROYAL) REGIMENT, 2ND BATTALION.

THE 2nd Battalion of this Corps returned to the United Kingdom from Barbadoes in 1846, remained at home till the 31st of January, 1853, when the service companies embarked for Corfu, leaving the depôt at Birr, and they continued in the Ionian Islands till April 1855. On the 14th of that month, 751 men and 25 officers of the Battalion embarked at Cephalonia in the "Sidon," reached Balaklava after a passage of six days, and landed on the 22nd, when they were attached to the 2nd Division of the army, and encamped on a level plot of ground, a short distance in rear of the other Regiments of that Division. Unlike most of the positions occupied by the army, the soil at this spot was deep, and extremely tenacious, with few facilities for drainage. Not having been previously used as a camping ground, it contained the remains of many animals which had been buried there during the previous winter. Such of them, however, as could be discovered, were at once removed. On the 30th, a heavy fall of rain converted the Camp into a plain of deep mud, and although every effort consistent with the arduous duties of the siege was made, by digging trenches and making paths, to obviate the evil, the Surgeon thought he had reason to ascribe a large portion of the sickness, which almost immediately afterwards attacked the Corps, to this cause, for the Battalion had landed in good health, and the cases of disease which appeared before the above-named date were few and unimportant.

May 1855.—During the first week in this month, Cholera broke out with great virulence. Twenty unequivocal cases had appeared before the 22nd, of which ten proved fatal in the Regimental and two in the General Hospital, before the end of the month. Diarrhœa, to a very considerable extent, was also present, and 111 cases required Hospital treatment. Many of these would appear to have been, without doubt, true Cholera, although not so returned, as in four instances the disease ended in death; and the Surgeon says:—"They were nearly all of a serous nature, and attended with cramps and vomiting. After the 22nd, however, no fresh case of Cholera appeared, and the cases of Diarrhœa assumed more of a bilious character." Twelve men were treated for Intermittent Fever, but they had all suffered from the disease previously in Cephalonia, where it had been very prevalent; and 33 cases of Continued Fever were admitted, of which one was fatal. A man died who had been shot through the right lung, and three were killed in the trenches. In the course of the month, four wooden huts were erected for the accommodation of the sick, capable of containing, in all, 64 patients, but any excess of the sick over that number were, of necessity, treated under canvas.

June.—Diarrhœa continued prevalent throughout the month, and 119 cases of that disease came under treatment; Cholera also reappeared on the 15th, and produced five deaths. Dysentery was assuming a prominence it did not formerly possess, and 32 instances of the disease were admitted into Hospital; and a death is returned as having been occasioned by it, but the patient died collapsed, as if Cholera had supervened on the original disease. Intermittent Fevers still produced admissions (seven), and the number for Continued Fever had risen to 57, but no death from it took place. Ten men were killed in the trenches, and 38 men and three officers received gunshot wounds, the majority on the 8th of the month, and seven of the men died of their wounds before the 30th.

July.—Cholera had entirely disappeared, but the number of admissions for Diarrhœa and Dysentery still remained high. Fifty men were received under treatment on account of Continued Fever, generally of a mild type, but one died. A death likewise occurred from Hæmoptysis, another from disease of the heart, and two were consequent upon wounds received in the trenches.

August.—A solitary instance of Cholera showed itself, and proved fatal in 24 hours, but the number of cases of Diarrhœa had sunk to 54, and of Dysentery to seven. Fever was somewhat less prevalent, and a case ended fatally, but other diseases were of little importance. One man died from the effects of a gunshot wound, and another from an overdose of ardent spirits.

On the 29th a draft from England joined, consisting of three officers, two serjeants, and 90 men.

September.—Fevers, Dysentery, and Diarrhœa still formed the most important diseases present, but only one death is recorded during the month from the first. Four men, however, died from the effects of wounds received in action, and two men were killed in the trenches.

After the evacuation of the town by the Russians on the 8th, the Battalion was incorporated with the Highland Division, and on the 27th took up a position about a mile nearer Balaklava than that it had hitherto occupied, in rear of the 2nd Division.

The arduous labours of the siege were now at an end, and the diminished prevalence of disease which immediately followed throughout the army was no less evident in the Battalion

than in other Corps. Early in October the Camp was again shifted to the neighbourhood of the village of Kamara, where the Battalion remained till the 24th of that month, when it joined the 1st Battalion, and both removed their encampments to a post on the left of the old Baidar Road, in a gorge among the hills near the south coast, overlooking the valley of Varnoutka. The country round was thickly covered with brushwood, with many large trees interspersed.

The men's duties now consisted in carrying up from Balaklava the materials for hutting themselves, levelling and preparing the ground for the huts, and making roads, and by the end of November they were all housed in substantial wooden huts. These were placed in a line continuous with those of the 1st Battalion, forming a long street on the eastern slope of the hill. The 2nd Battalion occupied seven large huts, each 78 feet by 16, and 11 feet in height; and 12 smaller, 33 feet by 16, also 11 feet in height. The larger were each ventilated by 10 glass windows, four zinc ventilators in the roof, and a jalousied opening in each gable. The smaller were furnished with four windows, two ventilators in the roof, and one jalousied opening in the gable. All were provided with suitable stoves. Fifty men were accommodated in each of the larger, and 22 in the smaller which allowed a superficial space of three feet by eight to each man.

The rations were ample, but even now the resources of the country supplied nothing, and the soldier was entirely dependent upon the Commissary for every part of his subsistence. He was daily supplied with $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of soft bread, or 1 lb. of biscuit, 1 lb. of fresh meat, or $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of fresh preserved meat without bone, or 1 lb. of salt meat, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of potatoes, or $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of onions, or 1 oz. of compressed and dried vegetables (Chollet's), $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of tea, or 1 oz. of coffee, 2 oz. of sugar, 1 oz. of rice, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of salt on fresh-meat days, $\frac{1}{2}$ a drachm of pepper, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a gill of rum.

Fuel was abundantly furnished by the hill sides around, and the attention of the officers was given to the proper preparation and cooking of the food before its issue to the men. The water was of the best quality—for drinking and cooking it was obtained chiefly from a native built fountain, at a short distance from the Camp—but there were other sources of supply, and means of ablution were provided in a few barrels sawn in half.

In November, a slight case of scurvy showed itself, and suspicious symptoms were also observed in several other men, which induced the Surgeon to recommend the resumption of the issue of lime-juice to each man, which had been discontinued when the Regiment joined the Highland Division; and, after some delay, half-an-ounce was accordingly issued three days in the week, when salt meat was served out,

Admissions for disease (exclusive of injuries), in October, only reached 10 per cent. of the strength. In November they had sunk to six, and in neither month did a death take place. In December, however, they again rose to 17 per cent., the increase being chiefly due to Bowel Complaints and Catarrhal Affections, and in that month three men died, two from chest inflammations and one from the effects of an overdose of ardent spirits; but during the remaining five months of service in the Crimea the admissions never exceeded 10 per cent. of the strength, and were generally much below that number. A death occurred in January, from Paralysis; one in February, from excessive drinking; and three in April, of which one was occasioned by Fever, one by Phthisis, and one by Chronic Diarrhœa. The Hospital was finally closed previous to the Regiment's departure from the Crimea on the 25th of May, 1856.

In addition to the deaths already detailed, those which took place in the various General Hospitals, or on the passage from the Crimea, require to be added, to arrive at the total mortality among the men of the Battalion. These were 10 in number: two of them were occasioned by Fever, seven by Enteric Lesions, and the cause of one is not known.

The Battalion thus served some fourteen months in the East. It embarked with a strength of 751 men and 25 officers, and 204 men and 15 officers joined it after its arrival (102 men and an officer as late as March 1856). Of these, 18 men and an officer were killed in action; 15 men and an officer died of wounds, and 48 men and two officers of disease; 144 men and 34 officers were invalided home; and 70 men were ultimately discharged the service for disabilities contracted in the East.

1ST REGIMENT (2ND BATTALION).—Admissions into Hospital

Date { Month Year	April 1855.		May 1855.		June 1855.		July 1855.		August 1855.		Sept. 1855.		October 1855.		Nov. 1855.	
	Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.	
Strength { Officers Men	25		25		23		20		21		22		26		24	
	750		724		600		579		630		602		615		614	
Specific Disease.	Admitted.		Admitted.		Admitted.		Admitted.		Admitted.		Admitted.		Admitted.		Admitted.	
	Died.		Died.		Died.		Died.		Died.		Died.		Died.		Died.	
Febris Intermittens	3	..	12	..	7	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Continua Com.	1	..	33	1	57	..	50	1	31	1	25	1	18	..	5	..
" Typhus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pleuritis .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmoptysis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrhus Acutus	1	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	4	..	5	..
" Chronicus .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbus Cordis .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aneurisma .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hepatitis Acuta .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
" Chronica .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Icterus .. ..	..	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Dysenteria Acuta	1	..	5	..	32	1	16	..	7	..	14	..	1	..	3	..
" Chronica .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	2	..	111	4	119	..	86	..	54	..	53	..	21	..	6	..
Colica	1	..	7	..	7	..	10	..	9	..	5	..	3	..	..	..
Obstipatio .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhoids .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Dyspepsia .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
Dementia, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Paralysis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Delirium Tremens .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsia .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cholera Spasmodica .. ..	..	..	20	10	7	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto in General Hospital ..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatismus Acutus .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Chronicus .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	..
Phlegmon et Abscessus	1	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	5	..	5	..	3	..	4	..
Paronychia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Ulcus	1	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Fistula in Ano .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis Primitiva	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
" Consecutiva .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bubo	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhoea	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Verrucae	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia Humoralis .. ..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phymosis and Paraphymosis ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxatio .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subluxatio	1	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Vulnus Sclopitorum .. ..	..	..	14	1	40	7	9	2	19	1	19	4	..	..	1	..
" Incisum	3	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Contusio	1	..	2	..	23	..	3	..	6	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Fractura .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ambustio	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Concussio Cerebri .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punitus	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Scorbutus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Morbi Oculorum	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Morbi Cutis	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Cynanche .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Otorrhoea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermes .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scabies .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dropsy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ehrietas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	29	..	232	18	319	13	195	5	169	4	148	5	65	..	39	..

3RD REGIMENT (BUFFS).

THE 3rd Regiment returned from Bengal, in 1845, to England, after many years' service in India. On the 2nd of April, 1851, the Head-Quarters of the Corps proceeded to Malta (leaving the depôt at Boyle), where it served for upwards of three years. On the 12th of November, 1854, the Regiment, 23 Officers and 590 men, having attached all the sick and inefficient men to the 14th Regiment, proceeded to the Piræus, in the steamship, "Orinoco," where it arrived on the 15th of the same month. At this station it remained until the 24th of March, 1855, and on that date, after having been relieved by the 91st Regiment, it embarked on board the steamer "Emeu," and returned to Malta; all the sick accompanying the Regiment, with the exception of one man, who was unable to undertake the voyage.

During the period the Regiment served in Greece the weather was, for the most part, very agreeable. In November, the thermometer frequently indicated a temperature of 66° F.; and in January some snow fell, and the climate was for a time severe.

The troops enjoyed, throughout, a satisfactory state of health; and while the average monthly admissions did not exceed 50, only three deaths were returned. In November 1854 and January 1855, Catarrhal Complaints and Ophthalmia represented the most prevalent affections, but local ailments comprised, during the whole five months, a large proportion of the cases treated. One of the deaths occurred in November, and two in December, one of which was the result of small-pox, the other of Cholera,—the only case which occurred, though, in November, the disease prevailed at Athens, and a few instances of it were reported among the civil population of the Piræus.

The Regiment, having been stationed at Malta for a period of three weeks, after its arrival from the Piræus, embarked for service in the Crimea in April 1855. Nothing of importance occurred during the voyage; and, on the 28th of the month, the Corps, having arrived in the Crimea, encamped near Kadekoi. A few days subsequently, the Regiment was moved up to the plateau before Sebastopol, and Dr. Burke reports:—"The site of the Camp here was unfortunate. Heavy rains fell, and the Camp became a swamp. Cholera made its appearance, and several men were carried off;" and adds,—“I lost no time in suggesting the necessity of change of position to a more elevated situation near the huts of the 14th and 39th Regiments, and the recommendation having been acted upon, an immediate improvement followed.”

May.—During this month the men in the ranks lived under canvas, and the sick in Hospital were accommodated with huts and marquees; the troops were very frequently employed in the trenches, and the duties were consequently severe. The rations—in general good—were somewhat defective, from the deficiency of vegetable elements; and the locality now occupied by the Regiment, though in itself unobjectionable, was deemed a principal cause of disease, on account of the numerous graves of men and horses in its vicinity. A draft of 208 men joined the Corps on the 30th May; and Dr. Burke, alluding to their capabilities for service, observes:—"Many of the recruits lately sent out to the Regiment are utterly unfit to endure the fatigues of a campaign—not a few quite unfit for military service under any the most favourable circumstances."

The excellent sanitary state which the Regiment had so long maintained was suddenly interrupted, after its arrival in the Crimea, by the appearance of Cholera (as already intimated) in the Camp; of the total number of cases admitted into Hospital, viz., 111, 32 were instances of Cholera, and 37 of Choleraic Diarrhœa; and while other forms of disease were presented in very rare instances, it appears that all the deaths, 14 in number, were the result of Cholera alone. The first fatal case of this disease occurred on the 12th of May, four hours after admission into Hospital, and the following table exhibits the fatal progress of the epidemic during the month:—

Days..	11	12	13	14	15	16	19	20	22	Total.
Deaths ..	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	14

Moreover, of these deaths, two occurred within twelve hours from the time of admission, nine in less than twenty-four hours, and the remainder after a period of two days.

Two men were killed in the trenches, and a few cases of wounds were admitted under treatment.

June.—The health of the Regiment suffered further deterioration. 287 cases were received into Hospital, and 21 deaths were returned. Diarrhœa became much more prevalent, 149 cases having been admitted, of which five proved fatal. Nineteen cases of Cholera were presented, and 12 deaths were recorded from the disease. Fever acquired additional prevalence, and 45 instances were noticed, one of which had a fatal issue. Moreover, 39 men were admitted on account of wounds received in action, two of whom died.

The following table indicates the dates upon which the fatal cases of Cholera were recorded:—

Days..	5	17	18	19	20	21	23	24	28	30	Total.
Deaths ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	12

And it appears that seven cases proved fatal in twenty-four hours after admission, and the remainder in periods varying from two to 16 days. Eight men were killed in the trenches during the month, and three officers were wounded, one of whom underwent amputation of the arm. Two officers were attacked with Cholera, one of whom died on the 12th of June, and the other on the 2nd of the following month.

July.—The Regiment was provided during the month with a better description of diet than had been hitherto issued, and fresh meat and vegetables were frequently supplied; the health of the troops, however, exhibited little improvement, for though four cases of Cholera only were presented, Fever became still more prevalent, assumed in several instances the typhoid form, was attended with tedious convalescence, rendering change of climate necessary to insure complete recovery, and in three instances proved fatal, while Diarrhœa still continued prevalent, and Dysentery became a disease of more frequent occurrence. Three men were killed in the trenches, and 11 men were wounded, one of whom suffered from a penetrating wound of the pelvis, and died on the 24th of the month.

August.—Disease declined considerably in prevalence, and appeared in less severe characters. The admissions amounted to 183, and six cases proved fatal: Fever and Affections of the Bowels represented the most common forms of disease; of the former 49 cases were admitted, two of which proved fatal; of the latter 46 cases were presented. Moreover under the head of Cholera, three cases were admitted, two of which terminated fatally; and Dr. Burke remarks, a few cases of Jaundice (chiefly of a functional character), have been under treatment, and many of the cases of Fever and Dysentery were characterized by derangements of the hepatic system.

Seven men were killed in the trenches during the month, and two officers and 41 men were admitted on account of wounds inflicted by the enemy. Many of the wounds received were severe, and amputation was necessarily resorted to in several instances.

Towards the end of this month the Regiment was moved further to the front, and took up ground in the camp of the 2nd Division.

September.—On the 17th of this month the ' Buffs ' marched down to Sebastopol to occupy quarters in the Karabalnaia district, from whence again the Regiment was withdrawn in a week, in consequence of the heavy fire which was kept up by the enemy on the north side of the harbour; while in this locality one man was killed, and one of the medical officers escaped narrowly with his life, a shell having exploded in the ceiling of the room occupied as a surgery, while he was employed in the performance of his duties.

Hitherto the labours of the troops were severe, and on an average the soldier only enjoyed two nights in bed, while he was sometimes on duty every alternate night; and the Surgeon reports:—"The exposure inseparable from the trench duty by day and night, was followed necessarily by much sickness, and always contributed to fill the Hospital:" and adds,—"The young soldiers, with unformed constitutions, rapidly succumbed to its influence; but after the fall of Sebastopol, the work which devolved upon the men—road-making, carrying wood, &c., was less arduous, and the weather proved so favourable, that the labour, instead of proving prejudicial, was, on the contrary, considered to exercise a beneficial effect on the health of the soldier." The Regiment now rapidly acquired a high standard of health; the number of admissions from Fever declined from 49 to 9, and only one death was recorded from the disease, which was the result of an admission of the preceding month. The Fluxes became less prevalent, though some cases of Dysentery "were severe," and two proved fatal; no case of Cholera was presented; and all the cases of Catarrh, 11 in

number, were amenable to treatment; but while disease thus subsided to a considerable extent, 29 men were killed, and 6 officers and 84 men wounded, three of the latter mortally, in the assault which was made upon the Redan, on the 8th of the month. The Surgeon, adverting to this event, reports:—"The wounds were chiefly of the scalp, and upper extremities; but most of the former were superficial. There were two instances of penetrating wounds of the chest, and several bad wounds of the shoulder, involving the scapula, head of humerus, &c., and amputation was necessarily resorted to in four of the cases which occurred;" and referring to the wounds received in action, during the period which elapsed between the date upon which the Regiment arrived in the Crimea, and the end of this month, he observes:—"The most remarkable class of cases which came under treatment during the year was that of gunshot wounds. A very large proportion of these injuries were comparatively slight, and were successfully treated by the ordinary means, but several were severe and the knife was resorted to (in some of this class) as the only alternative; in every case of capital operation, chloroform was employed, and no bad effects, can, in my opinion, be charged to its use. Amputation of the shoulder-joint, amputations of the thigh at its lower third, of the arm, of the forearm, of the leg below the knee, excision of the elbow-joint, removal of the fingers and thumb, represented the principal operations; and all the cases, as far as my knowledge extends, were successful, with the exception of one of amputation of the thigh and one of amputation at the shoulder-joint, the former of which terminated fatally after several weeks. The wounds were inflicted chiefly by round shot, shells, and minie bullets. Their progress was in general satisfactory; in a great many instances the men have long since returned to their duty, and there was no appearance, in any of the cases, of sloughing or Hospital Gangrene.

A draft of 74 men joined the Regiment during the month (September).

October.—The health of the Regiment became still more satisfactory; the number of admissions subsided considerably, and only four deaths were recorded, one of which was caused by Fever, one by Pneumonia, one by Cholera (of which disease a solitary instance was presented), while one was the result of a wound received on the 8th of the preceding month. Dr. Burke observes:—"The prevalent diseases were Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Catarrh, and Fever. I attribute the Bowel Complaints in part to excessive drinking, a vice which has increased since the allowance of extra field pay to the men; Diarrhœa was generally controlled by treatment; but the cases of Dysentery were in some instances obstinate and severe;" and adds,—"Several of the wounded have been sent to England and elsewhere; but a large proportion have returned to their duty, and those remaining in Hospital are on the whole progressing favourably."

November.—On the arrival of the Regiment in the Crimea it was placed under canvas, and during the subsequent autumn and summer months it remained encamped on the heights before Sebastopol, while the Hospital accommodation consisted of marquees and huts. During this month the Regiment was provided with seven large wooden huts, each 76 feet in length, 18 feet in breadth, and 12 feet in height; and two small huts, each 24 feet in length, 18 feet in breadth, and 12 feet in height, and the average number of men accommodated in each of the large huts was 90, and in each of the smaller huts 38. These huts were well ventilated, and warmth was maintained in them by the use of stoves. After the termination of the siege, two large huts were also added to the Hospital, each 72 feet in length; and the Surgeon reports:—"These huts proved commodious and comfortable. A substratum of shingle was spread beneath the flooring, to promote dryness, while the splits and cracks in the roof were closed by a covering of felt. The stoves in each hut, constructed on improved principles, served to maintain an agreeable temperature: the guard-room, 'provost,' &c., were all rendered comfortable, and some suggestions submitted by me were carried into effect."

The health of the Regiment exhibited further improvement—the number of admissions declined to 66, and only one death occurred, which was the result of Fever complicated with Pneumonia; the most prevalent diseases were still Fever, the Fluxes, and Pulmonary Complaints; but a large proportion of the cases were of a local nature—instances of sprains and contusions, the result of accidents to the men who were employed as working parties.

December 1855, to May 1856.—The sanitary condition of the Regiment continued during this period extremely satisfactory, and only five cases, viz., one of Fever, and one of Pneumonia in January, one of Fever in February, and two of Acute Catarrh in April, proved fatal; but though Catarrhal Affections were throughout rather prevalent, few of the cases were of a grave nature, and most of them yielded readily to treatment. The Surgeon reports that the cold was very intense during the month of December, the thermometer having fallen below zero of Fahrenheit, and that a few cases of Frost-bite occurred during the severe weather; that the weather, in the beginning of January 1856, was very inclement, and that some cases of Frost-bite were presented, in one of which the fingers became somewhat impaired in their motion and contracted, and that several cases of Ophthalmia were admitted in the month of April, some of which it was found necessary to transfer to the Hospital at the Monastery for further treatment and change of air.

On the 9th of May, the Regiment having served five months in Greece, and thirteen months in the Crimea, embarked on board ship, and proceeded on duty to the Ionian Islands.

During the period the Regiment was engaged on active service, 1,836 cases of disease were admitted into Hospital, and 83 deaths were recorded, viz., 12 the result of Fever, 7 of Pulmonary Diseases, 9 of Diarrhoea and Dysentery, 31 of Cholera, 21 of wounds, and the remainder of other causes, and it appears that 66 of these deaths occurred in the Regimental Hospital, and 17 in General Hospitals, &c. It remains only to add that three officers and 52 men were killed in action, that four officers and 83 men died of disease or of wounds received in action, that 152 men were invalided to England, and that 103 were discharged on account of disease or disability contracted in the field.

3RD REGIMENT (BUFFS).—Admissions into Hospital and

Date .. {	Month	Nov. 1854.	December 1854.	January 1855.	February 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.	June 1855.	July 1855.	August 1855.
Station		Greece.	Greece.	Greece.	Greece.	Greece.	At Sea, Malta.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.
Strength {	Officers	23	23					31	22	18	24
	Men	590	588	650	638	638		864	834	815	664
Specific Disease.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Febris Intermittens.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Com. Con.		2	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	63	3
Variola .. ..		..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varicella .. ..		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pleuritis .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hæmoptysis .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Catarrhus Acutus		12	..	4	..	18	..	3	..	4	..
" Chronicus.. ..		2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1
Bronchitis .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyspnœa .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbus Cordis .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Varix .. ..		..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Icterus .. ..		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	5
Dysentery Acuta		1	..	1	..	1	..	..	7	..	19
Diarrhœa		6	..	6	..	1	..	..	37	5	83
Colica .. ..		..	..	2	..	..	2	..	6	..	2
Gastritis .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Obstipatio .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhoids .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dyspepsia .. ..		..	..	3	..	2	..	1	2	3	..
Delirium Tremens .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera Spasmodica.. ..		..	..	1	1	..	..	..	32	14	19
Rheumatismus Acutus		2	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
" Chronicus.. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arthritis .. ..		..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Lumbago .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlegmon et Abscessus		3	..	4	..	9	..	3	..	3	..
Paronychia .. ..		..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1
Ulcus		8	..	5	..	5	..	4	..	..	3
Fistula in Ano .. ..		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis Primitiva .. ..		..	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	..	..
" Consecutiva .. ..		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Ulcus Penis		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bubo .. ..		..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa		2	..	6	..	4	..	3	..	..	..
Hernia Humoralis		1	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	1	..
Strictura Urethræ .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ischuria .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cystitis .. ..		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Subluxatio		2	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Vulnus Scelopitorum .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	1
" Incisum		2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..
Contusio		2	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	1	..
Fractura .. ..		..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ambustio .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Punitis .. ..		..	..	1	..	..	1	..	6	3	..
Gelatio .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbi Oculorum		15	..	3	..	7	..	4	..	2	..
Morbi Cutis		1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cynanche		1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Otitis .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scrofula		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contractura .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tumores .. ..		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cephalalgia .. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Observatio .. ..		..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total		64	1	56	2	64	..	41	..	25	..

Deaths, from 17th November, 1854, to 8th May, 1856.

Sept. 1855.		October 1855.		Nov. 1855.		December 1855.		January 1856.		February 1856.		March 1856.		April 1856.		May 1856.		Deaths in General Hospital, on Board Ship, and elsewhere (not in Regi- mental Hospitals), during the War.	Total Admitted.		Total Died.	
Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.					By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
30		28		27		30		34		31		35		32		32						
793		542		761		600		739		724		835		817		805						
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.					
9	1	11	1	16	1	2		2	1	2	1	8		1	6		4	1	232	233	1	12
																		1	2	1	1	
																		2				
		1	1	1				1	1			1						6		2		
																		1		1		
		9		10		22		28		41		71		40	2	5		279	306	2	7	
11																		16		2		
												1						1		2		
														1				1		1		
																	1	1	3	1	1	
																		2				
		1																8	8			
19	2	6		4		1		2				2		1				96				
15		14		7		9		15		10		3		3		1		383		2	9	
1				2		2		1				2		1				24		7		
										1								2	523			
		1										1		1				3				
																		2				
																		1				
								1										12				
						1				2		1		1				5	5			
		1	1	1														61	61	31	31	
		1		1		5				1		2		1				25				
																2		2	30			
														1				2				
																		1				
1		2		4		6		7		7		12		9		3		84				
5		2		1		7		7		5		2		5		2		8	154			
																		61				
																		1				
		2										1				1		11				
												3						7				
2																		1	57			
		1																8				
		2						1		1						1		16				
																		14				
						1												1	8			
																		1				
																		1				
2		1		5		1		3		1		1		1				29				
84	3		1			1										1		177		21	21	
1				1						1		1				1		14				
1		2		2				4		1		4		2		2		41	207			
		1																3				
										1								3				
4		6		3		2		2				1		1				35	35			
						4		5				1						10	10			
		4		5		2		4		4		5		20		4		93	93			
				1		1		3						1				10	10			
		4		2		3		1		3		1		3		2		22				
												1						1		1	1	
																		1				
		1										1						4	36			
																		1		1	1	
																		1				
										2		1				1		6				
156	6	73	4	66	1	70		83	2	83	1	131		101	2	31		1,836	1,836	83	83	

4TH REGIMENT.

THE 4th Regiment served at home from the date of its return from Madras, in September 1848, until it proceeded to join the expeditionary force at Malta. On the 11th of March, 1854, the service-companies, consisting of 32 officers and 911 men, embarked on board the "Golden Fleece" at Leith, and, on arrival at Valetta, were quartered in Fort Manoel. On the 10th of April, having transferred five men, labouring under acute disease, to the General Hospital at Malta, the Regiment embarked on board the steamer "Emeu." On the 13th it arrived, and on the 15th, disembarked at Gallipoli.

This Regiment, with the 28th and 44th, formed the 2nd Brigade of the 3rd Division of the Army. On landing, the Camp was pitched at Chifflik, about two miles and a-half from the town of Gallipoli.

May.—In the beginning of the month the Regiment marched to a position on the Gulf of Xeros, and encamped in the vicinity of Boulahir, a village, situated on the neck of land which joins the small peninsula of Gallipoli to the mainland; and was employed in cutting lines of fortification across that Isthmus. The Corps continued healthy. The Surgeon reports:—"Rheumatism, Syphilitic Diseases, and Boils, were the prevailing diseases. Of the former, young men, chiefly volunteers, from Chatham, were the subject. Boils were very prevalent on the surface of the body before the march to Boulahir, but after that were entirely confined to the hands, in consequence, doubtless, of the use of the spade and pickaxe. Of the 12 cases of Fever, two only were of more than two days' duration. The Regiment may be said, in fact, to have enjoyed an immunity from the Fever, which was prevalent in the Camps of the 28th and 44th, the other Regiments of the Brigade. The position of the three Camps was pretty much the same, but the tents of the 4th were less crowded, in consequence of the Regiment having been able, from its flank position, to extend its Camp."

June.—On the 9th, the Regiment was again moved to ground in the neighbourhood of its first encampment, near the town of Gallipoli; and, on the 24th, the Head-Quarters, consisting of five companies, marched back to the Camp at Boulahir, leaving a detachment of three companies encamped at Chifflik.

The order having arrived for the immediate embarkation for Varna of the five other Regiments of the Division, viz., 1st Royals (1st Battalion), 28th, 38th, 44th, and 50th, the General Hospital in the town of Gallipoli was closed, and the sick that were unable to proceed, attached to the 4th Regiment, and placed under the medical charge of Staff-Surgeon 2nd Class Meikleham. In this Detachment Hospital the number amounted to 70; of these, 10 belonged to this Regiment and 60 were transfers from the other Corps. On the following day nine other men were transferred as too sick for embarkation, whilst 34 were discharged, and permitted to proceed with their Regiments. On the 26th, a man of the 47th was disembarked from his transport, which was *en route* from England to Varna, on account of a serious attack of Fever, from which he subsequently died. Two men of the Royal Sappers and Miners were also admitted into the Head-Quarter Hospital at Boulahir. The total admissions into all the Hospitals amounted to 146, but only 78 of these belonged to the 4th Regiment. A man of the 38th Regiment died of Fever in the Detachment Hospital at Gallipoli.

July.—The five other Regiments of the Division having sailed for Varna, the 4th Regiment alone remained, with one company of Sappers and Miners. During the month 82 cases were admitted into Hospital; of these, 22 were instances of Fever, and 24 of Cholera. Surgeon De Lisle reports:—"Diarrhœa, at first attributed to the scarcity and unwholesome state of the water in the wells, broke out to a very considerable extent in the Camp at Boulahir, but the disease simultaneously attacked the detachment encamped near Gallipoli, where the water was good and abundant, and even appeared among the inhabitants of the town itself. As, however, only in a few instances was it found necessary to admit these cases into Hospital, the return will be scarcely affected by that epidemic.

"About the 10th it was currently reported that Cholera had been introduced into the station by means of a French transport, from Marseilles; and the report was too soon verified by the occurrence of several fatal cases in the French Camps, though, from the acknowledged unwillingness of our allies to impart information on this subject, it was impossible to gain any correct knowledge of the numbers attacked. They lost several officers, some of high standing, and there is no doubt that their total number of deaths was very great.

"On the 16th, arrangements were made to march out to the Camp at Boulahir the detachment of three companies encamped near Gallipoli; also to remove from the town all those of the British force who could possibly be spared.

"On the 17th, the first case of Cholera occurred among the British, in a man of the 4th Regiment, residing in the town as the Colonel's orderly. It proved fatal in 10 hours. On the 19th, a man of the 1st Royals, whilst a patient in Hospital in the town,

was attacked; and, on the following day, two of the Hospital orderlies, with the wife of one of them, fell victims to the disease. A fifth case, in a man of the 38th Regiment, closed the number in the town of Gallipoli.

"On the evening of the 21st the Armourer-Serjeant, whilst under treatment for Dysentery in Hospital, at the Camp at Boulahir, was seized with Cholera, and died in a few hours; and between that date and the end of the month 15 men and one woman also died from the disease. The entire number of deaths from Cholera therefore, from the 17th to the 31st, amounted to 23, of which 21 occurred to men, and of these 18 belonged to the 4th Regiment."

"By reference to the return, it will be noticed that a very large proportion of these cases proved fatal. This is undoubtedly true; for seldom has an epidemic of this disease appeared in a more virulent form. But it must be remarked it is not unusual, when Cholera is present, to class under the head of this disease, all those cases of which the symptoms partake of the nature of the prevailing epidemic. Thus, cases of so-called 'English Cholera,' are generally classed as 'Cholera.' In the present instance, the former were treated without being taken on the books, and were returned to the convalescent tent when the more serious symptoms were removed. It is also necessary to make some allusion to the great disparity in the number appearing in the return under the head of Diarrhœa, and those actually treated for that disease and other diseases of the bowels. In a Hospital in Camp, it is evident that the means of accommodation must be very limited. The marquee usually allotted to the Regiment afforded scarcely sufficient space for the fever cases alone; a second marquee was procured, but, at this period of sickness, this merely sufficed for those recovering from Cholera and the other diseases. Four circular tents were therefore taken from the companies, and in these were retained for a few days the cases requiring detention and observation. Thus the two medical officers not unusually prescribed in the morning for 60 or 70 men, exclusive of officers, and the patients borne on the Hospital books. The visits to the Hospital ranged from six A.M., to ten P.M., with an interval of about two or three hours between each."

During the month, the total admissions into Hospital for all diseases and men of all Corps at Gallipoli, amounted to 101, of which 82 belonged to the 4th Regiment, and the total number of deaths to 35. The following nominal list shows the Corps to which the men belonged, the disease, date of death, &c., of the latter:—

Regiments.	Rank and Names.	Diseases.	Duration of Disease.	When and where died.
44th Regiment ..	Serjeant P. R. ..	Febris C. C. ..	16 days	1st July, at Gallipoli.
50th " ..	Private F. J. ..	Hepatitis Chron.	43 "	7th " "
Royal Sappers and Miners	" R. T. ..	Febris C. C. ..	5 "	11th " "
47th Regiment ..	" J. H. ..	Febris C. C. ..	18 "	13th " "
4th " ..	" T. P. ..	Cholera Morbus	10 hours	18th " "
4th " ..	" B. D. ..	Catarrh C. ..	70 days	21st " "
38th " ..	" W. H. ..	Cholera Morbus	18 hours	22nd " "
4th " ..	" J. H. ..	" "	8 "	22nd " "
1st Battalion, 1st Royals	" M. S. ..	" "	80 "	22nd " "
4th " ..	" S. L. ..	" "	10 "	22nd " "
28th " ..	" R. R. ..	Febris C. C. ..	31 days	22nd " "
Royal Sappers and Miners	" H. F. ..	Abscessus ..	86 "	24th " "
Royal Sappers and Miners	" T. P. ..	Dysent. Acuta. .	7 "	22nd July, Camp, Boulahir
4th Regiment ..	Armour-Serj. G. W.	Cholera Morbus	18 hours	22nd " "
4th " ..	Corporal J. R. ..	" "	4 hours	23rd " "
4th " ..	Private A. G. ..	" "	30 "	24th " "
28th " ..	" J. Q. ..	" "	18 hours	24th " "
38th " ..	" E. B. ..	Phthisis Pul. ..	49 days	25th " "
28th " ..	" M. B. ..	Febris C. C. ..	84 "	25th " "
4th " ..	Serjeant J. J. ..	Cholera Morbus	18 hours	26th " "
4th " ..	Private W. E. ..	Diarrhœa. . .	9 days	26th " "
4th " ..	" A. C. ..	Cholera Morbus	5 "	26th " "
4th " ..	" T. G. ..	" "	5 "	26th " "
4th " ..	" S. B. ..	Mania " ..	27 "	27th " "
4th " ..	" W. C. ..	Cholera Morbus	15 hours	27th " "
4th " ..	" D. H. ..	" "	17 "	29th " "
38th " ..	" H. R. ..	Diarrhœa " ..	4 days	28th " "
4th " ..	" W. S. ..	Cholera Morbus	5 "	27th " "
4th " ..	" T. P. ..	" "	9 hours	29th " "
4th " ..	" W. O'B. ..	" "	8 "	29th " "
4th " ..	" J. M. ..	" "	17 "	30th " "
4th " ..	" R. H. ..	" "	11 "	30th " "
28th " ..	" J. B. ..	Febris C. C. ..	7 days	30th " "
4th " ..	" G. H. ..	Cholera Morbus	9 hours	31st " "
4th " ..	" G. R. ..	" "	8 "	26th " "

August.—In the beginning of this month, "two weak and sickly men labouring under other disease, died of Cholera;" one on the 1st, after seven hours' illness, the other, on the 4th, after several days' illness. This was the last instance of the disease at Gallipoli. Four other deaths occurred at that station—one from Acute Dysentery on the 7th, and three from Fever on the 4th, 16th, and 19th. On the 20th, the Head-Quarters, with six companies, "marched from the Camp at Boulahir to Gallipoli, embarked at once, and sailed that evening for Varna. Two companies, made up of the sick and weak men of the Regiment, remained with the company of Sappers and Miners at Boulahir. The Regiment disembarked at Varna on the 23rd, and encamped in the neighbourhood of Varna.

During the month 135 cases were admitted into Hospital; of these 36 were Fever, 32 Diarrhoea, and 36 Acute Dysentery. In regard to the last-named disease, the Surgeon reports:—"After the decline of Cholera, Dysentery appeared in the Regiment."

September.—"On the 31st of August, the Regiment embarked on board H.M. steamer 'Terrible,' for Baljick Bay, and, on its arrival there, the six companies were distributed in six different transports, carrying two batteries of guns. The headquarters embarked on board the 'Deva,' in which vessel Cholera had appeared among the Artillery a few days before. Two men had already died of the disease; on the following day three more died, and two fresh cases occurred. On the 3rd, a man of the 4th Regiment was seized with the disease, and before the landing of the Army in the Crimea, five men had died on board the same transport; three also had died of Cholera on board the 'Asia,' and one in the 'William Jackson.' On the 14th the Regiment landed, with the rest of the Army, in the Crimea. On the 18th, the Quartermaster was attacked with Cholera, and died the same day; and on the 19th a man died of the same disease, after 10 hours illness. At the battle of the Alma, eight men were wounded; all were injured by spent balls; one only was severely wounded, and he underwent a secondary amputation of the forearm at Scutari. On the 22nd another death occurred from Cholera.

"During the march, a number of men were sent away with the Regiment at two different halts. These suffered chiefly from Diarrhoea and Dysentery, but the extent to which the diseases arrived, incapacitating them from following their Regiment, may be attributed to the great dislike of the men, whilst on active service, to confess their ailments, from the unfounded fear of being sent back to the ships."

October.—"On arrival before Sebastopol, the Regiment was encamped in front of the 3rd Division, on a slope, at the head of a ravine, passing down to the left attack. Its encampment approached nearer to the town than that of any other Corps. Daily and hourly it was annoyed by the shot and shell of the enemy, though but few injuries were the result. The Camp was shut in, between Cathcart's Hill on the right, and the quarry hill on the left, and was less exposed to the inclemency of the weather than some other encampments, being protected during the winter by those hills. During the month sickness prevailed to a very great extent; the diseases most rife being those of the intestines. At the commencement of August, when encamped near Gallipoli, the Regiment was attacked by Fevers and Dysentery, and, from that period, it has never been free from the latter disease. During the voyage to Varna, its residence there, and the subsequent voyage to the Crimea, Dysentery was the prevailing source of disease; but, severely worked as the men were, by an almost continual residence in the trenches, or on guard, it would be needless to remark, that at no previous period did the disease attain so great a height as towards the end of this month. During the latter fortnight many of the men passed five nights successively on duty in the open air; and as many of these nights were passed in the trenches, the men were thus exposed without their blankets."

One man died from gunshot injury, on the 26th. "He was wounded in the trenches by a shell. The left femur was broken two inches below the great trochanter, whilst the skin and subjacent tissues were lacerated to a very great extent, and he never sufficiently recovered from the collapse to admit of amputation."

November.—"Reference to the return will show that Dysentery continued to prove a most fruitful source of disease. Simple Diarrhoea somewhat abated. Fevers, though they increased in number, were marked by great virulence in the symptoms, and in some the disease assumed a typhoid type. This was, doubtless, owing to the increased privation, fatigue, and exposure that the men had to endure. The same causes must be given in explanation of the attacks of Cholera that became so prevalent at the end of the winter, an attack which would otherwise appear, from the suddenness of its onset, and its simultaneous occurrence in so many Regiments, to be that of a new epidemic."

December.—"On the 9th, a draft of 84 men joined from the dépôt. During this month there was a considerable increase in the admissions into Hospital, which rose to 192, or 41 per cent. of the strength; and 40 deaths were recorded, of which 21 occurred in the Field Hospital. The Surgeon remarks:—"The cause of this increase of sickness is easily traced. To the fatigue and exposure the men had to suffer in November must now be added the increased cold and privation. Supplies were now less regular than formerly, and, from the continued issue of salt meat, scorbutic complaints became common. Up to the present time (31st December), Scurvy has presented itself in the form of fluxes, as Diarrhoea and Dysentery, and under these heads it appears in the return."

January 1855.—"By reference to the return it will be seen that a further increase took place in the admissions, which reached 226, of which 55 were cases of Fever, 16 of Pulmonary Disease, 82 of Dysentery, eight of Diarrhoea, 38 of Frost-bite, and 13 of Scurvy. The daily average sick rose from 48 to 127. The Surgeon reports:—"Frost-bite was a very frequent source of admissions into Hospital. In many instances it presented only in the shape of some chilblains, with inability to wear the boot. In two cases the distal phalanx of the great toe was destroyed; whilst, in a third, a much more extensive destruction ensued—a portion of the feet became discoloured. In this instance, by the usual remedies, the feet had nearly regained their normal appearance, when a relapse of Fever occurring, great prostration ensued, and the man lost both feet."

Forty-six deaths occurred during the month, of which only 17 occurred in the Regimental Hospital. "The increase in the sickness," the Surgeon remarks, "must be attributed to the severity of the weather, the unceasing fatigue endured by the men, and the long continuance of the use of salt provisions. In a great measure also, it was owing to the bad state of the roads, and the want of conveyance, to Balaklava, of the sick, by which a great accumulation took place in the Hospitals in Camp. The greatest number of daily sick was 172. During the last few days of the month, owing to the greater mildness of the weather, and the assistance afforded to the overworked men by the arrival of two drafts of recruits, amounting to 170 men, a very sensible improvement took place in the whole aspect of affairs."

February.—The admissions decreased to 154, or 28 per cent. of the strength; but 61 deaths were recorded, of which 24 occurred in the Regimental Hospital. "The cases of Scurvy were numerous, but of no great severity. The disease chiefly presented in the form of scorbutic ulcers, pain and swelling of the lower extremities, with discoloration of the popliteal space, and general lassitude and debility. The fatal case occurred from an attack of Fever supervening." The Surgeon further reports:—"During the month, a sensible diminution in the number of admissions into Hospital has taken place. The mortality has, however, been greater. This is, doubtless, owing to the enfeebled state of the men, arising partly from prolonged illness, but chiefly from the debilitating effect of the long-continued use of salt provisions. Latterly, the chief diseases have been those of a febrile nature, and these are now (the end of February), assuming a low form, under which the patient is rapidly prostrated. Many of those who were recovering from other affections have suffered relapses, accompanied by this Low Fever, from which they have rapidly sunk. It is the duty of every Surgeon to point out those circumstances which he considers detrimental, or likely to prove detrimental, to the health of the men; and I cannot, therefore, omit the present opportunity of representing, in the most forcible manner, that which, in my opinion, proves, and will, I fear, in a short time, much more seriously prove, a most fertile source of danger to the sick. It is that of crowding together the sick of ten Regiments in one spot. Apart from other circumstances, the fact of concentrating disease must prove injurious to those so placed. But in the valley below, where the Hospitals are now in position, the whole of the dead of the Division have been buried. Moreover, it is said that the French have buried their horses along the whole course of the ravine. As the season advances this decaying matter must prove a most dangerous ally in aggravating and producing disease."

March.—During this month, 157 cases were admitted into Hospital. Of these, 88 were Fever, 25 Catarrhal Diseases, five Dysentery, 16 Diarrhœa, four Frost-bite, and three were Scurvy. The Surgeon reports:—"The number of admissions has been somewhat greater than during the previous month. Latterly, however, there has been a very great improvement in this respect, the number having fallen from 60, in the second week, to 18 in the last. By reference to the return it will be observed, that the cases of Fever much exceed in number all those admitted from other causes. This is now (end of March), passing away, and a more favourable state of health amongst the troops may be reasonably expected. Dysentery and Scurvy appear to have ceased in the Regiment, whilst the few cases of Diarrhœa that have occurred have proved very amenable to treatment. Towards the end of the month the Hospital marquees of the Regiment were moved from the neighbourhood of the General Hospital to the Regimental Camp. These, with a wooden hut, were pitched on an elevated spot in a healthy situation." Twenty-seven deaths were recorded in this month, of which 15 died in the Regimental Hospital. On the 25th, the two companies, consisting of four officers and 131 men, arrived from Gallipoli, having left at that station a small detachment, consisting of two officers and 78 men, who were considered unfit for field service.

"The rations consisted of salt meat; and, on several occasions, a half ration only was issued, and on one or two occasions it was altogether wanting, or issued so late in the day, that it was found impossible to cook it in time for consumption by those proceeding to the trenches. For some time after arrival, each soldier cooked his own ration separately in his mess-tin, the camp-kettles of the companies having been lost on the march from Old Fort. During the winter the men, returning from the trenches, if placed on fatigue, were unable to procure wood for themselves, and were thereby prevented from cooking their rations.

"The duties were very severe. It was by no means an uncommon event for men to be as many as three or four nights without rest; and, on one occasion, in this Regiment, certain men were sent into the trenches one night, having previously been four nights out bed, whilst on guard and on the works; nor was it unusual to send the men on the works, after having returned from Balaklava carrying weights, a distance to and fro of from ten to twelve miles.

"Until lately, the means of ablution were altogether wanting. No tubs were provided, no soap issued; nor could the men have found time to wash themselves or their clothes, if they had wished.

"The amount of crime was unusually small. Whatever the sufferings of the men, it cannot be said demoralization was the result."

April.—Ninety-five cases were admitted, which gave a ratio of 15 per cent. of the strength. Of these, 60 were cases of Fever, and 10 of gunshot wounds. The Surgeon

reports:—"During the month there was a considerable amelioration in the health of the troops, the average daily number of sick having fallen from 124 to 84. Fever decreased in number, and assumed, in fewer cases, the typhoid type; but it is now (end of April) often accompanied by Diarrhœa of an obstinate character, and occasionally, during the progress of the disease, by great irritability of the stomach. Relapses of the disease were not less frequent; and, over these, quinine appears to possess but a slight influence. The remaining portion of the Gallipoli detachment arrived during this month."

May.—During the month 91 cases were admitted, of which 55 were instances of Fever, 12 of gunshot wounds, and three of Cholera. With regard to the latter, the Surgeon reports:—"Three cases of Cholera occurred; they were isolated, having extended over a period of nearly three weeks. All proved fatal."

June.—The admissions rose to 189, of which 68 were cases of Fever, 53 of Diarrhœa, nine of Cholera, and 39 of gunshot wounds. Most of the cases of Cholera were previously admitted under Diarrhœa, which was very prevalent. Of the gunshot wounds, three terminated fatally; two were lesions of the brain, and the third was an extensive laceration of the soft parts of the leg. Two cases of sloughing stump occurred, but both were doing well at the end of month.

July.—The admissions amounted to 132. Of these, 47 were cases of Fever, 16 of Dysentery, 26 of Diarrhœa, and 19 were wounds received in the trenches. Of the latter, the most interesting case was "one in which a bullet entered the right temple, forcing down a portion of the supra orbital process, and laying bare the brain itself; but no symptom of compression was present. Erysipelas of the face supervened, but the patient recovered, and the case terminated favourably."

The following table shows the ratio per cent. to strength of the sickness and mortality during the remaining months the Regiment served in the Crimea:—

	August 1855.	Sept. 1855.	Oct. 1855.	Nov. 1855.	Dec. 1855.	Jan. 1856.	Feb. 1856.	March 1856.	April 1856.
Admissions.. .. .	19.	14.	11.	10.	14.	8.	3.	5.	2.
Deaths	0.3	0.3	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	..

Three deaths occurred in August, two from Cholera, on the 6th and 21st, and one from gunshot injury, on the 22nd. In this case, there was "compound fracture of the femur by a musket-ball, with a wound of the femoral vein and profunda artery. An operation was forbidden by the circumstances of the case; but the patient lived eight days." In September, three men were mortally wounded in the trenches previous to the fall of Sebastopol on the 8th. In one, the right arm was blown off by a grape-shot, and amputation at the shoulder-joint was resorted to, but the patient never rallied. Lesions of the right lung, liver, and right kidney were discovered after death, the result, evidently, of injury inflicted by the same missile as took away his arm. "On the same day, another man was brought in from the trenches, having had the right leg blown off. He lost so large a quantity of blood before arrival in the Camp, that amputation was inadmissible. He never rallied, and died on the 12th, nine days after the receipt of the injury. The third received a rifle-ball through the left side of the chest. He died on the following morning; and, after death, it was found that the ball had broken the rib, wounded the left lung, penetrated into the abdomen, wounded the left lobe of the liver and spleen, and, on its exit, had broken the ninth rib. During this month, 18 men were injured by the explosion of a mine." Four men are recorded as dying in November; one, a man of intemperate habits, was found dead by his wife's side, in bed, on the 20th. A post-mortem examination disclosed disease of the heart. The other three died of Cholera at Scutari, during the outbreak of the disease at that station. The sickness increased in December. "The average daily sick rose from 30 to 40. By reference to the return, it will be seen that the chief cause of increase arose from the prevalence of catarrhal diseases. These were, however, of a very trifling nature. All the cases of Frost-bite occurred on the same day (the 19th); the sufferers belonged to a fatigue party at Balaklava. In consequence of the inefficient protection afforded by the caps served out to the Corps, the ears of all fourteen were frost-bitten." In January 1856, "the average daily sick was 35, and the total admissions amounted to only 63, of which nearly two-thirds were surgical ailments, such as Phlegmons, Ulcers, &c., caused chiefly by the long cowhide boots issued to the men, and which were so large that the men walked on the sides of the boots instead of on the soles, and Ulcers on the heel resulted." In February, the average daily sick fell to 19, and the total admissions to 30. In March, a man was found dead in his tent, and on post-mortem examination, congestion of the lungs was found. The Surgeon remarks, in his annual report for the period ended 31st March, 1856:—"In the autumn, many of the Regiments of the Division were attacked by a species of epidemic of Fever with Pneumonia. No case occurred at that time in the 4th; but, within the last month or two, three cases have presented." The following observations occur in the same report:—

"During the summer the men in camp were, for the most part, in circular tents, which were not overcrowded, and kept well ventilated by the curtains being elevated during the day, and sweet and clean by being struck during the daytime for two days in the week. To each company there was one wooden hut, capable of holding 25 men. As the year declined, one stone hut, capable of holding the same number, was erected by each company, and two long wooden huts, capable of holding each 72 men, were issued to the Regiment before the winter. By these means, no man during the winter remained under canvas. With regard to the sick, their accommodation was equally well cared for. During the summer months a wooden hut, similar to those mentioned above, served to accommodate 14 men. There were also two marquees, in each of which 14 bedsteads could, without crowding, be placed. In these the wounded were put, with those men who were able to go about and were able to attend to themselves, or help their wounded comrades. There were also many circular tents in the Hospital establishment; enclosed within a stone wall were three, one, the floor of which had been sunk to a depth of three feet below the surface on which it was pitched, and which was supported by three poles, instead of the usual single central pole, served admirably for an operating theatre, and as a place for the performance of post-mortem examinations; the other two contained the Hospital stores and the clothing of the patients. Other circular tents were employed for the accommodation of those men who were either detained for the day or for the convalescents from disease. The most severe cases of wounds and all amputations were also placed in circular tents, protected, however, from the heat by a second tent (unserviceable for other purposes), being placed over them. In placing the worst cases in these tents, the object sought was threefold; by lifting the curtain all round, and supporting it thus by sticks, full ventilation and a free current of air were obtained—by these means, and these only, the swarms of flies, which proved so great a curse to our wounded, especially after the 18th of June, were in some measure kept down; by placing two men only in each tent they received the undivided care and attention of one attendant, either a convalescent or a man chosen on fatigue duty; and lastly, they suffered no ill effects from the exhalations from other wounds, and imparted none. In most other Regiments it was the custom to place the cases of greater severity in wooden huts, the circular tent being probably considered as not affording sufficient protection against the heat of the sun or the chills of night.

"At the end of summer a long wooden hut, capable of holding 28 patients, was erected. This was considered about the best specimen of what a Hospital hut during service in the field should be. It was 62 feet long, by 20 feet broad; at each end a porch, one of which could be converted into a very useful dispensary and office for writing in. The roof was covered with felt, and on each side of its apex were the ventilators; there was an inner ceiling of planking, by the proper disposal of which perfect ventilation could be gained; towards the close of the autumn, another large wooden hut, of similar dimensions, but differing in shape, was erected for the use of the sick.

"It would be impossible to speak too highly of the dieting of the men during the whole of the year. Fresh bread, of good quality, was served out, on an average three or four days in the week, and fresh meat on three days. No army in the field has probably ever been better fed or better lodged than ours during the past year. By a reference to the return, it will be observed that only two cases of Scurvy occurred in the 4th Regiment, and these were of a very slight nature.

"With regard to the duty and employment of the men, little need be said. In the third quarter of the year, the ratio of 'sick to well' was $5\frac{5}{9}$ per cent., and in the last quarter only $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Before the fall of Sebastopol, the nature of the duty was, of course, prejudicial. Men cannot lie out for 24 hours, exposed by day to a hot sun, and by night to falling dew, without suffering in health."

On the 27th May, the Regiment marched from the front, and encamped on the Heights of Balaklava. On the 20th of the following month, it embarked for England.

The 4th Regiment proceeded on service with a strength of 32 officers and 911 non-commissioned officers and rank and file; and was reinforced by 23 officers, and 624 men, of which two officers and 294 men joined from England during the first year, and the remainder arrived from England and Malta during the second year. Twenty-two men were killed, and five officers and 142 men were wounded in action with the enemy, of whom two officers and 16 men died; two officers and 305 men died from disease and other causes, exclusive of wounds; one officer and two men were taken prisoners by the enemy, and one man deserted. Twenty-one officers and 241 men were invalided to England, and 121 men were ultimately discharged the service.

4TH REGIMENT.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date .. {	Month ..	April ..	June ..	July ..	August ..	Sept. ..	Oct. ..	Nov. ..	Dec. ..	Jan. ..	Feb. ..	March ..	April ..	May ..	
	Year ..	and May 1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.	
Station ..		Gallipoli.	Gallipoli.	Gallipoli.	Gallipoli and Varna.	At Sea and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	
Strength {	Officers ..	33	33	33	26	20	21	24	24	24	24	27	27	27	
	Men ..	907	907	867	869	499	499	483	464	570	533	551	627	644	
Specific Disease.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Febris Intermittens ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
„ Continua C. ..	12	..	..	22	..	36	3	3	..	21	..	23	..	62	1
„ Remittens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Typhus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pleuritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia ..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmoptysis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrhus Acutus ..	8	..	..	2	..	8	..	6	..	3	..	1	..	16	3
„ Chronicus ..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	2	25	..
Morbus Cordis ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hepatitis Acuta ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Chronica ..	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Icterus ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dysenteria Acuta ..	9	..	..	1	..	36	1	12	..	54	..	46	1	57	3
„ Chronica ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa ..	3	..	..	3	..	5	1	32	..	15	..	26	..	6	..
Colica ..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Obstipatio ..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmatemesis ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhœis ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Hernia ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mania ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dementia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apoplexia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..
Delirium Tremens ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsia ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Cholera Spasmodica ..	..	..	..	24	18	4	2	22	11	3	2	10	7	21	14
Ditto in Gen. Hospital ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	5	..	..
Rheumatismus Acutus ..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Chronicus ..	14	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arthritis, &c. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..	22	..	..	11	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Paronychia ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcus ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Fistula in Ano ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis Primitiva ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
„ Consecutiva ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcus Penis ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bubo ..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Verruæ & Condylomata ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia Humoralis ..	6	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Stricture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ischuria and Dysuria ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subluxatio ..	5	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	3	..
Vulnus Sclopitorum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	5	1	4	1	4	..
„ Incisum ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	2	..
Contusio ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Fractura ..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambustio ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punitus ..	6	..	..	7	..	2	..	6	..	1	..	2	..	2	..
Gelatio ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	5	2	..
Scorbutus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	17	1	3	..
Morbi Oculorum ..	4	..	..	9	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	8	1
Morbi Cutis ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Cynanche ..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Debilitas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Scabies ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dropsy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudden ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Observatio ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Unknown ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	130	..	78	..	82	22	135	6	63	11	118	4	110	14

Deaths, from 15th April, 1854, to 31st May, 1856.

[illegible]

7TH REGIMENT (ROYAL FUSILIERS).

THIS Regiment returned from Nova Scotia to England in June 1850; and having served in Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Manchester in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854 respectively, embarked on the 5th of April 1854, for active service with the Army of the East. The Regiment at this time consisted of 30 officers and 911 men; and, after a prosperous voyage, arrived at Scutari on the 22nd of the same month. Towards the end of May, the Regiment, as part of the Light Division, proceeded to Bulgaria, and having landed at Varna on the 1st of June, encamped for a few days to the north of the lower Devna Lake, a short distance from the town of Varna. The site of the encampment was somewhat elevated, about half a mile from the outworks of the fortifications by which the town is defended, and 600 yards from the lake. Turkish fountains were disposed over the locality; the water of these was good, but insufficient to meet the demands which were made upon them; and the men were, therefore, obliged to resort to the lake for part of the supply, the water of which was considered objectionable, and abounded with animalculæ. The duties here consisted of pickets, "fatigues," &c.; and it is reported, that though the fatigue duties were somewhat laborious, they were not excessively so.

On the 5th of June, the 7th Regiment marched from Varna to Alladyn. The site of the encampment at this latter place was about three-quarters of a mile distant from the village of Alladyn; and the ground rose gradually from the bed of a river which ran along its margin, and opened into a well-wooded and beautiful upland, abounding with numerous springs which supplied the troops with good water. The proximity of the encampment to the river, was considered an objectionable feature on account of the malaria which existed there; and it is stated, that the troops while at Alladyn suffered from inadequate food, and were very irregularly supplied, as the rations sometimes were not received till late in the day.

"On the 30th June, the Regiment moved to Devna, and encamped on elevated ground, bounded on two sides by a village and a small river, the latter passing along the front face of the site of the Camp. The locality was malarious. The water for the troops was drawn from a spring; but as this was one and a quarter miles from the ground, it is feared the men resorted to the river, the water of which was very impure.

On the 24th or 25th of July, the Regiment abandoned the position it had occupied for nearly a month at Alladyn, in consequence of the appearance of Cholera; and accompanied the Light Division to Monaster, near the village of which it encamped on the same day; here it was joined on the 26th by a reinforcement of 102 men. The encampment at and Monaster "was situated on a gentle slope, having the village to the southward, and bordered on the north by ripening fields of corn. A small stream ran through the village. The country was in part cultivated, and in part covered with wood, and in many places a stratum of limestone slate cropped to the surface, or was scantily covered with a rich black loam." The position here occupied by the Division, was preserved until the 26th of August, when it moved back to Varna, and embarked for service in the Crimea.

During the months of April and May, while the Regiment was quartered at Scutari, the soldiers enjoyed excellent health, 26 cases were admitted in the former month, 20 cases only in the latter. A large proportion of the ailments which came under observation, were of a trifling character and of a local nature; but one instance of *Cynanche Tonsillaris* proved fatal in ten days, apparently from cerebral complication; and in both months, a few cases of severe *Pneumonia* were presented, which the medical officer attributed to the wet and inclement weather which prevailed. In June, the Regiment maintained its excellent sanitary condition, the number of cases admitted did not exceed 34; and while most of these were of an important kind, none of them had a fatal issue; and only three cases of *Diarrhœa* and two of Fever are noted in the return. One officer was killed by a fall from his horse; the accident occurred on the 3rd of the month, and he died in less than 12 hours afterwards. During the following month, the health of the troops rapidly deteriorated. Cholera appeared as an epidemic, and carried devastation through the ranks; *Diarrhœa*, both as the precursor and attendant of that pestilence, became very prevalent in the Regiment; and of the total number of cases received into Hospital, viz., 110, it appears that 45 were instances of *Diarrhœa*, 36 of Cholera, and that eight only were returned under the head of Fever. Surgeon Lockwood, adverting to this outbreak of Cholera, reports:—"11 cases of *Diarrhœa*, all of a mild character, were treated up to the 22nd of the month, the remainder were since admitted, and possessed a choleraic tendency, and were severe. On the 29th, there was a thunder storm, after which the cases of *Diarrhœa* under treatment amended rapidly, and those recently presented have been of a mild description. On the morning of the 23rd July," he continues, "epidemic Cholera of a malignant kind broke out, and confined its ravages for that day to the men of three companies, but more particularly to No. 6 Company, in which two-thirds of the fatal cases occurred.

"On the 25th the Division moved from Devna to Monaster, and the admissions after this date became less numerous, and except in the instance of a man of intemperate habits, the malady appeared less malignant in those recently attacked than it was at its outbreak." One officer fell a victim to the disease on the 26th of the month. The following tables, furnished by the Surgeon, exhibit the progress of the pestilence in the different companies of which the Regiment was composed.

TABLE 1.

TABLE 2.

Dates.	Cases.	Deaths.	Companies.	Cases.	Deaths.
23rd	9	3	1	1	..
24th	15	7	2	7	2
25th	2	3	3	2	2
26th	2	2	4	..	..
27th	2	2	5	3	..
28th	1	..	6	15	13
29th	4	1	7	1	1
30th	1	..	8	7	3
31st	..	3	Total ..	36	21
Total ..	36	21			

And the table annexed indicates the details connected with the disease among the men to whom it proved fatal in this month.

TABLE 3.

Occupation previous to enlistment of the men who died.	Age.	Total Service.		Duration of Disease.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.
		Yrs.	Mths.			
Labourer	22	2	5	13 hours	July 23	Devna.
Labourer	25	7	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 23	Devna.
Labourer	36	3	2	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 24	Devna.
Labourer	24	..	..	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 23	Devna.
Cordwainer	20	..	5	11 "	" 24	Devna.
Carpenter	35	10	8	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 24	Devna.
—	30	..	..	15 "	" 24	Devna.
Labourer	23	4	6	3 days 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours..	" 27	On the road between Devna and Monaster.
Groom	30	7	7	2 " 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ " ..	" 27	Monaster.
Labourer	26	7	1	29 hours	" 26	Devna.
Labourer	21	1	2	2 days 8 hours ..	" 26	Devna.
Labourer	24	5	6	5 hours	" 24	Devna.
Brass Founder ..	30	10	11	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 24	Devna.
Labourer	23	3	1	15 "	" 24	Devna.
Labourer	24	..	..	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 25	Monaster.
Weaver	36	18	6	20 "	" 25	Monaster.
Labourer	32	11	..	2 days 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours..	" 26	Devna.
Labourer	18	..	5	14 hours	" 29	Monaster.
Labourer	28	1	4	1 day 22 hours ..	" 31	Monaster.
Labourer	21	10	10	30 hours	" 31	Monaster.
Gardener	21	1	3	6 days 19 hours..	" 31	Monaster.

The total deaths during the month amounted to 25, and it appears that while 21 of these deaths were the result of Cholera in the Camp, four fatal cases were recorded in the General Hospital at Varna, viz., three from Cholera, and one from Bronchitis. Moreover, it is observed, from the return of sick for August, that five of the cases of Cholera admitted towards the end of July proved fatal in the early part of that month.

August.—Although the number of admissions recorded was not so large as that of July, and amounted only to 98, disease was nevertheless more prevalent in the Regiment; and while 41 cases of fever were received into Hospital, the Surgeon reports, “that the instances of Diarrhœa were more numerous than in the preceding month, but that they were not so severe,” and fewer cases were therefore admitted. During the period embraced between the 31st July and 13th August no case of Cholera was observed in the Regiment; but on the 10th of August the Corps changed ground, agreeably to general orders, and encamped near the 33rd Regiment, and three days subsequently the 7th Regiment was again visited by the pestilence, seven cases having been admitted between the 13th and 25th of the month, five of which had a fatal issue—the total number of fatal cases recorded in this month amounted to 15, of these five were the result of Cholera contracted in Camp, during the previous month, five of Cholera contracted in the Camp during August, one of Cholera, in the General Hospital, one of Dysentery, and three of Fever; and the Surgeon, adverting to the character of the latter affection, reports:—“The cases of Intermittent and Remittent Fever were accompanied by considerable debility and prostration of strength, and those which terminated fatally, exhibited towards the close, symptoms of cerebral congestion.”

September.—On the 30th August the Regiment, having transferred to the General Hospital at Varna all the men who were considered unfit for the performance of active duty in the field, embarked on board ship, one division of it being conveyed to the Crimea in the steam transport “Victoria,” the other on board the “Emperor” and the “Fury.” During the passage to the Crimea seven cases of Cholera proved fatal, viz., three on board the “Victoria,” three on board the “Emperor,” and one on board the “Fury.” On the 14th of September the Regiment landed at Old Fort, and thence accompanied the Light Division in its march to Balaklava and Sebastopol. On the 20th of the month the Corps was prominently engaged in the battle of Alma, and in that action sustained a loss of one officer and 38 men killed, and 11 officers and 172 men wounded; and it is stated by the Surgeon that the wounded were removed to the hospital ships after the action, and transferred to Scutari.

On the 27th of September the 7th Fusiliers arrived before Sebastopol, and bivouacked on a slightly inclined plain about a quarter of a mile to the rear of the position, subsequently marked by the Victoria redoubt, and between the 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, and the 33rd Regiment, but on higher ground than most of the Regiments of the Light Division. Adverting to this locality, the Surgeon states that “the subsoil consisted of clay, intermixed with a large proportion of calcareous matter, and rested on a limestone foundation;” and further observes:—“The soil, when saturated with moisture, acquired the cohesive properties of mortar.” The number of admissions into Hospital during the month amounted to 265, of which 172 were the result of wounds received in action, 29 of Fever, 26 of Diarrhœa, and 21 of Cholera. And it is observed, that while the improved health of the Corps is attested by the subsiding prevalence of Fever and Affections of the Bowels, the whole of the deaths recorded (viz., 17) were caused by Cholera.

October.—During this month the troops were employed in the labours of the siege, and much exposed on picket duty, but they received their rations regularly, and fresh meat was issued every second day. The mess tins, however, were resorted to in cooking operations, as the camp-kettles had been thrown away during the battle of the Alma, and brushwood collected in the vicinity of the Camp served the purposes of fuel; the number of admissions declined from 265 to 80, but the reduction thus observed was presented to a great extent under the head of wounds received in action, of which seven cases only (and many of these readmissions) were returned. With regard to disease alone, it would appear that the sanitary state of the Regiment was nearly similar to that of the preceding month; for we find that, while Fever and Cholera assumed more diminished proportions, Affections of the Bowels became more prevalent, and that some of them were of a dysenteric character. Four deaths were returned, one the result of Fever, one of Peritonitis, and two of Cholera.

November.—The conditions of the service differed in no respect from those of October, during the first fourteen days of the month, and fresh meat was issued to the men every second day; but, after the hurricane which occurred on the 14th of November, the hardships of the soldier became much more severe than they had been hitherto, and the exposure to the wet and cold on outlying picket, and in the trenches, was much more acutely felt, while the accommodation and shelter which the tents afforded proved still more inadequate. It appears, however, that although the causes of disease had thus increased in intensity, they had not yet been in operation for a sufficiently long period to affect the health of the Regiment to a very prejudicial extent; for, while the number of men received into Hospital amounted to 123, only 13 cases of Fever were presented, three of

diseases of the lungs, seven of Dysentery, and 24 of Diarrhœa, and a large proportion of the cases in the return are assigned to Cholera and to wounds received in the battle of Inkermann. Sixteen deaths were recorded during the month. Of these, one was the result of Bronchitis, one of Diarrhœa, eight of Cholera, two of wounds, one of suicide, and three of exposure.

A draft of 102 men joined the Regiment on the 21st of November, and of 51 men, on the 28th of the month. The Surgeon, alluding to Cholera, in his monthly report, remarks that the disease in all the cases, except two, confined itself to the men of a draft, which had recently arrived from England, and recommends that they should be excused, for a short period, from all the duties entailing exposure, or till warm clothing could be provided for them. Further, it is stated that one death occurred from exposure and privation on the 13th, two from the same causes on the 24th, and that one man, not included in the return, was found dead in his tent on the 15th of the month, having perished in the storm of the preceding day. During this month, Diarrhœa was a prevalent affection among the officers of the Regiment; and it appears from the return that three officers were wounded in the battle of Inkermann.

December.—"The duties were excessive, and much suffering was produced as the result of exposure to inclement weather in the trenches, and insufficient clothing. No fresh meat was issued during the month till Christmas Day, and no vegetables of any description were supplied. Previous to the 16th of the month, four bell-tents represented the accommodation of the sick. On this date, a hospital marquee was procured, but no bed or bedding, with the exception of blankets, was issued. The tents occupied by the sick were pervious to rain, and the blankets they lay on were damp and wet. The result of these accumulated miseries became manifest; disease acquired increased prevalence, and additional severity of character. Fourteen cases of Fever were admitted, one of which proved fatal; eleven cases of pulmonary complaints occurred, one of which had a fatal issue; ten men were admitted suffering from Dysentery, seven of whom died; and forty from Diarrhœa, two of whom died; twenty-three cases of Cholera were presented, nineteen of which terminated fatally; three men perished from exposure and privation; one man was found dead in his tent; eight cases of Gangrene were reported, and evidence of scorbutic disease appeared in the Regiment. Moreover, the remarkable and instructive fact was presented, that while the non-commissioned officers and men were thus smitten down by disease, exposure, famine, and death, the commissioned officers enjoyed a fair standard of health, and only five cases, all instances of Diarrhœa, were received under treatment. The strength of the Corps during the month was 572, and the Surgeon reports that the average daily number of sick, in and out of Hospital, was 103, and that 54 men attended Hospital as out-patients."

January.—During this month the Regiment was supplied with rations of a quality somewhat better than those which it received in December, and fresh meat was issued seven times to the men. Moreover, warm clothing was distributed, and the Hospital accommodation was considerably improved. Notwithstanding these circumstances, however, the sanitary condition of the Regiment became still more unsatisfactory. 137 cases were received into Hospital; and though Cholera had now nearly disappeared, and only three deaths were caused by that disease, the total number of casualties amounted to thirty-four. The predominant affections were pulmonary complaints, the Fluxes, Frost-bite or Gangrene, and Scorbutus; and it appears from the returns, that only five admissions and one death were assigned to Fever; that fifteen admissions and three deaths were referred to diseases of the lungs; that fifty-six admissions and twenty-two deaths were attributed to Scorbutic Dysentery; that three admissions and three deaths were due to Cholera; that twenty-seven cases of Frost-bite and nine of Scurvy were presented; and that one death was the result of exposure to cold on the 18th of the month. The strength of the Regiment in Camp, during the month, was 496, and the average sick was 107, or about one-fifth of the daily strength of the Corps; but it is remarked, as in the preceding month, that the officers preserved a tolerably good standard of health; for while eleven were rendered ineffective by disease, it appears that seven of the cases were instances of Diarrhœa, two of Catarrh, one of Ophthalmia, and one of Jaundice.

February.—The position of the soldier in the field underwent great improvement during this month. The weather had lost much of its former severity. The diet was more varied, more regularly issued, and better cooked. Fresh meat was supplied seven times to the men; and from the 21st of the month its issue in the Hospital was invariable. Some huts were erected, warm clothing was provided, cleanliness was enforced with more decided effect; the change, however, which occurred in the sanitary efficiency of the Regiment was even still more striking than the mitigation which the hardships and sufferings of the service experienced, for 118 cases only were admitted into Hospital, and the total deaths did not exceed four in number, though one of these was the result of Cholera contracted during the previous month. Moreover, it appears from the return, that while thirteen cases of Fever were admitted, all terminated favourably; that sixteen cases of Pulmonary diseases were presented, all of which had a satisfactory termination; that seventeen cases of Dysentery were received under treatment, of which only three had a fatal issue; that nine cases of Diarrhœa occurred, all of which ended in recovery; and that nineteen cases of Frost-bite

and eleven of Scurvy were returned, all of which had a favourable issue, while no casualty occurred as the result of exposure to cold. A draft of 102 men joined the Corps on the 26th of February.

The strength of the Regiment in Camp during the month was 563, and the average daily sick, in and out of Hospital, was 60, or little more than one-tenth of the strength. And it is stated that, "only seventeen men were removed from the Camp to General Hospital.

The officers enjoyed their usual excellent state of health during the month, but one of the medical officers died on board ship, while in charge of sick, proceeding to Scutari."

March.—The improved sanitary condition which occurred in February was maintained in this month, and the health of the troops became even still more satisfactory. The total number of admissions declined to 104, and only one death was recorded, and the instances of Scurvy decreased to four in number, while only three cases of Frost-bite were received under treatment. Fever, Pulmonary Complaints, and the Fluxes represented, as hitherto, the prevailing diseases. But though no fatal case was assigned to any of these affections, the Surgeon, alluding to Fever, reports:—"That two of the instances admitted towards the end of the month were not progressing favourably;" and, it appears, that five of the cases were denominated Typhus in the return of sick. Twelve men were admitted during the month for wounds received in the trenches. The strength of the Regiment in Camp was 542, and the average daily sick was 57.

April.—During this month the physical efficiency of the men was fully preserved, and became still more evident, but, although the Fluxes, Scorbutic Diarrhœa, and Dysentery had subsided to very inconsiderable proportions, and Scurvy and Gangrene had quite disappeared, several cases of Low Remittent, and of Typhus Fever were presented, six of which proved fatal, and Cholera once more appeared in an epidemic form, three instances of the disease having occurred, two of which had a fatal issue. Of the cases of Fever, we find, that four were admitted towards the end of March, and Dr. Lockwood reports, that in one of the cases a relapse occurred three times, and that the patient eventually succumbed to an attack of Diarrhœa. And of the cases of Cholera, it appears, that one proved fatal on the 12th of the month in the space of ten hours, and another on the 24th of the month, after a period of five days. And the Surgeon further states:—"That both instances of the disease were admitted from the trenches, and that the subject of one arrived in the Crimea with the last draft, and of the other, with the draft preceding. Six men were admitted during the month on account of wounds received in action, and three died from the wounds inflicted. The strength of the Regiment in Camp was 527, and the average daily sick was forty-eight."

In the report of the Regiment, thus far submitted, the mortality recorded in the field, from month to month, affords but a partial illustration of the losses which were incurred; and in estimating the severity of the conditions to which the soldier was exposed, and the extent to which his efficiency was compromised, it is, therefore, necessary to bear in mind, that a large number of men were removed to Scutari as unfit for duty in the ranks, and that many of these men died on board ships, and in General Hospitals. The following table, however, showing the number of deaths which occurred among the men of the Regiment in Camp and in the Hospitals on the Bosphorus, between the months of October and April 1855, may be considered to represent a very large proportion of the total loss sustained:—

Deaths in	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March. 1855.	April. 1855.	Total.
Field Hospital	4	17	35	34	4	1	13	108
In the General Hospitals on the Bosphorus	12	9	16	25	37	20	6	125
Total	16	26	51	59	41	21	19	233

May.—"The general health of the Regiment was good." The number of cases received into Hospital amounted only to eighty-seven, and of deaths, to six. Fever, though not less prevalent than in the preceding month, acquired a less severe character, and did not prove fatal in more than one instance. Pulmonary complaints subsided greatly in prevalence, and one death only (under the head of Bronchitis), was recorded, and the Fluxes assumed still more diminished proportions. Six cases, however, of Cholera were under treatment, and the Surgeon, referring to these, observes:—"Three of the cases of Cholera were of a mild character, and recovered, and three terminated fatally." And adds:—"Two of the men who died were attacked by the disease while on duty in the trenches, and the other, when assailed by the malady, was under treatment in Hospital for 'Delirium Tremens.' Ten

cases of wounds received in action were admitted during the month, one of which had a fatal issue."

June.—During this month 236 cases were admitted into Hospital, and the great increase thus presented was chiefly the result of wounds received in action; 140 having been received under treatment on the 7th and 18th of the month, 10 of which had a fatal issue. "Eight capital operations were performed; and in one case it was found necessary to resort to the use of the trephine. Four of the cases of amputation proved fatal; but in three of these the patients were in a most hopeless state before the operation was performed, and removal of the injured parts was had recourse to, as affording a faint, but only chance of recovery." Diarrhœa acquired greater prevalence, two cases of Fever proved fatal, and a fresh outbreak of Cholera occurred. Dr. Moorhead, speaking on the 1st of July of the latter disease, observes:—"The first of the cases occurred on the 13th of June, and from this date instances of Cholera continued to present themselves till the 27th of the month;" and adds:—"The total number of cases treated amounted to 20; of these three terminated fatally, two were discharged, three were transferred on board ship, and 12 still remain in Hospital." The officers still enjoyed marked immunity from serious disease, but though no instance of Cholera was presented among them during the late outbreak of that pestilence, 13 were wounded in action with the enemy, one of whom died on the afternoon of the 18th of June. A reinforcement of 51 men joined the Regiment on the 12th, of 51 men on the 17th, and of 76 men on the 25th of the month.

July.—The health of the Regiment, as represented by the prevalence of disease, would appear to have deteriorated; but although Fever, Dysentery, and Diarrhœa, prevailed to a much greater extent than in the preceding month, their mild character was apparent in the fact that only one death (under the head of Dysentery) was recorded from these ailments. Three cases of Cholera occurred during the month, all of which terminated favourably; 17 cases of wounds received in action with the enemy were admitted, two of which proved fatal, and one officer died on the 23rd of July, from the effects of wounds inflicted during the attack on the Redan of the 18th of June. A draft of 114 men joined the Corps on the 12th of the month.

August.—The number of cases received under treatment in Hospital was somewhat greater than that recorded in the preceding month, and the increase was partly attributable to the appearance of Cholera in a more general manner among the troops, and the corresponding prevalence of Diarrhœa. The cases of Fever, amounting to 28, were of a simple type, and yielded readily to treatment, while those of bowel affections were "less severe" than they had hitherto been; and it appears that while eight instances of Cholera occurred, and 23 cases of wounds were received in action, four of the deaths were the result of Cholera, one of wounds, and one of Erysipelas. A reinforcement of 30 men joined the Regiment on the 30th of the month.

September.—The health of the Regiment exhibited marked improvement during this month; the total admissions received into Hospital did not exceed 133, and of this number 74 were instances of Wounds and Injuries, while all the deaths (viz., 10) with the exception of one (the result of Diarrhœa), were caused by wounds received in action. These wounds, Surgeon Moorhead reports, "were inflicted on the 8th of September, in the attack on the Redan;" and adds, "64 wounded men and five wounded officers were admitted under treatment in their own Regiment, while 12 cases of wounds were sent to the General Hospital." Further, adverting to the wounds received during the quarter ending 30th September, he reports:—"The wounds, more especially those inflicted in the attack on the Redan Battery of the 8th of September, have been of a more complicated and dangerous nature than those which I have hitherto seen;" and again, speaking of the wounds received in action during the military year terminating on the 31st of March, 1856, he observes:—"The greater number of the cases occurred in the attack on the 'Quarries,' on the 7th of June, the attacks on the Redan on the 18th June and 8th of September;" and continues, "28 amputations for gunshot wounds were performed, of these six proved fatal, and 22 had a satisfactory termination; of six amputations below the knee, four had a favourable issue; of four amputations of the thigh, two were successful and two proved fatal; one case of amputation of the forearm, as also one of the hand ended favourably; of the three cases of amputation above the elbow-joint two proved fatal, the subjects of both having been wounded in several parts of the body, and having offered but little chance of recovery; one case of fracture of the skull with depression occurred on the 18th of June, 1855, in which the operation of trephining was successfully performed. One case of injury of the elbow-joint was presented on the 12th of August, in which the coronoid process of the ulna having been removed, recovery, with a stiffened joint, was the result. One case occurred in which a ball, having shattered the head of the humerus and several inches of the shaft of the bone, excision of the head and part of the body of the bone, was resorted to, and the patient so far recovered, that on proceeding to England as an invalid, in November 1855, the wound was healed up, except at two points, and he was able to grasp objects tolerably firmly in his hands, and enjoyed considerable power over the arm, though it was shortened to the extent of four inches; finally, one case terminated fatally, in which amputation of the arm and removal of the scapula were had recourse to." A reinforcement of 131 men joined the Corps on the 16th of the month.

October.—During this month 99 cases only were admitted into Hospital, but the decrease thus observed was entirely a result of the circumstance that few instances of wounds were presented. Affections of the Bowels prevailed to a greater extent than in the previous month; 14 cases of Dysentery occurred, one of which proved fatal, and 47 cases of Diarrhœa were received under treatment. The total deaths, however, did not exceed two in number, and one of these was the consequence of a wound received in action nearly two months previously.

Few instances of disease were observed among the officers, but two of the cases were severe—one officer died and another was invalided to England, and it appears that the former underwent the operation of laryngotomy while in a state of asphyxia, produced by ulceration and enlargement of the tonsils, but rallied imperfectly, and survived only for a period of thirteen hours afterwards.

November.—The sanitary efficiency of the Regiment improved still further during this month. The admissions declined to sixty-five, and no death was recorded. The most prevalent affections were bowel complaints, but even of these only nineteen cases were received under treatment. "On the 15th of the month, a frightful explosion occurred at the right siege-train, by which one man of the Regiment was killed and thirteen wounded; and," the Surgeon reports, "the Hospital was made a complete wreck, and it became necessary to send forty-one patients—viz., twenty-six sick and fifteen wounded—to the General Hospital."

December.—During the summer and autumn months, a certain proportion of the men lived under canvas; but additional accommodation was now erected as a provision for the winter. Sixteen huts henceforward were occupied by the troops, four of the new or larger kind, and twelve of the old or smaller description. These huts extended in a south-easterly direction, and ventilation was effected by doors and windows, and, in the huts first received, by sliding boards in the walls. Moreover, two excellent cooking houses were constructed of stone by the men, and two circular tents were pitched in rear of the Regiment, and provided with tubs for ablution purposes, and great attention was paid to cleanliness.

The Hospital accommodation consisted, for several months, of two huts, two marquees, three circular tents, a surgery tent, &c. In the month of September, a large hut, capable of containing thirty patients, was so far completed as to accommodate a number of the men who were wounded at the attack at the Redan; but the violent explosion of the right siege-train, which occurred on the 15th of November, having destroyed the Hospital buildings, it became necessary to erect other huts for the accommodation of the sick. During the following winter the Hospital consisted of two huts (one sixty feet long and twenty-one feet broad, capable of containing thirty men; the other much smaller, and adapted for twelve men) and a good stone kitchen, built by the Hospital orderlies.

Disease exhibited somewhat increased prevalence during this month, seventy-five cases having been admitted into Hospital. Four cases of Fever were presented, twenty-four of pulmonary complaints, and four of Frost-bite; and one death was the result of Cholera, contracted during the preceding month, the patient having died of Consecutive Fever, after ten days.

January to June 1856.—During the month of January 1856, the Regiment attained a very high standard of health, fifty-three cases only having been admitted under medical treatment; and this excellent sanitary condition it preserved till the 9th of June, when the Hospital was finally closed, previous to the departure of the Corps from the Crimea. The most prevalent affections in January, February, and March 1856, were pulmonary complaints; and in March, April, and May 1856, several instances of Fever of a mild character, came under observation; but during the period of six months, here referred to, only two deaths occurred, one of which was the result of protracted Dysentery, and the other of Meningitis. We have already alluded to the nature of the accommodation with which the soldier was provided during the period the Regiment served in the Crimea; and the following notices from the sanitary report of the Surgeon will explain the position of the troops with regard to duty and diet during the year ending 31st March, 1856, the conditions, in fact, under which the health of the Regiment steadily improved, after the hardship of the winter siege had passed away. Dr. Moorhead reports:—"The trench duties were considered very severe before the fall of Sebastopol, and were no doubt prejudicial to the health of the men, but since the 8th of September there was no reason to believe that the men were in any respect overworked; and though latterly the men have been employed in road-making, the duty seemed to be conducive to health, and the soldier has three, four, and sometimes five nights in bed." And with reference to diet, he observes, "the soldier's ration, for the greater part of the year, consisted of one pound of fresh meat, two days out of three, and a quarter of a pound of onions, or two ounces of compressed vegetables, or half a pound of potatoes. Bread has been issued twice or three times a week. The breakfast meal was served at 7 A.M., the dinner at half-past 12 P.M., and the supper at 4 P.M.; and in addition to the above, one ounce of lime-juice was issued daily from the 7th of February, 1855, to the 4th of September, 1855, with a ration of rum, and thereafter every third day. Moreover, preserved meat during the last few months of this period was issued three days in the week, to the extent of three-quarters of a pound as a ration.

A detachment of the Regiment, consisting of two officers and sixty-five men, proceeded to Kazatch (a distance of eight miles) on the 22nd of January, and a draft of

fifty-four men joined the Regiment on the 14th, of fifty on the 18th, and of fifty-three on the 19th of March.

The 7th Fusiliers left England, on active service, in April 1854, and returned home in June 1856. During the two years and two months it was absent from England, 2,661 cases were admitted into the Hospital, and 426 men died from disease and wounds received in action, viz., 54 from Fever, 16 from diseases of the lungs, 135 from affections of the stomach and bowels (chiefly Diarrhœa and Dysentery), 99 from Cholera, 83 from wounds received in action, 7 from Frost-bite or Gangrene, 2 from Scurvy, and the remainder from other causes; and it appears that 197 of the fatal cases were recorded in the Regimental Hospital, and 229 in the General Hospitals and on board ship.

The Regiment, on embarking for active service, consisted of 30 officers and 911 men. 43 officers and 969 men joined the Corps as reinforcements during the war; 5 officers and 83 men died of wounds; 4 officers and 343 men of disease; 365 men were invalided to England, and 62 men were discharged from the service in consequence of disease or disability, incurred by service in the field, and 149 on account of wounds inflicted by the enemy.

7TH REGIMENT (ROYAL FUSILIERS).—Admissions into Hospital

Date	Month .. Year ..	April 1854.	May 1854.	June 1854.	July 1854.	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.
Station..		Scutari.	Scutari.	Varna.	Varna.	Varna.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.
Strength	Officers	31	31	33	32	32	32	18	10	13	17	17	11	17	17
	Men..	911	910	878	931	988	910	569	665	572	496	563	542	527	529
Specific Disease.		Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.
Febris Intermittens	3	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
„ Com. Cont.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
„ Remittens	1	..	37	3	25	..	13	1	..	8	10
„ Typhus	7	8
Rubeola
Pleuritis	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Pneumonia ..		2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Hæmoptysis
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	..	..	..	1	..
Catarrhus Acutus	2	..	3	1	2	..	..	7	..	9	..	11	14
„ Chronicus	2	..	1	..	14	..	13
Bronchitis	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1
Dyspnoea	1	1	1	1	1	1
Varix	1	..	..	..
Hepatitis Acuta ..		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Chronica
Icterus	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	2
Peritonitis	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
Dysentery Acuta	1	2	1	4	7	10	7	2	2	4	2
„ Chronica
„ Scorbutica	56	20	15	8	..
Diarrhoea ..		1	..	3	45	28	26	40	24	1	40	2	5	4	9
Colica ..		2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gastritis
Obstipatio	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhoids	1
Hernia	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dyspepsia	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	1
Dementia, &c.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paralysis	3
Delirium Tremens
Epilepsia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Meningitis	36	21	7	10	21	7	6	1	14	8	23
Cholera Spasmodica	21	7	10	21	7	6	1	14	8	23	19
Ditto in Gen. Hospital	3	1	1	10	..	1	..	..	2	..	5
Rheumat. Acutus ..		2	..	1	4	..	1	3	..	1	..	2	..	5	..
„ Chronicus	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11
Arthritis, &c.
Lumbago	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlegmon et Abscessus	2	3	3	2	4	1	..	1	..	7	9	..	10
Paronychia
Ulcus ..		3	1	1	..	2	3	1	3	7	5	1	4	10	2
Syphilis Primitiva ..		7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
„ Consecutiva	3	2	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ulcus Penis
Bubo ..		3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Gonorrhoea ..		1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia Humoralis ..		1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stricture Urethrae
Ischuria and Dysuria ..		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis
Phymosis & Paraph.
Subluxatio	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vulnus Scelopitorum	172	7	40	2	4	1	3	..	11	6
„ Incisum	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	3
Contusio	2	..	3	1	1	12	..	..	1	2	5	7
Fractura	1	..	..	1
Ambustio	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Punitus	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..
Gelatio	1	8	27	19	3	..	..
Scorbutus	1	9	11	4	1	..
Morbi Oculorum	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	1
Morbi Cutis	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Cynanche ..		2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gangrene	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide
Morbi Varii	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Drowned and Sudden	3	3	1	1	..	..	..
Exposure to Cold	3	3	..	..	..	..
Observatio
Unknown
Total ..		26	1	20	34	110	25	98	15	265	17	80	4	123	16

June 1855.	July 1855.	August 1855.	Sept. 1855.	Oct. 1855.	Nov. 1855.	Dec. 1855.	Jan. 1856.	Feb. 1856.	March 1856.	April 1856.	May 1856.	June 1856.	Deaths out of Regimental Hospitals.	Total Admitted.	Total Died.
Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.			
25	17	21	17	16	17	21	20	23	40	28	40	31			
475	581	556	646	637	707	717	601	644	767	820	809	809			
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.		
2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	23	1
6	..	22	..	7	..	1	..	3	..	15	..	1	..	172	13
10	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	7
..	15	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	11	..
..	7	..
..	1	..
1	..	4	..	..	..	2	18	10	..	9	6	12	..	132	200
1	3	..	1	..	2	8	1	..	8	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	38	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
5	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	22	2
..	22	1	18	6	14	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	13
..	98	36
28	..	47	69	20	47	17	12	6	4	2	3	1	..	71	33
..	2	..	4	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	523	62
..	15	746
..	1	..
10	..	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	16
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	1
20	3	3	8	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	1
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	152	33
..	4	4	2	1	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	58	16
..	2	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	9	4
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
3	..	7	4	4	5	5	3	4	2	..	10	8	..	1	..
1	1	..	1	5	3	..	1	1	..</				

9TH REGIMENT.

THIS Corps, after a lengthened period of service in Bengal, returned home on the 10th of July, 1847, and was for nearly a year quartered in England. In 1848 it was removed to Ireland, and we find the Head-Quarters at Newry during that year, and in the following years at Dublin, Athlone, Galway, and Fermoy successively.

After a period of nearly seven years of home duty, it embarked, in the ordinary tour of service, for Malta, on the 10th of February, 1854, where it remained on garrison duty for eight months, and then sailed on the 17th of November in the steam transport "Golden Fleece," for the Crimea, at somewhat short notice.

During the period of service in Malta, numerous drafts of volunteers—as a general rule comprised of the ablest, healthiest, and most efficient men—were given by it to various regiments already ordered to the seat of active service, and replaced by raw recruits. The general health of the Corps was not good, and nearly every man and officer had suffered from an attack of the usual endemic or "seasoning" fever of the island, which is characterized by great debility and a tedious convalescence. The disease present among the men of the Corps appeared to be further aggravated by their residence, during the hot months, in the newly-built bomb-proof barrack of Verdala, and the excessive duties and exposure consequent on shipping munitions of war for the East.

The 9th, after leaving five men sick at Scutari in passing, arrived at Balaklava on the 26th of November, 1854, with a strength of 544 non-commissioned officers and privates and 20 officers, many of the latter and a good sprinkling of the former of whom, had served throughout the Sutlege and Punjaub campaigns. It was at once ordered to be attached to the 2nd Brigade of the 3rd Division, and disembarked on the following day. Although the landing was effected at an early hour, the men were kept loitering upon the beach until the evening, for the purpose of exchanging the arms they had brought with them for minie rifles, and consequently they did not reach the camp before Sebastopol until 10 o'clock at night. Here they found no preparations made for their reception, except that tents had been pitched, but as this had been only recently done, and the weather was wet, the covered surface was in no better condition than the ground elsewhere. The men, moreover, had left Malta without winter clothing; and thus, after many hours' exposure in Balaklava, in a temperature which, in comparison to the summer climate of the island they had just left, could not but be considered most inclement, and after a toilsome night march through the sea of mud which covered the roads and whole face of the camp—tired and exhausted, without straw or other bedding—without baggage—and without covering, beyond what each carried—men and officers slept on the wet ground.

The following day the Regiment was on duty in the trenches—discomforts rapidly accumulated round it—the soldiers were engaged in trench duty every alternate twelve hours; and on their return to camp, unprovided with fuel, except such wet roots as they could grub for themselves out of the earth, they endeavoured to cook the salt beef or pork issued to them, and to roast the green coffee—or often, hungry and worn out, threw themselves on the ground unable or unwilling to undergo the labour of seeking the means of properly preparing their food, such as it was.

The Corps was encamped with the 2nd Brigade of the 3rd Division, on the extreme left of the British position—a narrow but deep ravine dividing it from the right of the French left attack, afforded a ready means of leading off the surface water. The site of the camp was a slight hollow, in a quiet and retired spot, upon a calcareous soil. A small muddy stream trickled through the ravine above mentioned, which, after a shower of rain, was increased to a deep and rushing torrent, but subsided as rapidly as it rose. The water for drinking and for the culinary purposes of the Regiment had to be carried nearly a mile, up the steep sides of this ravine; but the Hospital was placed close to some springs of which the water was clear and good.

The accommodation for the sick was at first limited to a few tents, but a marquee was soon afterwards obtained, and one wooden hospital hut with a boarded floor was completed on the 22nd of January, previously to which date all the sick, as well as the duty men, had nothing to lie on but the damp ground. There was, however, no want of medicines or medical comforts for their treatment, as the Regiment had landed well supplied in these respects.

December 1854.—The consequences of the above detailed conditions of existence were soon apparent, and, as might have been expected, disease at once became prevalent. During the first fortnight after arrival 108 cases of Cholera were admitted into the Regimental Hospital, and by the end of December 1854, a period of 35 days after landing, no fewer than 78 deaths had taken place from this disease alone. Bowel Complaints were at the same time numerous; and during the period 20 cases of Dysentery and 138 of Diarrhœa were admitted for treatment, and 9 of the latter proved fatal. A large proportion of these cases of Diarrhœa was no doubt the usual concomitant of Cholera, but that some of them had a different origin was clear from the fact, that purpuric spots were not unfrequently noticed

on the lower extremities, with sponginess of the gums, dull pains in the limbs, and torpidity of the biliary organs; and, it is remarked, that at this time it was "scarcely possible to draw a distinction between Diarrhœa and Dysentery." The symptoms of Dysentery as observed in hot climates were never present, and the appearance of the stools seems to have determined the nomenclature of the disease. Other diseases were trifling and unimportant.

January 1855.—Cases of Cholera had now ceased to appear, but 25 of Dysentery were admitted into the Regimental Hospital, of which 6 were fatal, and 128 of Diarrhœa which furnished 11 deaths; only 3 cases of Fever were admitted, but 26 men affected with Frost-bite were received for treatment, the majority of whom were at the same time suffering from Bowel Complaint.

The extreme hardships undergone by the men in December and January is amply evidenced by the fact, that in this short period the effective strength of the Regiment had been reduced to 167 men; thus:—

The Regiment landed on the 28th November, 1854, with a strength of	544
Of these there had died up to the end of January, 1855, either in the Regimental or General Hospitals	135
There were sick in General Hospitals, on the 31st of January	162
„ „ Regimental „ „	80
„ at duty	167

The men landed in light clothing better adapted to the summer climate of the Mediterranean than to a Crimean winter—a supply of guernsey frocks, woollen drawers, socks, and comforters had, it is true, been issued in December—but they were not completed with a second blanket till the 28th of that month. Towards the latter end of January, however, circumstances had begun to improve somewhat with the army generally, and the Regiment shared in the amelioration. A supply of serviceable pickaxes had been issued to the Corps on the 9th of January, previously to which date the difficulty of obtaining fuel had been severely felt; and having no bat-horses in possession, the small amount of charcoal allowed as the ration of fuel could not be brought up from Balaklava. Now, however, fuel was procured more easily—regular cooks had been told off—on the 24th vegetables began to be issued for the first time, and thereafter were frequently and liberally furnished, either in the preserved or fresh state—during the month the supply of guernseys was such as to allow of two being given to each man—an issue of sheep-skin coats took place, and a supply of boots was received. The weather was, however, so inclement that an officer perished from cold and exposure on his way from Balaklava to the front. Reinforcements for the army being now in course of arrival, the duty of the Regiment in the trenches was reduced, but the intervals were laboriously occupied in numerous regimental fatigues, such as carrying provisions from Balaklava, and from the Commissariat camp. As before stated, a hut for hospital purposes was completed during the month, but it was only able to afford accommodation for 18 patients, whereas the daily average of sick was 95, and the bulk of them were therefore still under canvas. The improvement, however, in all the conditions of life towards the latter end of this and beginning of the succeeding month, rapidly reduced the amount of sickness in the Corps.

February.—As already stated, disease was rapidly diminishing. We find the total admissions into Hospital for disease had decreased more than one-half, and the mortality to one-third; and in some affections the diminution was still more remarkable. Thus, for Dysentery, the number of admissions had fallen from 25 to 5, and for Diarrhœa from 128 to 39—but they still reached 26 per cent. of the strength present in the Crimea, and the average daily sick under treatment during the month in the Regimental Hospital, was still as high as 89. 13 cases of Gelatio had been admitted during this, and 26 during the preceding month; but the Surgeon reports that in nearly all the cases the destruction of parts had been superficial, and that only one patient had suffered mutilation, he having lost a portion of each of the fingers of his left hand, and the ultimate phalanx of his right forefinger. One case of well-marked Scurvy was admitted, and one had also appeared in January. On the 5th of this month, a man of the Regiment was found dead on the road from the camp to Balaklava, who was supposed to have been murdered.

March.—Admissions into Hospital had decreased to 20 per cent. of the force present; those for Fever had increased, however, to 17 in number, and the first death from that disease took place. The case was complicated with Pneumonia. The only other death in Hospital during the month was from Acute Bronchitis. Other diseases were not of a severe description, but five well marked cases of Scurvy had been received for treatment.

April.—Admissions into Hospital had fallen to 8 per cent. of the strength, and the average daily sick to 30 in number. One death took place from Dysentery, and the Fevers are reported to have assumed somewhat of a remittent type. In this month the Hospital was first regularly supplied with soft bread, and ground coffee first issued to the duty men (viz., after 28th March). The Commissariat supplies, which had previously been much improved, from about this date may be said to have been as good as an army in the field is ever likely to receive, or perhaps to need. Only one case of Scurvy was admitted during the month.

May.—A slight increase in the number of admissions took place, which reached 10 per cent. of the strength present, but the average daily sick had sunk to 23. The increase was chiefly due to febrile complaints, by which 14 men were sent into Hospital; but these affections were all of a mild nature, and the Surgeon, newly appointed to the Regiment (who joined during the month), thought he recognized in them much of the malarious type, which the medical officers of other corps in the immediate vicinity, refused to recognize. Bowel affections had nearly disappeared, but four well marked cases of Scurvy presented themselves. No death occurred except one from a gunshot wound of the head.

June.—We find a very considerable increase of the sickness, which now again reached (exclusive of wounds) nearly 20 per cent. of the strength present, while the average daily sick had increased to 36. This was mainly caused by the re-appearance of Cholera. This disease attacked 12 men, of whom 5 died, and with it re-appeared the associated Diarrhœa, for which there were 35 admissions. Chest diseases had almost entirely disappeared. But the number of admissions for Fever was nearly double that of the preceding month, being 22 against 14; only one case however was of much severity, and no death was caused by disease of this class. One case of Scurvy was admitted, after which that disease may be said to have disappeared till the cold weather again set in. Wounds and injuries assume an importance during this month which they had not before occupied; 60 admissions from their effects being recorded. They were mainly produced by the action of the 18th, when the Regiment formed part of the force which attacked the Cemetery. On this occasion, 3 officers were wounded, one mortally, and of the men, 8 were killed and 34 wounded.

July.—Disease was still on the increase; the admissions for it reached 30 per cent. of the strength, and the average daily number under treatment in the Regimental Hospital was 47. Of the admissions, Fevers constituted 36 per cent. (and nearly two-thirds of their number the Surgeon returns as "Intermittent"), Diarrhœa made up 34, and Dysentery 10 per cent. One case only of Cholera appeared, but it proved fatal, and 3 admissions for Catarrhal Ophthalmia took place. Mr. Thornton, the Surgeon, reports of the diseases that they all appeared to be produced by exposure on duty and in the tents. These he describes as mostly "worn out and quite pervious to the heavy rain which now falls almost daily." He also states, that "the hospital accommodation is still so limited that men have to be sent back to camp, to make room for others, before they are perfectly recovered." Reiterated endeavours had been made by various medical officers who had been at different times in charge of the Regiment, and many letters written with a view of obtaining increased hospital room, but without success—the accommodation remained such as has been already described (viz., one wooden hut, one marquee, and a few bell-tents) until the following month (August), when a second hut for hospital purposes was obtained.

August.—Disease, of which 40 per cent. was due to Fevers (nearly all of which are still returned as "Intermittent"), and 40 to Diarrhœa, again decreased—the admissions only reaching 22 per cent. of the strength present. No death took place, and disease generally is described as of a mild type. During this month the Regiment ceased to form part of the 3rd Division, and was transferred to the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division—it marched to its new position on the 30th, and its duties were thus changed from the left to the right attack. As, however, the men still remained under canvas, no great change of arrangements further than the shift of position took place.

September.—Admissions for sickness were still on the decrease, only amounting to 17 per cent. of the strength. Fevers and Diarrhœa still constituted the chief diseases; admissions into Hospital on account of the former being still as high as 37 per cent. of the total, and for the latter 28 per cent. The Surgeon still adheres to his nomenclature of the febrile disease which presented itself. Three deaths took place during the month, returned respectively under the heads "Remittent Fever," "Diarrhœa," ending in Chronic Peritonitis, and "Gunshot Wound."

October.—Disease was still declining—the admissions for it had sunk to 11 per cent. of the strength, and no death took place. Fevers and Diarrhœa were still the preponderating diseases; a few of the cases of the latter were accompanied with spasm, but they are reported to have yielded rapidly to mustard emetics. This decided improvement in the health of the Regiment during the month was, perhaps, partly due to the season of the year and the fine weather which prevailed, but it is probable that the cessation of the severe trench duties was not without influence. Wounds received in action ceased in this month to cause admissions into Hospital.

November.—No increase of the ratio of admissions to strength took place, it was still 11 per cent.; but the number of cases of Fever which presented themselves was notably fewer, having sunk from 23 to 10; but, on the other hand, cases of Diarrhœa were more frequent, but generally of little importance. During the whole summer and autumn, three or four cases of Ophthalmia had been admitted for treatment in each month; these, however, were all cases of mild Catarrhal Conjunctivitis, little worthy of notice. Huts had now been provided for all the duty men of the Regiment.

December.—Chest disease had increased considerably, and 18 admissions for Bronchitis

took place, but no death. Frost-bites also, again appeared, and brought 8 men into Hospital, four of whom lost portions of their great toes; the occurrence of these cases is scarcely surprising, seeing that the thermometer in the camp is reported to have been at one time during the month as low as 4 degrees below the zero of Fahrenheit's scale; but these very cases abundantly illustrate the changed conditions of service from those of the preceding year, for 26 cases of this affection were admitted in January of that year, and 13 in February, notwithstanding that the thermometer did not sink below 10 degrees Fahrenheit during the whole of that winter.

January 1856.—The Corps continued healthy, the ratio of admissions for disease to strength being 14 per cent. only; Pulmonic disease still predominated, causing 28 per cent. of the total number, and one death took place from rapid Tuberculosis—there were two admissions for Scurvy, and two for Frost-bite.

During the three following months the health of the Regiment continued good, the ration of admissions to strength being only 9 per cent. In *February*—one man was admitted to Hospital for Scurvy, and one for Scorbutic Dysentery. In *March*—two for Scurvy and two for Frost-bite, and a death took place from Meningitis, resulting in diffused deposit of pus on the surface of the brain. In *April*—no death occurred, and on the 28th of the month the Corps left the Crimea to proceed to Canada.

The Regiment thus served 17 months in the Crimea. It embarked for Turkey 549 men and 20 officers strong, and 558 men and 30 officers joined during the war, making a total sent out of 1,107 men and 50 officers. Of these, 15 men were killed; and three officers and 104 men were wounded in action with the enemy; five men died out of Hospital from varied causes—eight men and one officer died of wounds, and 197 men of disease—one officer, the Surgeon, was accidentally shot by a French sentry, and one, as already mentioned, perished in the snow, making a total loss by death of 20 per cent. of the men and 6 per cent. of the officers.

Of the deaths which took place in General Hospitals, 7 were due to Fevers, 3 to Pulmonary Disease, one to Icterus, 44 to Enteric Lesions, 2 to Cholera, 2 are returned as "Rheumatism" 5 as "Gelatio," one as "Debilitas" after Fever, probably a relapse, one as "Gangrene" (Hospital Gangrene), and 9 "unknown."

Deaths, from 19th November, 1854, to 25th April, 1856.

Sept. 1855.		Oct. 1855.		Nov. 1855.		Dec. 1855.		Jan. 1856.		Feb. 1856.		March 1856.		April 1856.		Deaths in General Hospital and else- where (not in Regimental Hospital).	Total Admitted.		Total Died.	
Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.			By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
32		32		28		27		24		28		31		34						
441		473		475		476		459		553		695		692						
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.					
22	..	21	..	5	..	6	..	7	..	6	..	10	..	14	..	1	172	283	1	9
5	..	2	..	5	..	6	..	7	..	3	..	3	4	105		5	
1	1	1	2	6	2	2	
..	2	2	..	
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	..	2
2	2	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	46	162	3	6
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
5	..	1	..	6	..	18	..	18	..	8	..	22	..	7	..	1	95	..	1	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	4	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
..	1	13	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	1	1	
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	67	..	7
..	15	2	15	..	
21	1	13	..	20	..	18	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	29	1	55	77
..	4	..	4	..	4	..	..	517	618	..	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	83
..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	5	..	2	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	1	
..	2	..	..
..	2	..	..	2	10	..	
..	3	..	..
..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	
..	121	123	85	
2	..	1	..	3	..	4	..	4	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	1	39	..	2	
..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	8	52	1	
..	4	..	..
4	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	5	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	64	..	..
3	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	5	..	..	3	112	..
..	44	..	..
..	1	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	28	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
..	8	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	6	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	..
..	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
11	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	18	..	6
..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	76	..	..
5	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	10	..	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	56	177	8
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
..	5	..	..
..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	..	
..	8	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	5	10	53	5	
4	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	53	21	5
..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	..	21	39	..	
..	1	..	..	39	1	..	
..	4	..	..
..	2	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	16
..	1	..	..
..	1	..	..
..	1	..	..
..	2	..	..
..	4	..	..
93	3	58	..	62	1	80	..	69	1	50	..	68	1	63	..	81	1733	1733	210	210

13TH REGIMENT.

PRINCE ALBERT'S Light Infantry returned to the United Kingdom from India in 1845, and in May 1851, again proceeded abroad for service in the Mediterranean, leaving their depôt at Gosport. From that date they were stationed at Gibraltar till the 7th of June, 1855, when 858 men and 30 officers proceeded in the "Robert Lowe" to the Crimea. The ship reached Balaklava on the 30th of the same month, and on the following day the Regiment landed there in a good state of health, a few cases of Syphilis, and other disorders having a similar origin, constituting almost the entire sick list. The men were at once marched to a little elevated knoll in the Balaklava plain, near the village of Kadekoi, and put in possession of the huts lately vacated by the 93rd Regiment on their embarkation for Kertch. In a very few days Diarrhœa became prevalent, and was speedily followed, or rather accompanied, by the destructive and very fatal outbreak of Cholera, which occasioned more than one-half of the mortality in the Regiment during its eastern service.

July 1855.—During the month admissions for disease (exclusive of injuries) reached 545 in number, or 62 per cent. of the strength present at the beginning of the month, while the deaths from its effects numbered 52, or six per cent.

Of the admissions, 47 were due to Spasmodic Cholera, and before the end of the month these had furnished 39 deaths. The first case appeared the day after landing, and proved fatal on the 3rd, on which day two other men also died of the disease; and from that date to the 17th, inclusive, no fewer than 36 men had succumbed to it. After the 17th, however, the tendency to the disorder ceased almost as suddenly as it had appeared, as only three more fatal cases occurred up to the 31st, and only three men were attacked in August, all of whom, however, died. In addition to the disease called Cholera, as many as 357 cases of Diarrhœa were treated during the month of July, and eight of the men affected died. There can be no reasonable doubt but that a very large proportion of these also were instances of true Cholera, in fact, the Surgeon says:—"Several of the cases ran so rapidly into Cholera, and proved fatal, that there was no time or opportunity to change the name of the disease." For Fevers, 43 admissions took place, and five of the cases ended fatally before the 31st; but no other disease of grave importance showed itself.

With respect to this severe outburst of epidemic disease, the Surgeon remarks:—"Cholera was prevailing to a great extent in the army at large, so that the 13th was no exception to the general sanitary condition of the troops, but being at the time the most recently arrived Corps, and containing a great proportion of young soldiers—being placed, too, in one of the lowest and least salubrious stations then occupied by our army—and our fatigue duties, while near Balaklava, being very heavy, in unshipping and forwarding from Balaklava the enormous supplies of shot, shell, &c., required for the siege—we probably suffered more than most other Regiments. On the 9th the sickness had increased to such an extent, that, at the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Hospitals, the Regiment was removed to the 'Guards' Hill,' a much more elevated and salubrious site, but Cholera still for some time continued its ravages. The virulence of the disease, however, seemed gradually to wear itself out, and the Diarrhœa, which was an almost universal complaint, then tended strongly to Dysentery. No officer had Cholera, and only a small proportion of the serjeants. The men of broken constitutions were the most frequent victims, and it was perfectly evident that those who were most imprudent in diet, and least temperate in their habits, were those most liable to attacks of the disorder."

August.—Admissions for disease had sunk to 262 in number, and only six casualties occurred during this month, of which three were from Cholera in the earlier days of it; Two are returned under the head Diarrhœa, and in both the disease had been of some weeks' standing, and was probably dependent upon ulceration of the intestines; and one was due to Fever.

September.—Two large drafts from England joined on the 2nd and 3rd, and on the 4th the Corps marched to the front, to take a more active part in the siege operations. It was now under canvas, between the 39th and 48th Regiments, and this position it continued to occupy. There was a fair supply of water at no great distance, of wholesome quality, and the rations are reported by the Surgeon to have been "all of the very best description, and the amount such as to render complaint on that score quite out of the power of the least easily satisfied."

The state of health might now be considered fair, as the admissions for disease were only 20 per cent. of the strength. One case of Cholera was admitted, but recovered. Admissions into Hospital for Diarrhœa had sunk to 49 in number, and only two deaths took place, viz., one from Fever, and one from Disease of the Heart. Of wounds received in action, 10 were admitted, but none of much severity.

October.—The ratio of admissions for disease still continued as high as 18 per cent. of the strength. This is the more remarkable, as in hardly any other Corps of the army did it

now exceed 10 per cent.; but the present Regiment contained a large proportion of very young soldiers, and, not having been engaged in trench duty for any length of time, the cessation of that severe toil did not at once tell upon their health, as upon that of others. Cholera showed itself in two instances during the month. In one it followed an extreme debauch; in the other, the subject was a young and sickly recruit. Both were fatal, but no other death took place.

In November, the rate of admissions for disease had sunk to 10 per cent., and the disease which presented was not, as a rule, of much severity. One man died of the effects of Cholera in the General Hospital, and one of Chronic Diarrhœa in the Field Hospital. In December, there was a numerical increase in admissions for disease, but it was chiefly made up of slight Catarrhs (36), Diarrhœa (26), and unimportant cases of Frost-bite (17). One man, however, died of Pneumonia, and another of Delirium Tremens. Wooden huts had been gradually erected, and by Christmas nearly the whole of the men were well sheltered in them. In January 1856, two more deaths from Pneumonia took place, and six cases of Scurvy had made their appearance, of which one was fatal, but the man had been long ailing with general scrofulous disease. Both in February and in March, a death from Pneumonia is recorded, but other disease was of very little moment, and no other fatal case occurred.

A draft of 55 recruits from England joined on the 9th of March, and on the 22nd of May, 1856, the Regimental Hospital was closed, prior to the embarkation of the Corps, on the morrow, for Gibraltar, when 15 sick men were transferred to the General Hospital.

In addition to the deaths heretofore enumerated, the Regiment lost 13 men during its service in the East, as a consequence of the various diseases already indicated, and more specifically detailed in the annexed table. These died either in one or other of the different General Hospitals, or on the passage from the Crimea, and are thus enumerated:—From Fever, two; from Peritonitis, the result of perforation of the intestine by chronic ulceration, one; from Chronic Dysentery, five; from Chronic Diarrhœa, three; from Strangulated Hernia, one; and from Dropsy, one.

The Regiment served nearly eleven months in the East. It embarked with a strength of 858 men and 30 officers, and 192 men and 13 officers subsequently joined it, making a total of 1,050 men and 43 officers. Of these, 10 men were wounded in action, but no death took place in consequence. Indeed, the only fatal case of injury of any kind was one of Pyæmia, after a slight accidental cut with a knife. Eighty-four men died of disease, 96 were invalided home, and 24 were ultimately discharged the service on account of disabilities contracted in the East.

**13TH REGIMENT (LIGHT). — Admissions into Hospital and Deaths, from 1st July, 1855,
to 22nd May, 1856.**

Date..	Month ..	July ..	August ..	Sept. ..	Oct. ..	Nov. ..	Dec. ..	Jan. ..	Feb. ..	March ..	April ..	May ..	Died in General Hospitals and elsewhere (not in Regimental Hospitals)	Total Admitted.	Total Died.
Station ..	Year ..	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1856.	1856.	1856.	1856.	1856.			
Strength	Officers	29	28	32	31	30	30	35	35	37	36	36			
	Men ..	802	701	814	802	808	802	786	781	827	817	806			
Specific Disease.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	
Febris Intermitiens ..	43	5	47	1	35	1	12	..	5	..	9	..	3	..	13
„ Com. Cont. ..	43	5	47	1	35	1	12	..	5	..	9	..	3	..	177
Pleuritis ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	7
Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	22
Phthisis Pulmonalis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	6
Catarrhus Acutus ..	3	..	4	..	21	..	30	..	19	..	36	..	28	..	184
„ Chronicus ..	2	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	16	..	11
Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	15
Dyspnœa ..	2	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	17
Asthma ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Morbus Cordis ..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	11
Carditis, Pericard. &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1
Hepatitis Chronica ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6
Icterus ..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
Peritonitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Dysenteria Acuta ..	1	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9
„ Chronica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Diarrhœa ..	357	8	137	2	49	..	40	..	21	1	26	..	12	..	660
Colica ..	2	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	12
Gastritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hæmorrhoids ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	7
Hernia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Dyspepsia ..	19	..	34	..	5	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	76
Delirium Tremens ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Epilepsia ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cholera Spasmodica ..	47	39	3	3	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Do. in Gen. Hospital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rheumat. Acutus ..	..	..	4	..	3	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	21
„ Chronicus ..	4	..	..	..	9	..	10	..	3	..	6	..	3	..	40
Phleg. et Abscessus ..	4	..	4	..	4	..	4	..	6	..	3	..	5	..	47
Paronychia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ulcus ..	9	..	3	..	5	..	6	..	3	..	5	..	7	..	57
Fistula in Ano ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3
Syphilis Primitiva ..	21	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
„ Consecutiva ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	4
Ulcus Penis ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bubo ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Gonorrhœa ..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Verruæ & Condilom. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	4
Hernia Humoralis ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	3	10
Hydrocele ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stricture Urethræ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Ischuria & Dysuria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Luxatio ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Subluxatio ..	5	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	16
Vulnus Scelopitorum ..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
„ Incisum ..	3	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	13
Contusio ..	2	..	1	..	8	..	6	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	28
Fractura ..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	8
Ambustio ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Punitus ..	5	..	5	..	..	6	..	5	..	2	..	1	..	2	26
Gelatio ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	2	..	..	19
Scorbutus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	1	..	1	9
Morbi Oculorum ..	2	..	1	..	7	..	10	..	4	..	4	..	2	..	45
Morbi Cutis ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	5
Cynanche ..	2	..	2	..	3	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	16
Otitis, Otorrhœa, &c. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Necrosis, Caries, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Scabies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
Dropsy ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3
Observatio ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total ..	563	53	262	6	185	2	166	2	96	2	125	2	98	3	67
	1	68	1	66	..	54	..	13	1750	1750	85	85			

14TH REGIMENT.

THIS Corps returned home from Nova Scotia in 1847. The Head-Quarters in 1850 were at Newport, and in the following years we find them successively at Athlone, Dublin, and Limerick. On the 25th of April, 1854, the service companies embarked for Malta, where they were stationed in the January following, when they received the order to proceed to the Crimea.

On the 10th of January, 1855, 688 men and 26 officers embarked in the "Emeu" steamship—with 54 invalids of other Corps, on their way to rejoin their several Regiments. The men are stated to have been much crowded on board, and the means of cooking very inadequate. They, nevertheless, arrived at Balaklava on the 19th of the same month in good health, and for a time remained quartered on board the ship which was moored in the harbour; but, though thus housed, they were immediately employed on garrison duties and public fatigues of a very harassing description during very inclement weather, the severity of which was the more acutely felt in consequence of their sudden transfer from the mild climate of Malta.

Diarrhœa soon became prevalent, and on the 27th two cases of Cholera and one of modified Small-Pox made their appearance; the right wing of the Regiment was in consequence landed on the 30th, with the object of reducing the crowded state of the vessel, and placed under canvas on the hill side, about half-a-mile out of Balaklava. The case of Variola was sent to the General Hospital, but five more instances of Cholera were admitted under treatment before the 31st, and two of the total (seven) were fatal. Two further deaths occurred during the month, one due to Serous Apoplexy, and the second to a fall down the ship's hatchway, which produced fracture of the spine.

February 1855.—The remainder of the Regiment disembarked on the 3rd, prior to which supplies of warm clothing were issued to all the men, and they then encamped in the neighbourhood of Balaklava, where a draft of 132 men and nine officers from home joined them on the 10th. Two commodious huts were appropriated as a Hospital, both comfortably furnished. 247 cases of sickness were admitted during this month, 104 of which were Diarrhœa, but no fresh case of Cholera appeared, and only two deaths took place, one from Cholera in a patient admitted last month for that disease, and one from Fever.

March.—The Regiment now moved to the front in detachments of two companies at a time—the first on the 10th, and the Head-Quarters on the 16th—and took possession of 32 wooden huts, which had been erected on an elevated and apparently healthy site, constituting a portion of those afterwards known as "the General Hospital in Camp," in rear of the 3rd Division. A marquee and three wooden huts on the left flank of those occupied by the men constituted the Hospital accommodation. Each Hospital hut was 28 feet long by 16, and ventilated by a window at either end, three moveable wooden shutters at each side, and a louvered opening in the roof. A cook-house, a latrine, and a dead-house tent were placed at a convenient distance behind the Hospital. The barrack huts were of similar dimensions, and similarly ventilated, and on an average each contained about 29 men. The rations issued were, biscuit 1 lb., fresh or salt meat 1 lb., sugar 1½ oz., coffee 1 oz., rice 2 oz., peas 2 oz., rum 1 gill, firewood 4½ lbs. or charcoal 1½ lb., candles ½ lb. for every 12 men, lime-juice 1 oz. after the 20th of February, and vegetables were issued pretty frequently. The fresh meat was of indifferent quality, and badly slaughtered, and considerable difficulty was experienced in procuring carriage for the fuel, scanty as was the issue, from Balaklava to the Camp.

On arrival before Sebastopol the Regiment took its share of trench and guard duties, which gave the men but short intervals of rest, and were thought by the Surgeon to have materially affected their health.

During the month cases of Cholera had ceased to present, and the chief diseases admitted were 58 cases of Continued Fever, of which one was fatal on the ninth day of the disease, 83 of Pulmonic Complaints, 93 of Diarrhœa, 22 of Rheumatism, and 15 of Ophthalmia. The Senior Assistant-Surgeon likewise died of Typhoid Fever.

April.—The amount of disease had considerably diminished; only 23 cases of Fevers were admitted, 34 of Pulmonary Affections, 21 of Diarrhœa, 12 of Rheumatism, and four of Ophthalmia, and no death took place in Hospital except that of a man shot through the belly, but another man was killed on his way to the trenches.

May.—Cholera now reappeared, and seven men were admitted for that disease, of whom five died; an increase in the number of admissions for Diarrhœa simultaneously took place, "many of which exhibited a marked choleraic tendency." Of Fevers, 23 cases were admitted, two of which were fatal, and a man under treatment for Chronic Bronchitis died of Pulmonary Apoplexy. Five men wounded in the trenches were received for treatment, and two of them died.

June.—Two drafts arrived from Malta, in all 99 men and an officer. The huts in possession of the Regiment were, at the commencement of the month, given over for Hospital purposes, and the men were placed under canvas a little in rear, and to the left of the position they had hitherto occupied, between the 39th Regiment and the Naval Brigade. Twenty-six cases of Cholera were admitted during the month, of which 15 were naat; 126 of Diarrhœa, 28 of Fever, 12 of Rheumatic Complaints, and nine of Ophthalmia constituted the other most important items in the sick list, but they produced no death. Nine men were wounded, one mortally, the brain having been exposed by a grape-shot fracture of the cranium.

July.—Cholera was not yet extinct, and, although only three men were attacked by the disease, two died from it. Eighty-one cases of Diarrhœa were admitted, which now “exhibited a marked tendency to merge into Dysentery,” and one man died of it who had previously recovered from an attack of genuine Cholera; another death is recorded from Dysentery, and 98 cases of Fever were received for treatment, of which, however, only one proved fatal. Eight men were admitted who had been wounded in the trenches, and one of them died in 24 hours, having been shot through the lung.

August.—A draft from the dépôt, consisting of five officers and 188 rank and file, joined the Head-Quarters. They were, for the most part, either raw recruits, many of whom were mere boys, or old soldiers, a considerable number of whom had been rejected as unfit for foreign service on the departure of the Regiment from England, and others had been invalidated home during the Regiment's stay at Malta. Cholera again produced 11 admissions and six deaths. Cases of Diarrhœa were somewhat diminished in number, but 11 men were attacked with Dysentery, of which disease one died; and 90 instances of Fever came under treatment, of which two were fatal. Twenty men were wounded in action, but no death ensued. Ocular disease still occasioned eight admissions into Hospital, three of which were Nyctalopia.

September.—A draft of one officer and 50 men arrived from the dépôt at Malta. During the month, there was a marked improvement in the sanitary condition of the Regiment, which was attributed chiefly to the cessation of the severe trench duties after the evacuation of the town by the enemy on the 8th. Only one case of Cholera appeared, which recovered. The admissions for Fever had decreased to 46, but one of the cases was fatal from cerebral complication. Twenty-eight cases of Dysentery, however, presented, but did not produce a death, and eight men were wounded—one accidentally by a revolver pistol—and one of them died after primary amputation of the thigh had been performed.

October.—Cholera was still hanging about the Corps; two cases were admitted into Hospital for it, but they both recovered, and no fatal instance of other disease presented. A man, however, died who had been shot through the thigh in September, “in consequence of gangrene of the limb having supervened, when, although he lived forty-four days after the receipt of the injury, on post-mortem examination, it was discovered that the superficial femoral artery had been completely divided by the bullet, but it had not bled after his admission into Hospital.”

November.—During this month Cholera made its final appearance; one man was seized with it and died in 35 hours in the Field Hospital, on the 8th. Two cases were admitted into General Hospitals, of which one proved fatal; and an officer died of the disease at Scutari on the 29th, whither he had been sent in October on account of an accidental burn. A death also took place from “Epilepsy” in a man under treatment for gastric derangement, he was suddenly attacked with the symptoms, and died during a fitful seizure on the following day. The after-death examination appeared to indicate necrammation of the arachnoid membrane, both in the calvarium and spinal column. Other disease was of little moment, and produced no death, but a man who had been accidentally wounded on the 9th of September by a pistol, sank from profuse discharge following extensive erysipelatous inflammation of the limb.

In the course of the month, there being no further occasion for the General Hospital establishment in the Camp, the Regiment returned to the huts it had previously occupied, of which the men were put in possession of 22, and a large new hut, measuring 72 feet by 22, was also given over to them. Disease now became even numerically of very little moment, and during the remaining seven months of service in the Crimea, only one death took place from it in the Field Hospital, viz., in March, from Pneumonia, and in the same month a Serjeant was found dead in his bed from an overdose of alcohol. In December, in January, and in February, a few cases of Frost-bite were admitted, but only one (of the toes) was of any severity.

On the 18th of February the Regiment moved to the heights above Balaklava, where they occupied 29 of the ordinary barrack-wooden huts, the site of which was on the slope of the “Marine Heights,” having a north-westerly aspect, about three-quarters of a mile from the coast, and at an elevation of about 1000 feet above the sea. The sick were at first sent to the “Marine Hospital,” and afterwards to the “Castle Hospital,” which were both at no very great distance down the hill, where they possessed every convenience.

During the past summer and this winter and spring the soldier's food consisted of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of soft bread three or four days in the week, on the others 1 lb. of biscuit. One pound of fresh meat three, four, and five times a-week; 1 lb. of salt beef or pork on the remaining days. He also received daily $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of fresh, or $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of preserved dried potatoes, or $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of fresh onions, or 1 oz. of compressed and dried assorted vegetables; 1 oz. of rice (at one time it was 2 oz.); 1 oz. of coffee, or $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of tea, or 1 oz. cocoa; 2 oz. of sugar (was at one time $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz.), $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. salt, and, from July, $\frac{1}{32}$ oz. pepper; $\frac{1}{2}$ gill of rum (reduced from 1 gill in November); 1 oz. of lime-juice, with an additional ounce of sugar three times a-week, but this was seldom issued during the summer, when porter was occasionally substituted for the spirits.

Crime, except acts of intemperance, was absent, and these were not of so common occurrence as might have been imagined, the average having only been two cases daily out of a force which considerably exceeded 800 men. During the quarter ending 31st December, 1855, the men of the Regiment sent home to their friends, through the Paymaster, 600*l.*, and, in January, placed 150*l.* in the Regimental Savings Bank.

The deaths in the various General Hospitals (except from Cholera), and on the passage from the Crimea, require to be added to arrive at the total mortality in the Corps while serving in the East—these are thus enumerated:—Five from Fevers, one from Bronchitis, three from Dysentery, two from Diarrhoea, one from *Vulnus Incisum*, and one from Dropsy. One man found dead has been already mentioned, and eleven men died in the trenches, or were otherwise killed in action.

The Regiment embarked at Balaklava on the 5th of June, 1856, for Malta. It thus served eighteen months in the East; it had embarked at Malta with 688 men and 26 officers, and men and officers joined it in the Crimea, who made up the total sent out to 1,177 non-commissioned officers and privates and 45 commissioned officers. Eleven men were killed, eight died of wounds, two of accidental injuries, one was found dead, and 60 men and two officers died of disease, 160 men and 15 officers were invalided home, and 121 men were finally discharged the service on account of disabilities contracted in the East.

14TH REGIMENT.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date.. { Month Year	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.	June 1855.	July 1855.	August 1855.	Sept. 1855.	Oct. 1855.
Station	At Sea and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.
Strength { Officers .. Men	26 688	30 767	34 821	33 765	33 681	33 740	32 675	35 784	46 963	34 828
Specific Disease.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.
Febris Intermittens ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
" Com. Cont. ..	8	..	38	1	19	..	20	1	89	..
" Typhus ..	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	1	1	2
Variola	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pleuritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
Phthisis Pulmonalis ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Catarrhus Acutus ..	4	35	55	24	7	5	5	5	6	9
" Chronicus ..	1	7	23	10	6	1	6	2	4	6
Bronchitis .. ..	..	2	4	..	..	1	1	2	..	..
Varix .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hepatitis Acuta ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
" Chronica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Icterus .. ..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	3	3	2
Dysenteria Acuta ..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	11	1
Diarrhoea	84	104	93	21	45	126	81	1	73	35
Colica .. ..	..	1	2	..	..	..	6	6	..	..
Obstipatio .. ..	..	..	1	2	1	4	1	..	..	..
Hæmorrhoids .. ..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	..	..	1
Hernia .. ..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyspepsia .. ..	..	2	4	2	1	..	7	4	1	..
Apoplexia	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera Spasmodica ..	7	2	..	..	7	5	26	15	3	2
Ditto General Hospital ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumat. Acutus ..	3	5	16	8	6	6	1	3	2	1
" Chronicus ..	..	10	6	4	1	6	3	3	4	1
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..	5	5	7	8	5	3	10	4	11	14
Paronychia .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Ulcus	2	3	18	3	2	2	1	5	3	2
Fistula .. ..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilis Primitiva ..	9	13	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
" Consecutiva ..	2	3	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	2
Gonorrhœa	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Verruæ and Condylomata ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia Humoralis ..	..	..	5	4	1	..	..	..	1	2
Stricture .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ischuria and Dysuria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Subluxatio .. ..	..	3	2	..	6	1	1	3	3	1
Vulnus Scelopitorum ..	..	..	..	7	1	5	2	9	1	20
" Incisum	1	..	4	..	3	2	..	2	2	2
Contusio	2	2	7	7	7	1	2	2	2	6
Fractura	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ambustio .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	3
Punitus .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Gelatio .. ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbi Oculorum	2	5	15	4	6	9	8	8	6	12
Morbi Cutis .. ..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	2	..
Cynanche	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	6
Otitis, Otorrhœa, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Vermes .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Scrofula .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	3
Dysœcœa .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Debilitas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	3	1
Dropsy	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cephalalgia, Vertigo, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Neuralgia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ebrietas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Observatio .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	4	1
Total	145	4	247	2	335	1	152	1	145	10
	243	16	247	6	274	9	183	2	136	1

Deaths, from 19th January, 1855, to 5th June, 1856.

Nov. 1855.		Dec. 1855.		Jan. 1856.		Feb. 1856.		March 1856.		April 1856.		May 1856.		June 1856.		Died in General Hospitals and else- where (not in Regimental Hospital).	Total Admitted.		Total Died.	
Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.			By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
36		33		31		32		32		32		31		12						
827		818		797		790		800		802		812		266						
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.					
12	..	7	..	3	..	3	..	10	..	4	..	11	5	4	489	10	13
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	475		3
..	10	1
..	1	1	2	..	1	2	382	1	3
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7		..
12	..	20	..	14	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	4		..
2	..	5	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	215		1
1	..	19	..	28	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	88		1
..	1	66
..	1	1
2	1	1	2	21
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5		..	
..	1	14
7	..	1	..	1	3	56	865	5	8
18	..	9	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	726		3
1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	24		..
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	14		..	
2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12		..	
..	3
3	4	2	30
..	1	2	4	1	2
1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2		1
1	1	58	60	31	33
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2		2
3	..	4	..	7	..	5	..	2	72	118
..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	46		..
11	..	7	..	14	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	6	115	194
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3		..	
3	..	8	..	12	..	8	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	70		..
1	..	1	6
1	25	78
..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22		..	
..	11		..	
..	1	5	9
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15		..	
2	..	2	1	7	9
1	2		..	
5	..	3	..	4	..	2	..	4	..	2	..	4	52	206	8	10
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57		..
2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	24		..
10	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	59		1
1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3		..	
..	11
..	..	1	4	4
..	..	9	..	2	..	2	16	16
10	..	11	..	9	..	6	..	5	..	15	..	13	..	1	145	145
2	1	..	1	1	13	13
1	..	1	..	4	1	1	23	84	..	2
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	5		..
..	1		..	
1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3		..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	15		..	
..	..	1	..	1	2	84	..	2
2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15		..
..	1		1	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		..
..	1		1	
..	..	2	2	15
123	4	128	..	130	..	50	..	43	1	48	..	57	..	4	..	14	2690	2390	71	71

17TH REGIMENT.

THE 17th Regiment, after many years' service in India, returned to England in 1847, and having served nearly seven years at home, it proceeded to Gibraltar on the 24th of April, 1854, and arrived at that station on the 8th of the following month. On the 2nd of December, 1854, the Regiment embarked at Gibraltar for active service in the Crimea; and on the 17th of the same month it arrived at Balaklava, and marched up to the plateau in front of Sebastopol, where it encamped as a portion of the 4th Division, on the slope of a hill, which was "well drained, dry, and stony;" but considerably exposed to the north wind.

The sanitary condition of the Regiment on landing in the Crimea was in every respect extremely satisfactory; but Diarrhœa soon became prevalent, and Cholera appeared among the ranks; of the former affection 87 cases were presented during the month of December, two of which proved fatal, and of the latter disease 20 cases were admitted, 12 of which were attended with a fatal issue; two of the cases having terminated fatally as early as the 20th of the month.

January 1855.—The conditions of the service were extremely severe, and the health of the troops still further deteriorated; 308 men were admitted into the Regimental Hospital, 21 of whom died. 210 cases of Diarrhœa were presented, 16 of which proved fatal, and three deaths were the result of Cholera, contracted during the preceding month. Moreover, 68 cases of Frost-bite were received under treatment, one of which had a fatal issue; and one man died from a wound which he received in the trenches. The Surgeon reports that the fatal cases of Diarrhœa assumed before death more or less of a dysenteric character; and referring to the connection of the complaint with the use of salt meat, remarks:—"I found that the cases of Diarrhœa sensibly diminished both in number and severity after I adopted the plan of putting the salt meat in cold water, as soon as it was received from the Quartermaster. According to this plan the water was changed three times a-day, and on the following morning the meat was washed, placed in a camp-kettle of fresh water, and then sent to the cook-house to be boiled." And adverting to Frost-bite, he observes:—"That it chiefly affected the lower extremities, as the boots in possession of the soldier were not of a kind to resist the severe weather, and contracted so much after being soaked in snow water, that it became necessary to cut them open, and thus to expose the feet.

February.—The weather during a great part of this month was more mild and agreeable; the conditions of the service exhibited some improvement, and huts were erected for the accommodation of the sick in Hospital. Cholera had now ceased its ravages in the Regiment; Diarrhœa became much less prevalent; and the instances of Frost-bite were much less numerous, 15 cases only having been admitted. Hitherto no instance of Fever was presented in the Regimental Hospital; but in this month 12 cases were admitted, one of which terminated fatally; and several cases of Jaundice of a functional character also came under observation.

March.—The physical appearance of the troops exhibited some improvement, and the circumstances of the service were more favourable to health; but while the Fluxes declined greatly in importance, and were presented in less fatal forms, Fever acquired increased extension, and often assumed a low typhoid character; and Catarrhal Complaints became more numerous.

The total number of admissions amounted to 160, and seven deaths were returned, two from Fever, one from Jaundice, three from Diarrhœa, and one from wounds.

April.—During this month Fever obtained still greater prevalence, 56 cases having been admitted, two of which terminated fatally; and 13 cases of Pulmonary Complaints were received under treatment, one of which, an instance of Phthisis, proved fatal. Moreover, although the admissions for Diarrhœa did not exceed 19, four deaths were referred to the complaint in cases which were admitted in the preceding months. On the 27th of the month, Cholera reappeared in the Regiment, and one case occurred which had a fatal issue on the following day. Four men were wounded in the trenches during the month, one of whom died from hæmorrhage consequent on a grape shot wound of the thigh.

May.—The number of admissions amounted to 131. Fever, represented as hitherto a prevalent affection, and 49 cases were admitted, of which four had a fatal issue. Cholera extended its ravages, and 12 cases were presented, of which five terminated fatally; and while Diarrhœa acquired greater prevalence in connection with that pestilence, diseases of the bowels proved fatal in five cases of a dysenteric character, which were received into Hospital during the preceding month.

June.—The health of the Regiment became somewhat more unsatisfactory, and Fever,

of an adynamic type, terminated fatally in 13 instances; while 10 men succumbed to Cholera of a malignant character. Moreover three deaths were assigned to the Fluxes, of which several instances of long standing, still remained under treatment.

During the month 10 men were killed, and upwards of 40 wounded, and three of the latter died in consequence of the wounds inflicted.

July.—The sanitary state of the Corps exhibited some improvement, Fever became at once less prevalent and fatal, and only two deaths were the result of the disease; and Cholera did not prove fatal in more than two instances. It appears however from the monthly report of the Surgeon, that while Diarrhœa declined in prevalence, instances of Dysentery were more frequently presented; and it will be observed by the return, that affections of the bowels terminated fatally in three cases.

Two men succumbed during the month to wounds which they received during the previous month, in the assault on the Redan.

August.—The Regiment again attained a satisfactory standard of health. Fever and the Fluxes became much less prevalent, and in no instance proved fatal; and only two deaths were referred to Cholera, the remaining casualties, two in number, having been the result of wounds received in the trenches.

September.—The sanitary condition of the troops exhibited further improvement, and the admissions declined from 119 to 91, while all the deaths, with one exception, were the result of wounds received in action. Fever, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery now assumed inconsiderable proportions in the returns of the sick, and a large number of the cases under treatment, were instances of wounds.

October.—On the 4th of October, the 17th Regiment marched down to Kazatch Bay, and proceeded on board the "Royal Albert," as part of the expeditionary force to Kimburn, where it arrived on the 16th of the same month: during the period the Corps remained at Kimburn, the health of the troops experienced much improvement, and though the men were unprovided with tents for five nights, they succeeded in procuring tolerably good shelter, by the erection of temporary huts. On the 29th the Regiment returned to Kazatch Bay, and on the 11th of November it marched up to its former position on the side of Cathcart's Hill. The number of admissions during the month did not exceed ten, and no death was recorded.

November.—Hitherto the regimental accommodation was limited to bell-tents, but after the arrival of the Regiment from Kimburn, huts were erected, and in the following month, all the men, with the exception of one company, were provided with huts, eight of which were 76 feet, one 56 feet, and four 28 feet in length; all the huts were well ventilated, and heated by stoves, and a cook-house and ablution room were also built for the use of the men. The Regiment preserved its high sanitary condition during the month; but one case of Pneumonia, and one of Enteritis, proved fatal, while the number of cases treated, was increased by the re-admission into Hospital of some men who were left behind by the Regiment when it embarked for Kimburn.

December.—During this month the general health of the troops continued satisfactory, but the Regiment was visited on the 7th, by a sudden outbreak of Cholera of a most malignant character, five cases having occurred, all of which ended fatally, three within a period of 12 hours, one at the end of 22 hours, and one four days from the date of admission.

January to May 1856.—The conditions of the service differed in no material degree from those proper to the ordinary garrison life of the soldier, and the Regiment accordingly enjoyed a very high standard of health. Bronchitic and Catarrhal Complaints represented almost throughout the most prevalent forms of disease, but several cases of Fever were also presented; and in the month of February, one man died of Pleuritis, and one of Fever. On the 7th of May the Regimental Hospital was closed, and on the following day the Corps embarked on board the "Robert Lowe," for service in Canada.

The 17th Regiment on embarking for active service in the field, consisted of 719 men, and 549 men were subsequently added to the Corps, as reinforcements, during the period it remained in the Crimea. 1,968 cases were admitted into the Hospital, and it appears that while 20 men were killed in action, 173 men died in the various Hospitals, namely, 37 from Fever, four from affections of the chest, 62 from diseases of the bowels, 40 from Cholera, 14 from wounds, and the remainder from other causes; it remains only to state, that 152 men were invalided to England during the war, and that 26 men were discharged the service on account of wounds and injuries, and 23 men in consequence of disease or disability contracted in the field.

17TH REGIMENT.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date .. {	Month ..	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.									
Year.. ..	1854.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.									
Station	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.									
Strength {	Officers ..	24	22	27	20	26	29	24	21	18	28									
	Men... ..	729	706	969	946	825	856	863	848	780	834									
Specific Disease.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.								
Febris Intermittens								
" Com. Cont...	12	1	48	2	56	2	49	4	42	8	46	1	30	..	10	..	
" Remittens	8	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
" Typhus	9	5	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Pleuritis	1	..	
Pneumonia	
Hæmoptysis ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrhus Acutus..	6	4	26	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
" Chronicus	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	1	..	..	2	..	
Laryngitis	
Hepatitis Acuta	
Icterus	1	10	4	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..
Enteritis	1	1	6	1	38	1	28	..	22	1	..	
Dysentæria Acuta	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
" Chronica ..	87	2	210	16	73	9	42	3	19	4	31	4	44	2	32	1	20	9	..	
Diarrhœa	1	..	..	2	..	6	..	3	2	..	2	..	..
Colica	1	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	..	..
Obstipatio	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhoids	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hernia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dyspepsia	4	3	5	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Dementia	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delirium Tremens	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tetanus	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsia	1	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera Spasmodica ..	20	12	3	..	..	..	1	1	12	5	16	9	5	2	2	2	..	..	..
Ditto in Gen. Hospital..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumat. Acutus	1	2	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
" Chronicus	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
Arthritis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Lumbago	
Phlegmon et Abscessus	1	..	11	19	5	5	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
Paronychia	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Ulcus	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fistula	
Syphilis Primitiva	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
" Consecutiva	
Gonorrhœa	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Verrucæ	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia Humoralis	
Stricture	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Phymosis	
Luxatio	1	2	6	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
Subluxatio	3	..	2	1	4	1	3	..	27	2	17	2	8	2	15	3	..	
Vulnus Scloptorum	6	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
" Incisum	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	24	1	5	..	8	..	13	..	..
Contusio	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Fractura	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambustio	1	..	..	..	1	..	
Punitus	2	4	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Gelatio	68	1	15	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scorbutus	
Morbi Oculorum	2	..	2	5	2	..	4	..	3	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
Morbi Cutis	1	..	..
Cynanche	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelæ	1	..	
Scabies	
Cephalalgia	
Cachexia	
Drowned	
Morbi Varii	
Total	112	14	308	21	159	12	160	7	127	10	131	16	193	29	168	10	119	4	91	4

Deaths, from 17th December, 1854, to 7th May, 1856.

Oct. 1855.		Nov. 1855.		Dec. 1855.		Jan. 1856.		Feb. 1856.		March 1856.		April 1856.		May 1856.		Deaths out of the Regimental Hospitals.	Total Admitted.		Total Died.	
At Sea and Kinburn.		At Sea and Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.			By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
25		26		27		28		26		29		31		29						
828		820		871		826		817		850		851		851						
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.					
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	360	31	
4	..	4	..	3	..	9	..	5	1	9	..	11	..	..	..	..	338			6
..	9			..
..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	153	1	
..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2			1
..	1			..
..	..	2	..	2	..	5	..	12	..	20	..	7	..	..	..	..	104	796	..	
..	..	1	..	3	..	8	..	2	..	8	..	1	..	1	..	..	25			..
..	5	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14			1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	26	1	
1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			25
..
..	..	1	1	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	1	
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105			4
..	1			12
..	..	17	..	15	..	8	..	4	..	8	..	1	..	1	..	11	621	30	45	
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	19			..
..	18			..
..	1	9	1	
..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	2			..
..	1	..	..	..	..	33			..
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	61	1	
..	4			1
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1			3
..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	61	
..			39
..	1			1
..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	20	30	1	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3			1
..	1	..	..	6			..
..	1	110	..	
..	..	1	..	4	..	3	..	7	..	2	..	8	..	4	..	..	31			..
1	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	4	..	2	..	..	1			25
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	1	
..
..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	4	1	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2			..
..	1			..
..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	204	12	
..	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	83			..
1	..	2	..	3	..	4	..	3	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	..	20			..
..	74	30	1	
..	2			1
..	3			..
..	2	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	30	30	9	
..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	89			9
..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	37	3	
1	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	37			37
..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	9			9
2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	13	34	1	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1			..
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	34	1	
..	1			..
..	5	..	2	..	3	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	15			..
10	..	55	2	81	5	56	..	48	2	79	..	53	..	18	..	37	1968	1968	173	173

18TH (ROYAL IRISH) REGIMENT.

THE 18th Royal Irish proceeded to India in January 1837, and after several years' service in that country, and a protracted campaign in China, it was ordered to Burmah, on field service, in the early part of the year 1852, where it was stationed until the month of October 1853. The Surgeon thus refers to the history of the Corps during these years of tropical service:—"The diseases from which the men suffered to the greatest extent were Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Fevers of a periodic type. Many men who recovered from severe attacks of one or other of these maladies are still in the ranks, and now suffer from the 'sequences' of disease originally contracted either in China, India, or Burmah—in fact, the predisposition to diseases of the above class is so great that the men experience relapses from an amount of exposure which would be harmless in the case of a healthy individual. The hardships and privations of the campaign in Burmah, as well as the fearful amount of sickness and mortality attributed to it, have been placed on record in the annual reports and other official documents; but it is reserved for the Medical Officers who may have charge of the Corps for the future to estimate the remote effects of a long tropical service, terminated by the campaign of the second Burmese war, on men who, after their return to England, entered on a course of dissipation which lasted till their embarkation, a few months subsequently, for active service in the Crimea." And, alluding to the reinforcements which joined the Corps previous to its embarkation for the Crimea, he observes:—"The *morale* of the Regiment was not improved by the large number of volunteers it received. The *physical* condition of many of the men—for example—the volunteers from the 51st and 94th Regiments, was quite as bad as that of the 18th Regiment; they were all equally in need of a residence in England of some years' duration, to renovate their shattered constitutions, before they could be considered fit to enter on the duties of a campaign like that of 1854, in the Crimea." The Corps constituted, as thus described, and consisting of 30 officers and 815 men, embarked at Portsmouth on the 8th of December, 1854, and, having landed at Balaklava on the 30th of the same month, encamped on the slope of a hill about a quarter of a mile from the town. During the period the Corps occupied this position it was provided with new tents, and was constantly employed on fatigue duty, carrying Commissariat stores to the Camp; and it is stated, that the harassing nature of the duties, and the constant exposure of the men, after returning so recently from a tropical climate, was productive of much sickness. About the middle of January the Regiment was moved to the front, and for a week was distributed among the different Corps of the 3rd Division, to which it belonged; and it is reported that the men were very badly accommodated, as the old, leaky, and worn out tents which the 63rd had occupied before Sebastopol, were given to them in exchange for the new tents brought out from England, and which were left in the Camp at Balaklava for the accommodation of the 63rd Regiment, which was about this time removed from the front. Towards the end of January the Regiment encamped on the slope of a hill, looking down upon, and about two miles distant from the town of Sebastopol, and a wooden hut was here erected as a Hospital. The rations throughout consisted, for the most part, of salt meat and biscuit (fresh meat having been issued only four times), and were very imperfectly cooked; but fresh meat was supplied to the Hospital daily.

During the month of January 1855 the health of the troops suffered marked deterioration. 160 men were admitted, of whom three died. Fever, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery became prevalent, and 15 cases of Frost-bite were received under treatment. Moreover, while the Regiment remained in the Camp near Balaklava, Choleraic Diarrhœa was very common, and two cases of Cholera were admitted into the General Hospital, of which one proved fatal.

February.—The duties of the Regiment continued extremely severe, and the men were unable to obtain more than one night in bed. Fresh meat was supplied only five times, and lime-juice was not issued until the latter part of the month. The clothing of the troops became, to a certain extent, worn out, there were no means of cleanliness available, the Hospital accommodation was still limited to a hut, a marquee, and bell-tents, and many of the men were returned as unfit for duty who were under the necessity of remaining in the regimental tents. The sanitary condition of the Corps now became more unsatisfactory, and though the severity of the climate had so far moderated as to give some promise of speedy amelioration, and towards the end of the month the conditions of the service were at length giving evidence of improvement, the number of admissions amounted to 164. Fever acquired greatly additional prevalence, 58 cases were presented, of which five proved fatal, but while the fluxes became less prevalent they assumed a more dysenteric character, attended by hæmorrhagic discharges, and proved fatal in six instances. A draft of 138 men joined the Regiment on the 20th of the month.

March.—During this month the duties of the Regiment were arduous and severe, but a better description of diet was issued to the troops, and fresh meat was supplied 12 times, fresh vegetables six times, lime-juice 25 times. Two huts were added to the hospital accommodation, and as 60 men could be accommodated “without much crowding,” only a few of the slighter cases of sickness were treated in the ordinary bell-tents. Moreover the quantity of medicines and medical comforts obtained in Camp and in Balaklava was sufficient; but the Surgeon reports:—“Our means of carriage have been heretofore too limited to enable us to get up a supply of mattresses and pillows, the want of which is severely felt by men who had been long confined to bed.”

The number of admissions into Hospital was nearly the same as in the preceding month, and amounted to 165; but in consequence of the decreasing severity of the climate—the more elevated temperature—Fever became much more prevalent, and the Fluxes proportionally declined. Dr. Crawford reports:—“Nearly one-half the cases were admitted under the head of Fever; and the disease, in the majority of instances, was of a typhoid character with gastric or cerebral complications, and occasionally both. Relapses were frequent, and irregular remissions and exacerbations were generally observed in the cases which ultimately recovered; and a liberal allowance of wine and stimulants was found absolutely necessary in the treatment, almost from the commencement of the disease.” He adds:—“The Fever was unquestionably contagious, but a residence in the same atmosphere with patients suffering from it, seems necessary for the production of the disease in a healthy individual in this way;” and continues:—“The variable character of the climate, hard work, exposure at night, and the impossibility of paying that attention to personal cleanliness which it deserves, seem to be the chief causes of the prevalence of this class of diseases.” “Climate may modify, but it never originates a disease similar to the Fever now under consideration, which is essentially one of circumstances, and will be met with among men subjected to the same influences, in the most opposite conditions of climate, locality, &c.” Eight deaths were recorded, five the result of Fever, two of Dysentery, and one of wounds.

Forty-six men were transferred to the General Hospital at Balaklava during the month; and it appears from the annual report of the Surgeon, that 95 men were transferred to the same Hospital in the period embraced between the date upon which the Corps arrived in the Crimea, and the 31st of March, 1855.

April and May.—During the months of April and May, the condition of the troops was greatly ameliorated. The increasing mildness of the weather enabled the men to pay greater attention to personal cleanliness; and improved rations (in which fresh bread and fresh meat held a recognized place), the introduction of a more judicious arrangement of night work, and better clothing, contributed to improve the health of the Regiment. The Hospital accommodation, though still limited in extent, was much improved in other respects. An efficient arrangement for washing the underclothing and bedding of the sick was introduced, and overcrowding was prevented by the removal of sick and convalescents to the Hospitals on the Bosphorus. The Surgeon reports:—“The admission into wards lately occupied by patients suffering from Fever was unavoidable; but the free use of lime, and other disinfecting agents, with increasing attention to cleanliness, averted all danger; and it is gratifying to be able to state that in no case did the Fever, at this time prevalent, prove fatal to men admitted on account of wounds.” In the month of April, the admissions declined to 149; but seven deaths were returned; and while Diarrhoea and Dysentery nearly disappeared, 70 cases of Fever were received into Hospital, of which five had a fatal issue, and several instances of Pulmonary or Catarrhal Affections were presented. In the following month, 138 cases were admitted, of which only three terminated fatally; but while Choleraic Diarrhoea again made its appearance in the Camp, and two cases of Cholera were admitted into General Hospitals, one of which proved fatal, Fever diminished greatly, both in prevalence and mortality, 37 men having been admitted, two of whom died.

With reference to the wounds which occurred during these months, Dr. Crawford reports, that four men were wounded on the 4th April—one of whom was shot through the temple, and died in about six hours; and another was struck with a splinter of shell in front of right thigh, which lodged in the perinæum, and was thence extracted—and that five men were slightly wounded in May, and one severely. In the latter instance, it appears the left arm was carried off by a round shot, and amputation at the shoulder-joint was rendered necessary.

The following table is inserted here, as indicating the nature of the diet supplied to the men of this Regiment during the year embraced between the 1st of April, 1855, and the 31st of March, 1856:—

Articles issued.						Fresh Bread.	Biscuit.	Fresh Meat.	Preserved Meat.	Salt Meat.	Vegetables.	Rice.	Tea.	Coffee.	Cocoa.	Sugar.	Lime-juice.	Pepper.	Salt.
Proportion of each article issued ..						lbs. 1½	lb. 1	lb. 1	ozs. 12	lb. 1	ozs. 4	oz. 1	oz. ¼	oz. 1	oz. 1	ozs. 2	oz. 1	oz. ½	oz. ¼
						days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days
April	..	..	..	..	..	4	26	9	..	21	30	30	10	20	..	30	30	30	9
May	..	..	..	..	..	12	19	13	..	18	26	31	15	16	..	31	23	31	13
June	..	..	..	..	..	6	24	16	..	14	12	30	12	18	..	30	30	30	16
July	..	..	..	..	..	14	17	19	..	12	28	31	13	9	9	31	31	31	19
August	..	..	..	..	..	7	24	24	..	7	31	31	12	13	6	31	24	31	24
September	..	..	..	..	..	14	16	19	..	11	30	30	9	9	12	30	30	30	19
October	..	..	..	..	..	22	9	21	..	10	31	31	13	9	9	31	31	31	21
November	..	..	..	..	..	24	6	21	..	9	30	30	9	12	9	30	30	30	21
December	..	..	..	..	..	21	10	16	..	15	31	31	15	16	..	31	15	31	16
January	..	..	..	..	..	15	16	15	..	16	31	31	15	16	..	31	15	31	15
February	..	..	..	..	..	16	13	18	..	11	29	29	17	12	..	29	15	29	18
March..	..	..	..	..	..	18	13	12	6	13	31	31	16	15	..	31	23	31	12
Total	..	..	..	..	..	173	193	203	6	157	340	366	156	165	45	366	297	366	203

June.—The rations issued to the soldier this month were not only of a good description, but the means of cooking were suitable and abundant. The Hospital accommodation consisted of three huts and two marquees, and one man was detailed from each company daily, for the purpose of washing the clothing of the sick. Many of the regimental tents were, however, much out of repair; and the duties were still severe, though the soldier, when off duty, now enjoyed a night's rest uninterruptedly, as the men in the trenches were relieved only once in twenty-four hours. The health of the Regiment continued satisfactory, and though 304 cases were admitted, 170 of them were the result of wounds received in action. Fever declined greatly in prevalence, and the disease lost much of its former severity of character, and only proved fatal in two instances; but Diarrhoea became more prevalent, and Cholera presented itself in 11 instances, two of which had a fatal issue, in the Regimental, and two in General Hospitals.

During the week ending the 16th of June, 15 cases of gunshot wounds were admitted, and of this number, 10 were caused by the bursting of a shell thrown by the enemy among the men, on their way to the trenches; and of the 10 thus wounded, seven underwent the operation of amputation of a limb. On the 18th of the month, 40 men were killed, and 210 wounded; and of the latter 109 were treated in the Regimental Hospital, and the remainder were sent to the General Hospital in Camp. Fifty-one men joined the Corps on the 1st of June.

July.—The health of the Regiment continued extremely satisfactory. The number of admissions declined to 105; and though Fever and Diarrhoea represented the most prevalent diseases, they were usually of a mild and tractable nature. Moreover, Cholera subsided very considerably, and three cases only were received under treatment, of which one had a fatal issue. Of the total deaths returned, one was the result of Fever, one of Cholera, and three of wounds, admitted during the preceding month; and on reference to the report we find that, in the instances of wounds, the fatal result was caused in one case by Tetanus, in another by Pneumonia, consequent upon a wound of the chest, and in the third by exhaustion, produced by a fracture of the thigh. A draft of 21 men arrived on the 11th of July.

August.—The sanitary condition of the Corps exhibited much improvement; Fever and Bowel Complaints became less prevalent; and only two cases of Cholera were presented. Twenty-eight men were wounded in the trenches, of whom nine were sent to Balaklava, and four died. A large proportion of the wounds were instances of severe contusions, or simple flesh wounds, and of the fatal cases, two were the result of penetrating wounds of the chest, one was the effect of a shell, which shattered the knee-joint, and the fourth of fracture of the skull. Seventy-seven men joined the Corps during the month.

September.—The duties of the Regiment diminished greatly in severity after the fall of Sebastopol, and the soldier was, to a great extent, relieved from the constant night exposure and trench duties which proved so long detrimental to health. Fever and Diarrhœa became, accordingly, much less prevalent, and only two deaths were recorded, both of which were the result of wounds.

October.—During the greater part of this month, the men of the 18th Regiment were employed in making roads, and Bowel Complaints became more common, in consequence, apparently, of the exposure to which the soldier was subjected in the early morning. Dr. Young reports:—"The cases of Diarrhœa were numerous, but many of them were of too slight a nature to demand admission into Hospital;" and adds—"Three cases of Cholera were returned, one of which ended fatally on the fifth, and another on the sixth day after admission, in men recently arrived in the Crimea.

November and December.—Six companies of the 18th Regiment were engaged during these months in destroying the docks and other works in Sebastopol, and the portion of the Corps which remained in camp was employed on fatigue duties, and in the construction of huts for the accommodation of the Head-Quarters of the Corps. The duties however, though occasionally severe and involving much labour, did not prove very inimical to health, for although 63 cases were admitted in November, and 70 in the following month, the diseases, chiefly instances of Fever, Catarrhal Complaints, Rheumatic Ailments, and Ulcers, were very amenable to treatment. And of the deaths recorded, one was the result of Epilepsy and two of wounds. The Surgeon, alluding to the latter, observes:—"Four cases of wounds were presented, caused by the bursting of a shell; in two of these the femur was fractured at its upper third, the bone having been much comminuted in one and obliquely fractured in the other, but both proved fatal, one after amputation and the other in consequence of mortification of the limb."

January to June 1856.—The fatigue duties fell heavily upon the men in camp in the month of January; but a portion of the Regiment was employed in mining operations, which rendered exposure to wet and extreme cold unavoidable, indeed, the majority of the men stood knee-deep in water while driving shafts and mines under the docks, and to this circumstance was attributed the numerous instances of Rheumatism which came under observation.

In the month of February, the detachment having been withdrawn from Sebastopol, returned to Camp, and the duties were henceforward much less severe, but a scorbutic taint now became evident in the Regiment, and an extra allowance of potatoes and vegetables was directed to be issued.

The most prevalent diseases during this period were Fever, Pulmonary Complaints, and Rheumatic Affections, but while the admissions were throughout much more numerous than during the four preceding months, only two cases proved fatal, viz., one from Frost-bite, in January, and one from Acute Hepatitis, in April; and it appears from the reports of Dr. Crawford, that in January all the cases were, more or less, the result of exposure and fatigue; that in February three cases of Pneumonia, and a few instances of other affections presented a scorbutic state of the system, the existence of which there was little reason to suspect among the men; that in March, the tendency to Scurvy noticed in the preceding month explained the peculiarities in the character of the prevailing diseases (Thoracic and Abdominal Complaints), the asthenia and the proneness to congestion of the larger viscera, which the apparent mildness characteristic of the attack would scarcely lead one to anticipate; that in April, the cases of Fever were more numerous and of a graver type; and that in May all indications of Scurvy had disappeared, and that the Regiment was in a healthy state.

A reinforcement of 103 men joined the Regiment on the 11th March, 1856. Two men were invalided to England, and 22 men transferred to Scutari in January 1856; 23 men were invalided to England, and 15 men were transferred to Scutari in April, and 20 men were invalided to England in May.

Having now detailed the leading facts in the medical history of the Corps, from month to month, it will not be uninteresting to insert here some remarks communicated by Dr. Crawford, indicating the extent to which the conditions of the service proved prejudicial to the various elements of which the Regiment was composed.

The 18th Regiment on its disembarkation in the Crimea, consisted of the following classes:—

"1. Men who had served in China and Burmah, including an interval of service in Bengal.

"2. Men who had served the campaign in Burmah, with or without services in Bengal.

"3. Volunteers from the 51st Regiment who had served the Burmese campaign, and who had previously served in Madras.

"4. Volunteers from the 94th Regiment, who had served in Madras.

"5. Recruits and others composing the Dépôt of the Regiment in England, and who rejoined Head-Quarters on the arrival of the Regiment from India.

"6. Volunteers from various Dépôts in Chatham.

"7. Recruits since joined."

The following table exhibits the strength of each class on arrival in the Crimea; the numbers who died in the Crimea and elsewhere; the number killed in action, or who died of wounds; the number transferred to other Hospitals, or to England; and the number remaining at Head-Quarters on the 1st of April, 1856:—

Description of each Class according to Service.	Disembarked in the Crimea on the 31st Dec.	Number Died.	Number Died of Wounds and Killed.	Absent, Sick on 1st April, 1856.	Present, 1st April, 1856.	Per-centage absent Sick.	Per-centage Died.
1. Served in India, China, or Burmah..	80	6	8	27	39	40·	7·5
2. Served in Burmah, with or without Indian service	204	13	26	18	147	10·	6·32
3. Volunteers from 51st who had served at Bangalore, Madras, and Burmah	61	4	3	9	45	16·	6·5
4. Volunteers from 94th served in Madras, Cannanore, Trichinopoly, and Aden	166	24	16	28	98	22·2	14·4
5. Joined from Dépôt	145	14	14	30	87	25·6	9·6
6. Volunteers from Dépôt, Chatham ..	159	12	8	30	109	21·5	7·5
Total Strength disembarked ..	815	73	75	142	525	17·3	8·9
7. Recruits since joined.. .. .	429	9	11	69	340	2·5	2·0
Total	1,244	82	86	211	865	16·9	6·5

And of these classes Dr. Crawford remarks:—

"Class 1 suffered only an average number of casualties by death, but a very large proportion was transferred sick. These men are all veterans, with iron constitutions, which defied even the pestilential swamps of China and Burmah, and which probably would have withstood the horrors of the Crimean campaign, were it not that for nearly four years, with the exception of a few months in England, they have been on a restricted diet, of which salt beef, pork, and biscuit, formed a chief part.

"Classes 2 and 3 correspond so closely, even in the rate of mortality, that a distinct notice of each is scarcely necessary.

"Class 4. It is apparent from the return, that the men who suffered most severely were those of the 94th Regiment, whose previous service had been passed in stations in Southern India. I am aware that Regiment served in Aden, Cannanore, Trichinopoly, Madras, and Moulmain, all extremely hot stations, and nearly all visited by a heavy monsoon; and that protracted service in such climates produces an amount of relaxation, and a prostration of the physical powers which were ill calculated to qualify our men for successfully resisting the hardships and privations of the first winter siege, and to this is probably attributable the excessive mortality in this class; it is to be observed, however, that it was composed of men nearly all of whom were above the average height, and the majority of whom were considerably so; but whether this circumstance contributed to swell the list of casualties cannot be determined.

"Class 5 was composed of drilled soldiers who had been for some time at the dépôt in England, and though the ratio of mortality is not high, a considerable proportion of the men were removed from the Camp sick, and have not yet rejoined.

"Class 6 is of a mixed nature, many of the men composing it having been some time in the service. The rate of mortality is but slightly above classes 2 and 3, while it is below the other classes, which formed the original strength, disembarked at Balaklava.

"Class 7 exhibits a mortality of only 2·09 per cent. of strength, and when it is considered that this minimum ratio occurred among men who might *à priori* have been looked upon as the most likely to suffer from disease, the circumstance assumes greater importance. The analysis of this class will also illustrate the comparatively trifling influence which the climate of the Crimea, apart from other circumstances, exercised over the health of the new arrivals."

The 18th Royal Irish arrived at Balaklava on the 30th of December, 1855, and returned to England in June 1856. The Regiment, on embarking from Portsmouth, consisted of 30 officers and 815 men, and the Corps was subsequently reinforced by 30 officers

and 429 men. During the service of the Regiment in the Crimea 124 deaths were recorded, viz., 32 the result of Fever, 27 of Affections of the Bowels, 10 of Cholera, 45 of Wounds, and the remainder of other causes. And it appears that 265 men were invalided to England, and that 50 men were discharged the service on account of disease, and 82 in consequence of wounds inflicted by the enemy.

18TH ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.—Admissions into Hospital

Date .. { Month .. Year ..	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.	June 1855.	July 1855.	August 1855.	Sept. 1855.	Oct. 1855.
Station	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.
Strength { Officers .. Men.. ..	29 802	28 835	28 817	25 778	29 789	29 676	25 671	27 721	26 704	29 712
Specific Diseases.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.
Febris Intermittens ..	5 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	1 ..	2 ..	2 ..
" Com. Cont. ..	17 ..	57 ..	76 ..	70 ..	27 ..	23 ..	24 ..	18 ..	7 ..	5 ..
" Typhus ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Pleuritis ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..
Pneumonia ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Hæmoptysis ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Catarrhus Acutus ..	5 ..	.. ..	1 ..	15 ..	7 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Bronchitis ..	4 ..	5 ..	3 ..	3 ..	3 ..	5 ..	2 ..	3 ..	1 ..	3 ..
Dyspnoea ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Asthma ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Morbus Cordis ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Carditis, Pericarditis, &c. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Palpitatio ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 ..	.. ..	4 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..
Aneurisma ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Varix ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..
Hepatitis Acuta ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	6 ..	2 ..	1 ..	3 ..	.. ..	2 ..
" Chronica ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Splenitis, &c. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Enteritis ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Dysentery Acuta ..	32 ..	1 41	5 17	2 6	5 ..	3 ..	1 ..	7 ..	1 ..	2 ..
" Chronica ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Diarrhoea ..	48 ..	21 1	18 ..	3 1	17 ..	50 1	23 ..	19 1	7 ..	13 ..
Colica ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Gastritis ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Obstipatio ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 ..	.. ..	1 ..	2 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..
Hæmorrhoids ..	1 ..	2 ..	2 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	3 ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 ..
Dyspepsia ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..
Delirium Tremens ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Epilepsia ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..
Cholera Spasmodica ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7 2	1 ..	2 1	.. ..	3 2
Ditto in Gen. Hospital ..	2 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 1	4 2	2 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Rheumat. Acutus ..	7 ..	2 ..	.. ..	8 ..	3 ..	3 ..	2 ..	5 ..	3 ..	2 ..
" Chronicus ..	.. ..	.. ..	8 ..	.. ..	5 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Lumbago ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..	4 ..	7 ..	11 ..	7 ..	13 ..	5 ..	3 ..	6 ..	3 ..	6 ..
Ulcus ..	1 ..	6 ..	5 ..	4 ..	.. ..	2 ..	5 ..	13 ..	9 ..	4 ..
Fistula ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Syphilis Primitiva ..	4 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
" Consecutiva ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..
Ulcus Penis ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Bubo ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Gonorrhoea ..	2 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Hernia Humoralis ..	3 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..
Stricture ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Encuresis ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Luxatio ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Subluxatio ..	1 ..	2 ..	7 ..	7 ..	1 ..	6 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	2 ..
Vulnus Scloporum ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 1	4 1	4 ..	170 3	6 3	28 4	6 2	.. ..
" Incisum ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	4 ..	7 ..	7 ..	5 ..	2 ..	2 ..	2 ..
Contusio ..	4 ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Fractura ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Ambustio ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..
Punitus ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..
Gelatio ..	15 ..	1 12	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Scorbutus ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Morbi Oculorum ..	1 ..	1 ..	3 ..	3 ..	6 ..	5 ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..
Morbi Cutis ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..
Cynanche ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	2 ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..
Otitis, Otorrhoea, &c. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Erysipelas ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Vermes ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Scrofula ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Dysœcœa ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7 ..	1 ..	.. ..
Contractura ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Tumores ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Debilitas ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	3 ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..
Scabies ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Dropsy ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Cephalalgia, Vertigo, &c. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Neuralgia ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Ebrietas ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Observatio ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	2 ..	2 ..	6 ..	1 ..	1 ..
Total	160 3	164 12	165 8	149 7	138 3	304 11	105 5	130 6	54 2	58 2

and Deaths from 1st January, 1855, to 18th June, 1856.

Nov. 1855.		Dec. 1855.		Jan. 1856.		Feb. 1856.		March 1856.		April 1856.		May 1856.		June 1856.		Deaths out of the Regimental Hospitals.	Total Admitted.		Total Died.	
Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.			By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
26		23		29		30		37		37		36		36						
706		693		686		677		722		736		734		714						
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.					
3	5	7	7	11	9	13	17	2	17	5	11	18	408	31	32					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	2					
6	4	17	21	13	27	9	2	5	129	70	1	1	2	1	2					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
8	1	4	4	4	9	9	12	2	1	6	8	2	136	9	27					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	283	6	12					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
1	1																			

19TH REGIMENT.

THE 19th Regiment returned from North America in 1851, and, having served nearly three years at home, embarked—31 officers and 913 men—for active service in the East, on the 22nd April, 1854. On the 12th of May the Regiment arrived at Scutari, in a high state of efficiency, and here, as a portion of the Light Division, it remained under canvas until the 25th of the month, when it proceeded to Varna. The health of the troops while they remained at Scutari was very satisfactory, and 29 cases only were admitted under medical treatment, none of which had a fatal issue.

June.—The Regiment having landed at Varna on the 30th of May, encamped to the westward of the town for a short period; but, on the 5th of this month, the Corps, accompanying the Light Division, marched inland, and took up ground near the village of Alladyn, situated between the lower and upper Devna Lakes. While occupying this position 16 men were accommodated in each bell-tent, and the want of fresh vegetables, as a constituent of the soldier's ration, was complained of, but the sanitary condition of the Regiment did not experience much deterioration. It is worthy of remark, however, that Diarrhœa became rather a prevalent complaint, though few cases were admitted into Hospital, and that two instances of Cholera (the first cases which occurred among the British troops in Bulgaria), were presented, one of which terminated fatally on the 17th, seven hours after the invasion of the disease.

July.—On the 30th of June, the Camp at Alladyn was broken up, and the Corps was moved further inland to the village of Devna, between which and the right bank of the river Devna it encamped. On the 23rd of July, however, Cholera appeared in the the Regiment, and on the 24th the Light Division, leaving the Camp at Devna, marched up to the plateau, upon which the village of Monaster stands; on this plateau the 19th Regiment continued to occupy a position until the 27th of August, when it returned to Varna to embark for service in the Crimea. On the 18th of the month 45 men were detached from Varna to form part of the dépôt at that place; and, on the 26th, 102 men joined the Corps as reinforcements from England.

The health of the Regiment became more unsatisfactory during the month. Sixty-three cases were admitted, nine of which had a fatal issue. Diarrhœa continued prevalent, and towards the end of July the affection was accompanied with great debility and irritability of stomach, and obstinately resisted the treatment adopted.

Eleven cases of Cholera were presented, five of which terminated fatally; and one death was the result of Fever, one of Peritonitis, one of Apoplexy, and one of Erysipelas. Surgeon Longmore, referring to the outbreak of Cholera, reports:—"The first case occurred on the 23rd of July, and was followed in a few hours afterwards by two other cases," all of which proved fatal, and "the commencement of the attack seemed to be connected with the direction of the wind, which on the preceding day, the 22nd, blew over the dried marsh at the end of the Devna Lake."

August.—The sanitary state of the Corps experienced slight deterioration, and 98 cases were admitted. Diarrhœa represented the most prevalent ailment, and was almost universal in the Camp, both among officers and men; but 19 cases of Cholera were received under treatment, eight of which proved fatal; and 23 cases of Fever were admitted, one of which had a fatal issue. The Surgeon, however, states his conviction that the ravages of Cholera were restrained by the frequent changes of encampment ground, and early attention to cases of Diarrhœa.

September.—On the 30th of August, the Regiment having transferred the ineffective men to the General Hospital at Varna, embarked on board the transport "Courier," and proceeded to the Crimea. On the 14th the Corps landed at Old Fort, and thence accompanied the Light Division on the march to Balaklava, and the southern heights of Sebastopol. During the voyage to the Crimea the transport was overcrowded, and Diarrhœa was very prevalent among officers and men, and one death was the result of Fever; and two officers and several men were found ineffective when the Corps landed in the Crimea, and left on board ship.

On the 20th of September, the Regiment acted a conspicuous part in the battle of the Alma. One officer and 38 men were killed, and ten officers and 206 men were wounded; and the Surgeon reports that 23 of the men were dangerously, 112 severely, and 73 slightly wounded, and that 185 men were sent on board ship during the 21st and 22nd, after their wounds had received surgical attention; and it appears that 11 cases of Cholera, seven of which proved fatal, were removed on board ship during the march of the army upon Sebastopol.

October.—After the Regiment arrived on the plateau before Sebastopol, it encamped on the west side of the entrance to the Karabelnaia ravine, leading to the British right

attack, and this position it continued to occupy during the whole period of the military operations in the Crimea. This locality, observes Surgeon Longmore, was hardly so favourable in a sanitary point of view, as those occupied by the two other Regiments of the 2nd Brigade of the Light Division, of which the 19th Regiment formed part, for much of the surface drainage from the other regimental Camps passed through it towards the bed of the ravine, on account of the general slope and lower level of the ground.

The duties which now devolved upon the troops were severe, and they began to suffer from the effects of exposure and loss of rest in the trenches at night; and it is reported that their clothing was defective both in quality and condition, and that the food was imperfectly cooked (each soldier being obliged to cook his own ration). Disease became somewhat more prevalent, and though Fever continued to decline from the date the Regiment landed in the Crimea, the Fluxes acquired greater extension, and depending in part upon the pestilential constitution, and in part upon the direct operation of cold and exposure, they assumed either a choleraic or dysenteric character. Moreover, 19 cases of Cholera were recorded, 13 of which were attended with a fatal issue, the last case of the disease having occurred on the 14th of the month. Eighteen cases were admitted on account of wounds inflicted by the enemy, and three proved fatal, in one of which death was the result of shock, in another, of fracture of the skull, while in the third case death supervened after amputation at the upper third of the thigh, and the removal of the arm near the shoulder-joint.

November.—The conditions of the service increased in severity, and the exposure and constant night-watching were more acutely felt, on account of the greater inclemency of the weather; moreover, the soldier was not in possession of the means of changing his wet clothing on returning from duty to the Camp; and while the rations consisted almost exclusively of salt meat and biscuit, without vegetables, no adequate means of cooking were available.

The total admissions during the month amounted to 106; the Fluxes continued prevalent, and now, for the first time, proved fatal, one death having been assigned to Dysentery and four to Diarrhœa; but Fever, notwithstanding the unfavourable circumstances of the soldier, became a disease of less importance in the Regiment, and nine cases only were received under treatment. On the 21st of the month, 102 recruits joined the Regiment from England, and Cholera, which had been absent from the ranks since the 14th of October, once more appeared in the Corps. Twenty-five cases occurred, 11 of which proved fatal between the 24th and 30th of November; and the disease confined its ravages almost exclusively to the men comprising this draft. Two men were wounded during the month, both of whom died in a few hours after admission into Hospital.

December.—During the early part of December, supplies of warm clothing were issued to the Regiment, and the men were also furnished, during the month, with some additional blankets; but the troops, nevertheless, suffered considerably from exposure; and the protection afforded by the tents constituted very defective shelter, in the absence of any substitute for bedsteads or provision to keep the flooring dry. Meantime, the duties in the trenches and the various fatigues were almost incessant, and it is stated that fresh meat was only issued even as a part of the soldier's ration five times; that for several days only one-quarter of a pound of salt meat was supplied to the men; and that the rations were scarcely one day complete. The health of the Regiment now exhibited marked deterioration; the troops lost flesh and strength. 151 men were admitted under treatment into Hospital, and 83 were removed ineffective to Balaklava. Eighteen cases of Fever were presented, one of which proved fatal; 51 instances of Dysentery and 34 of Diarrhœa were recorded; and seven cases of the former disease and four of the latter had a fatal termination. Moreover, 19 cases of Cholera were admitted, and 25 deaths were referred to the disease, some of which were derived from the admissions of the preceding month.

January 1855.—The duties continued very severe, and although many articles of warm clothing were issued to the Regiment, they proved inadequate to protect the men from the worst consequences of exposure, for the climate became much more inclement.

The diet of the troops consisted to a great extent of salt meat, and the rations were not only frequently deficient in quantity, but badly cooked, as the Quartermaster was not able, on account of the want of transport, to supply the fuel, the issue of which was directed in General Orders. Towards the end of the month, however, the weather became somewhat milder, the messing by companies was resumed, and the conditions of the service promised progressive and steady improvement. The health of the Regiment rapidly deteriorated during the month. The hardships, privations, and exposure of several months had at length greatly exhausted the soldier, and he was not possessed of the physical ability to resist with effect the depressing agencies which hitherto had been only acquiring increased force and intensity.

152 cases were received under treatment, a large proportion of the men in Hospital were transferred to Balaklava; three cases of Fever proved fatal. Pulmonary complaints became more prevalent, and two cases of Pleuritis had a fatal issue. Choleraic Diarrhœa quite disappeared, but the Fluxes were attended with much constitutional debility, assumed a

scorbutic character, and 28 deaths were assigned to Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Moreover, 33 cases of Frost-bite were presented, and six of Scurvy, and it appears that three men were admitted for Frost-bite, two of whom died in the trenches, and one while absent from the Regiment on fatigue duty. Sixty-seven men joined the Regiment during the month.

February.—The improvement observed towards the end of January in the climate and in the circumstances of the service, became much more conspicuous during this month—the weather was more mild and agreeable—the duties were less urgent and severe, and the soldier more often enjoyed a night's rest—the troops were provided with better clothing—the rations were supplied in full quantities, were more varied in composition, and more effectively cooked. The sanitary condition of the troops consequently became more satisfactory, for although Fever acquired somewhat greater prevalence, and proved fatal in three instances, only one case of Pulmonary Affections had a fatal issue. The Fluxes no longer prevailed almost universally among the men at duty in the ranks as among those in Hospital. The admissions did not exceed 30, and these represented nearly all those which occurred in the Regiment, while the deaths declined to 10 during the month. Moreover, the cases of Frost-bite or Gangrene were less numerous, and both the deaths recorded were derived from the admissions of the previous month. It appears, however, that Scurvy attracted greater attention during February than in any of the preceding months, for 30 cases were admitted, though no death is referred to the disease. The Surgeon thus reports:—

“The cases of Bowel Affections admitted were of a less aggravated character, and were attended by less physical and mental depression: although the quantity of fresh meat and vegetables issued to the men was greater, Scurvy has exhibited itself—the cases, attributable to causes previously in operation, were marked by symptoms indicating a diminished proportion of fibrine and red particles among the constituents of the blood, and by weakened state of the coats of blood-vessels. Epistaxis, spots simulating purpura, and a discharge of blood from the mucous membrane of the primæ viæ, characterized some of the cases, while others have been attended by muscular stiffness and pain, or by painful swellings of the cellular tissue about the lower extremities.”

March.—The conditions of the service underwent great improvement during this month. The weather for the most part was mild and agreeable; the duties were less arduous and severe, the men were enabled to devote some attention to the construction of huts for Hospital purposes, and enjoyed four nights' rest, and the diet of the soldier was at length of a varied character, and largely composed of fresh meat and vegetables. The health of the troops accordingly became much more satisfactory, Scorbutic Dysentery and Scurvy almost disappeared, and although Fever acquired slightly increased prevalence, the disease was generally of a mild description, and did not prove fatal in any instance. The total admissions amounted to 67 during the month; and two deaths were the result of Diarrhœa and Dysentery, and two of Scurvy and Frost-bite or Gangrene, three of the fatal cases having been admitted in the preceding month.

April.—The Regiment exhibited a still more satisfactory standard of health; the admissions did not exceed 76, and 14 of these were derived from wounds and injuries, while only four deaths were returned, one of which was the result of wounds received in the trenches. The Fluxes had now almost completely disappeared, and Fever represented the predominant disease, 17 cases having been received under treatment, of which two were attended with a fatal issue, which were admitted towards the end of the preceding month.

May.—During this month Cholera again appeared in the Corps, and five cases were admitted, one of which terminated fatally on the 14th, and the other on the 19th of the month. Moreover, Diarrhœa became a prevalent complaint in association with that pestilence; in other respects, however, the sanitary efficiency of the soldier was very conspicuous, for no cases of Dysentery were presented, and although 19 instances of Fever occurred, the disease was of a mild description, and invariably attended with a favourable issue. One man was killed in the trenches on the 11th of May, and five cases of wounds were admitted, two of which terminated fatally.

June.—The number of admissions amounted to 106, and eight deaths were returned. Fever acquired somewhat increased prevalence, and one death was the result of the disease. Fourteen cases of Cholera were presented, five of which had a fatal issue, and Diarrhœa continued a common ailment, though few instances of the affection were received under Hospital treatment. Fourteen cases of wounds were admitted during the month, some of which were complicated, while under treatment, with Erysipelas, and two proved fatal.

July and August.—During these two months the Regiment preserved an excellent standard of health, but while Fever continued rather prevalent, and presented itself in mild forms, Bowel Complaints were of more frequent occurrence than in the four preceding months, and assumed to a greater extent a dysenteric character, though no deaths were assigned to this class of ailments.

In July two cases of Pneumonia were admitted, both of which terminated fatally after a few days, and in both months a few cases of Cholera occurred, the disease having proved fatal in three instances. During the month of July one man was killed and 21 men wounded, of the latter one died from collapse, after having undergone amputation above the ankle-joint, another from a wound of the abdomen inflicted by a shell, and a third from a penetrating wound of the abdomen, caused by a rifle bullet; and in the following month five men were killed in the trenches, and 38 were wounded. Surgeon Longmore reports:—"A great proportion of the wounds were injuries of the head and upper part of the body," and it appears that four of them were attended with a fatal issue. A draft of 62 men joined the Corps on the 10th of August.

September.—The health of the Regiment became more satisfactory—Fever and the Fluxes declined greatly in prevalence, and only one death, the result of Cholera, was referred to disease during the month. On the 8th of September, however, the Corps was actively engaged in the assault on the Redan, and suffered considerable loss; 26 men were killed, and 10 officers and 129 men wounded, two of the former and four of the latter having died during the month from the injuries they received. The Surgeon reports that:—"Sixty-seven of the wounds were caused by musket-balls, 18 by fragments of shell, six by round shot, three by grape, 32 by stones struck up by shot, one by the bayonet, one by a scaling ladder and one by an explosion," and states that, "in two of the fatal cases, death was the result of Tetanus."

October.—Hitherto the labours of the troops were severe, and the men were necessarily much exposed at night on trench duties; but after the fall of Sebastopol the soldier was less constantly employed, and was able to procure several consecutive nights' rest in bed; and the improved conditions implied in the termination of the siege became soon manifested in the small proportion of men who appeared on the ineffective list. The admissions during the month amounted only to 46, and of the total deaths which occurred one was the result of Tetanus, supervening upon a slight injury inflicted on the sole of the foot by a nail, two of Cholera, and one of a wound received during the preceding month.

November and December.—During these two months the soldier was engaged in erecting huts for the winter accommodation of the Regiment, and in improving the condition of the Regimental Camp. Only two deaths were recorded in each month, one of which, in November, was the result of a wound, and the other of Asphyxia, produced by a morsel of food passing into the larynx, apparently during the act of vomiting—the patient being in a state of intoxication; while in December one of the fatal cases was caused by Fever, and the other by a wound received in September.

January to June 1856.—The Regiment during this period was well sheltered, well clothed, and well fed, and the duties which devolved upon the men were of an ordinary kind. The soldier accordingly enjoyed a total exemption from fatal disease, and though several cases of Catarrhal Complaints, and a few of Ulcers, Rheumatism, &c., were presented, only one death occurred, and this was the result of Asphyxia, caused by a morsel of food getting into the larynx during the act of vomiting, while in a state of insensibility from drink. On the 11th of June the Regimental Hospital was closed, and the Regiment embarked on board the "Imperatriz," and returned to England.

During the period the Regiment was engaged on active service in the field, 2,392 cases were admitted into Hospital, 80 men were killed in action, and 386 died from disease or wounds inflicted by the enemy, viz., 36 from Fever, 10 from Diseases of the Chest, 141 from the Fluxes, 84 from Cholera, 60 from wounds, 16 from Frost-bite, three from Scurvy, and the remainder from other causes. It is only necessary to add further, that 295 men were invalided to England, and 65 men were discharged the service on account of disease contracted in the field, and 124 in consequence of wounds inflicted by the enemy.

19TH REGIMENT.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date.. { Month.. Year ..	May 1854.	June 1854.	July 1854.	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.	June 1855.
Station..	Scutari.	Devna, Varna.	Devna, Varna.	Devna, Varna.	At Sea and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.
Strength { Officers Men..	31 911	32 887	33 1002	30 992	20 574	23 575	18 686	16 578	25 571	19 439	21 422	23 440	22 480	22 513
Specific Diseases.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Febris Intermittens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Com. Cont.	2	..	1	..	10	1	3	..	9	..	12	..	19	..
" Remittens	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	8	1	..	..	..	..	..
" Typhus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pleuritis	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmoptysis	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis Pulmon.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrhus Acutus	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	7	..	6	..	5	..	..
" Chronicus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbus Cordis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carditis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Icterus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peritonitis	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysenteria Acuta	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	22	..	22	1	51	..
" Chron.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Scorbut.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	3	..	4	..	26	..	37	..	9	..	64	..	22	..
Colica	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmatemesis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhoids	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyspepsia	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apoplexia	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delirium Tremens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tetanus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera Spasmod.	..	2	1	11	5	19	7	11	..	19	11	25	11	19
Do. in Gen. Hosp.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumat. Acutus	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	2	..	..
" Chronic.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arthritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lumbago	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlegm et Absces.	5	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Paronychia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcer	2	..	3	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
Fistula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis Primitiva	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Consecutiva	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcer Penis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bubo	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhoea	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia Humoralis	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysuria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phymosis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxatio	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subluxatio	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vulnus Scelopitor.	..	..	..	..	..	208	..	18	3	2	2	6	..	..
" Incisum	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contusio	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fractura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..
Ambustio	..	2	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Punitus	1	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	2	..	4	..	1	..
Gelatio	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scorbutus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbi Oculorum	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Morbi Cutis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cynanche, Tonsil.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Otitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scrofula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumores	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Debilitas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scabies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dropsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cephalalgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asphyxia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ebrietas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Found Dead	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Observatio	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	29	..	34	1	63	9	98	9	258	8	153	16	106	18

Deaths, from 12th May, 1854, to 11th June, 1856.

July 1855.	August 1855.	Sept. 1855.	October 1855.	Nov. 1855.	Dec. 1855.	Jan. 1856.	Feb. 1856.	March 1856.	April 1856.	May 1856.	June 1856.	Deaths out of the Regimental Hospitals.	Total Admitted.	Total Died.
Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.			
19	19	22	23	24	25	26	26	31	33	33	23			
544	574	534	555	553	551	540	546	730	740	759	726			
Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.		By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.			
1	22	6	3	2	3	3	1	5	8	2	1	6	278	30
21	3	18	244			3	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	28	2	10
2	2	2	8	4		4
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	1
..	2	1	2		1
2	2	..	1	1	21	15	21	33	13	3	1	153	1	1
..	2	3	1	2	..	1	..	8	1	
1	..	1	12	1	1	..	1	1	..	36	3	4
..	1	2	1	1	6		6
14	18	8	4	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	187	1
..	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	20	13	33
16	24	3	2	..	2	2	1	2	..	1	..	48	13	20
7	2	2	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	62	310	73	141
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	30	2	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	3	2	..
1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	11	1	1
..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
3	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	187	72
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	4	12	84
..	..	..	3	1	5	2	6	1	..	..	2	16	2	4
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	22	2	..
3	5	3	4	1	14	8	13	11	8	7	..	1	3	..
..	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	..	109	182	1
..	..	..	1	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	14	6	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	53	6	1
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4	..
1	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	47	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	11	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	4	..
..	..	1	2	1	1	2	..	2	..	3	..	1	1	..
21	3	38	132	1	1	1	2	2	..	..	35	23	60	60
..	1	4	5	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	465	586	..
2	6	..	..	5	2	2	2	..	1	1	2	26	..	..
1	1	..	..	9	1	1	3	2	4	3	..	50	..	..
2	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..
..	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	18	48	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	10	48	54	16
..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	54	43	3
2	..	1	3	3	1	3	3	2	2	2	..	43	32	16
..	..	..	2	1	2	2	3	9	1	4	1	9	9	3
..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	1	1
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	91	29
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	8	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	23	..
107	7	136	5	170	6	46	4	58	2	82	2	51	..	62
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	60
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	1	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	2392	2392
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2392	386	386

20TH REGIMENT.

THE 20th Regiment, after a service of nearly six years in Bermuda, and three in North America, returned to England in June 1853, and was quartered at Winchester until the following February; it was then removed to Plymouth, where it remained until its embarkation for service in the East in July 1854.

On the 17th of the above-named month 963 men and 30 officers of the Regiment took passage on board the steam transport, "Colombo," for conveyance to the scene of operations, and the annexed table, showing the ages of the men embarked, will help to explain the constitution of the force selected for service :—

Years of Age	..	..	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	42	44	Total.
Number of Men	..	..	5	56	79	88	74	54	95	47	29	33	34	52	33	25	26	41	34	32	38	41	15	10	10	7	1	1	1	961

About 25 per cent. of the above number had served less than one year, and the same proportion less than three years, while nearly 50 per cent. had served over three years and under five. A few men, it is true, and those chiefly non-commissioned officers, boasted a much longer period of service, but the number was so small as scarcely to affect these proportions; and it will be convenient, for the sake of comparison, to insert here a table of the asserted ages of the men who subsequently joined the force in the East, always keeping in mind that the age of a soldier is usually less than is stated.

Years of Age	..	..	..	..	Under 18 Yrs.	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	36	37	39	Total.
Number of Men joined December 1854	..	..	..	..	1	17	11	5	3	1	5	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	52
" " January 1855	..	..	..	..	1	15	1	3	2	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	31
" " May "	..	..	..	..	5	7	7	7	6	2	3	4	5	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
" " June "	..	..	..	..	2	28	6	5	3	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
" " September "	..	..	..	..	8	6	3	5	6	2	..	2	5	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
" " February 1856	..	..	..	..	6	59	42	25	11	8	7	6	10	5	3	6	3	1	1	1	4	4	..	1	1	204
" " March "	..	..	..	..	2	14	12	8	5	8	1	4	5	1	..	1	1	3	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	70
Total	..	..	..	..	25	146	82	58	36	25	21	20	26	11	8	9	10	5	1	2	7	8	1	1	1	503

The voyage from England to Constantinople, including a short detention at Malta, occupied a period of 15 days, and on arrival the ship was ordered to proceed to Beicos Bay, and to remain there, as in consequence of the prevalence of Cholera in Bulgaria, it had been determined that the Regiment should not, at that time, be sent on to Varna.

"The condition of the ship, as regarded cleanliness and ventilation," reports Mr. Howard, the Surgeon, "was everything that was desirable, the soldiers were not extraordinarily crowded during the short passage, and in moderate weather no exception could be taken to their stowage, and they had all been in good health previously."

The ship came to her moorings in the bay on the 3rd, and hec ontinues :—"On the 6th of August, towards night, Diarrhoea, cases of which had been frequent during the preceeding 24 hours, became augmented in severity, and two of rapid Cholera appeared which ended fatally—the first instance in seven, the other in eight hours after the setting in of the choleraic symptoms. The 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade was lying in the same roadstead, on board the 'Orinoco,' and Cholera had made its appearance amongst them just previously to its outbreak in the 20th Regiment, on board the 'Colombo.'

"On the appearance of the disease the men were landed, and encamped on a height at some distance. It was an elevated terrace on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, overlooking the Black Sea, and although the labour of carrying the tents and materiel to the selected camp, up a steep incline, was very great, and the subsequent fatigue duties heavy in conveying provisions, &c., from the ship in the roadstead, so beneficial was the removal of the men that no single case of Cholera terminated fatally (although two occurred), while the Regiment remained encamped, and the Diarrhoea was controlled by the ordinary remedies.

"The Camp was broken up on the 30th, and the Regiment re-embarked, when an increase of severe Diarrhoea appeared."

September.—On the 2nd the ship anchored in Varna Roads, some four or five miles from the town, and remained there till the 5th, when she was dispatched to the general rendezvous, at Baltechick. On the 7th the collected fleet got under weigh, and after cruising about the Black Sea for several days, the force finally disembarked, on the 14th of September, at Kalamita Bay.

The locality presented a situation of great security for effecting a landing, being protected by a large shallow salt water lagoon, of several miles in extent; but the wind rose in the course of the day and created a heavy surf on the beach, which occasioned some difficulty in unshipping and landing animals and materiel. The 4th Division of the army, to which the 20th Regiment was attached, bivouacked for the night in the immediate neighbourhood, and all were exposed, without shelter, to the rain, which fell in torrents. The Surgeon continues:—

“Cholera, which had not appeared among the men of the 20th, since the encampment on the Bosphorus had been formed, showed itself again during our detention at Baltechick. Oneman died there of the disease, and two further deaths from it took place before our landing.

“The Regiment remained, till the 19th, near the lagoon, the edges of which were formed by a border of mud and decomposing aquatic plants; and within 24 hours after our arrival there a case of Cholera presented itself, which speedily advanced into collapse, and during the succeeding days four others terminated fatally at the bivouac, each in a very few hours, while many cases of Choleraic Diarrhœa, as well as several other instances of true Cholera, also appeared, which were removed on shipboard the evening previous to the advance of the army. This took place on the morning of the 19th of September. And those cases which had appeared during the night were conveyed with the Regiment upon stretchers borne by the band. The force reached the little river of the Bulganaç, a distance of about 12 miles, in the evening, and bivouacked on its banks. No fresh cases of the disease occurred during this night, and on the following day the passage of the Alma and the storming of the heights took place, after which we were detained on the ground lately occupied by the Russian army till the 23rd.

“During this interval an increase of Cholera took place, and those suffering from the disease were carried to the shore, and put on board ship for conveyance to Scutari; but five men died at the regimental bivouac. Cases continued to occur along the line of march on the succeeding days, until the army reached and took up its position on the plateau south of Sebastopol.

On the march one circular tent for the use of such men as fell sick, was conveyed upon an araba, or country waggon, and when the baggage came up in reasonable time, it was made use of; but no horse could be procured at Old Fort, either from the Quartermaster-General's, or the Commissariat Department, for the carriage of the Hospital field panniers, and the Surgeon was, therefore, obliged to use his own private saddle horse for this purpose.

Mr. Howard continues:—“The disease which *par excellence* incapacitated the very large majority of those who fell sick after the landing, was Cholera, of the true Asiatic malignant type, and although this disease had previously been prevalent in our army in Bulgaria, and was observed in various parts of the continent of Europe, either before, at the same time, or subsequently, there can be little doubt but that the novel circumstances of actual service, under which the men of the army generally for the first time found themselves, had some influence in its production. The soldiers were exposed to all climatic changes, being protected only by the ordinary clothing used in England, with but one blanket to cover each at night in the bivouac, and their spare shirts and socks having been left on board the ships in the knapsacks, in order to relieve the men of the supposed unnecessary weight during the march, caused the addition of the injurious effects of the continuous wearing of wet and dirty under clothing. After the passage of the Alma also, our army bivouacked on the same foul sites that the retreating army had occupied for weeks previously, and there we observed on the part of the enemy an absolute want of all sanitary arrangements against the accumulation of nuisances. Again, the temperature of the nights and mornings was decreasing sensibly from that of summer, and very heavy dews were always experienced, which no doubt exerted a hurtful influence during sleep, following upon exertion during the day, while the heat of noon still continued oppressive. It was fortunate, however, that no rain fell, except on the night of the 14th, till the 26th of the following month, and this circumstance mitigated considerably the privations the troops suffered from the want of tents.”

During the entire month, the chief admissions into Hospital were as follows:—62 for Cholera, of which 13 ended fatally, while with the head-quarters of the Regiment (either on board ship, or at the several bivouacs, or on the line of march), and eight after transfer to shipboard, or in the General Hospitals; 106 for Diarrhœa, for the early discovery of which the companies were visited frequently during the day, and many cases thus checked by the immediate use of remedies in men who were not admitted for Hospital treatment; two for Acute Dysentery, of which one was fatal; 10 for Fever, which were all complicated with more or less irritation of the bowels, and marked by excessive muscular debility; and one man died from the effects of Pneumonia, upon which Choleraic Diarrhœa supervened. Two gunshot wounds are returned, but they were both accidentally inflicted.

October.—The Corps remained without tents until the 17th, between which date and the end of this month 40 were received. They were pitched a little in rear of Cathcart's

Hill, with the 21st Regiment on the left flank, and the 57th on the right. The latter Regiment was encamped on the slope of the right flank of Cathcart's Hill, and the tents of the present Corps were a little in rear, and at a somewhat lower level, in fact, in a small valley, for the ground on which the 21st was encamped rose rather suddenly a few feet above that occupied by the present Corps, whose site thus received the surface water, not only of those of the above-named regiments, but of that of a battery of Artillery, whose horses were exercised a little in rear of the position of the 20th Regiment.

The supply of water was sufficient, and its quality good in every respect, although it contained much lime in solution. The soil was a light marl overlying a friable limestone, which on the occurrence of rain soon became trampled into a deep tenacious mud.

Some few days after the arrival of the army on the heights, two marquees were supplied for the use of the sick and wounded of the division; subsequently a small Portuguese marquee was appropriated exclusively for the wounded of the Brigade to which the Regiment belonged, while a marquee was given over for the joint use of the sick of the 20th and 68th Regiments. No bedding whatever was issued till the 5th, when 21 blankets were received for the Hospital, and an additional 11 were issued about a week later. Occasionally also a small supply of hay was obtained from the Commissariat, which was spread on the ground as a substitute for beds.

The supply of cooking utensils for the Hospital was limited to two kettles (of 4 and 2 gallons) and a small saucepan, as the A and B canteens, which had been supplied at Plymouth, were not allowed to be disembarked with the Regiment; and some time subsequently, when the "Colombo" was met with in Balaklava harbour, the state of the roads was such, and the amount of transport procurable so meagre, that they could not be brought up; but two additional camp-kettles were subsequently supplied. The cooking was necessarily carried on in the open air, with such protection from the wind and rain as an excavation and a few sacks and hoops afforded. The supply of fuel was at first tolerable, consisting of roots of brushwood; but much labour was requisite on the part of the very limited supply of orderlies allowed by the regulations of the service for attendance on the sick, to obtain these in sufficient quantity.

Cholera, during the month, was on the decline. Only seven instances of that disease presented, of which only one proved fatal in the Field Hospital, but two more had a fatal issue after transfer to the General Hospital. Diarrhœa still produced 112 admissions, but towards the middle of the month its choleraic character had nearly ceased. Camp Dysentery, however, was now assuming increased importance, and 22 admissions for that affection are recorded during the month, and the Diarrhœa now became assimilated to it in character. Febrile disease was also increased in frequency, and 40 men were admitted under treatment for it. No case, however, proved fatal, and the Surgeon says:—"Almost all the cases were complicated with bowel irritation, and attended with pains in the limbs, and the greatest possible loss of muscular strength. Ten men were wounded in the trenches, one of whom died nineteen hours after the infliction of the injury, and two men were killed. Other diseases and injuries during the month were of little importance."

November.—Up to the 19th of the month, each man prepared his own meals as best he could, in his canteen, and himself collected the wood requisite for this purpose. This was necessitated by the men having, on the march from Kalamita Bay, thrown away their camp-kettles, either wantonly or because they were irksome to carry, from not sitting steadily upon the folded great-coat and blanket, by which on that march the more compact knapsack was replaced; and doubtless the food was often inadequately or wastefully cooked by men who required repose almost more than food. On the date above specified, however, the camp-kettles were replaced, and men were told off for the express purpose of cooking, being exempted from other duties; while some apology for a cook-house was put up, consisting of a sort of hearth made of stones, with old iron hoops for bars, so as to ensure a draught from beneath, the action of the wind being somewhat obviated by walls of stones and mud, and although materials for roofing could not be obtained, yet the result was so far satisfactory.

After the battle of Inkermann, the sudden and large influx of wounded obliged three companies' tents to be procured from the Regiment for the reception of the worst cases, while such sick men as could leave the marquee were sent to the tents of their respective companies. The wounded were, with one or two exceptions of very badly wounded men, all sent to Balaklava for passage to Scutari, on the 8th and 9th, when the companies' tents were again returned to the Regiment, by order of the commanding officer, leaving for the accommodation of the sick of the Regiment, a half share of a marquee, a bell-tent, and a share of a Portuguese marquee. On the 14th, the first-named was rendered for the time entirely useless, by the poles, which could not be replaced, having been broken in the storm, and the only accommodation then available was two of the small marquees, and at first one, but afterwards three, and ultimately, in December, four bell-tents. In this month, although both wet and cold, no additional bedding could be obtained for the sick, nor any means of raising them off the wet ground, till one large tarpaulin and eighteen Turkish rush-mats were supplied by the purveyor. The latter, however, proved of little utility, as they absorbed moisture readily, and quickly rotted. The duty men were throughout confined, in respect of bedding, to their great-coat and single blanket.

Camp Dysentery and Diarrhœa continued the prevailing disease. Of the former, 107 admissions are returned, and of the latter 39, and three deaths were due to them. The number of admissions for Fever had decreased to 40, but of these, three had a fatal issue, on the 6th, the 11th, and the 15th day of the disease respectively. Three admissions for Scurvy, and one for "Gelatio," are also recorded.

Towards the end of the month, Cholera again made its appearance, and one of the cases was rapidly fatal.

One hundred and forty-four men and eight officers were wounded in action during the month, the majority at the battle of Inkermann, on the 5th; ten of these injuries were mortal, and the sufferers only survived a few days, or even hours.

December.—The privations of the men who remained at duty continued unlesened; the daily list of sick was increasing, the average for the month being 52, while the strength was daily becoming smaller, and the duties to be performed could not be lessened.

The weather was wet, stormy, and inclement. The men were frequently four days and nights out of the seven in the trenches, and on their return to Camp, they possessed no means of drying or changing their clothes—they had no bedding—the tents leaked. During the month they frequently received short rations of meat, and fresh meat was only issued on eight occasions. No vegetables were procurable; for although at one time during the month a few might have been had by sending to Balaklava, so evident had it become that the men were daily falling sick from overwork, that a divisional order was issued, that no man should be sent to Balaklava who had not been 24 hours clear of the trenches; the consequence of which was, that the officer commanding refused to send men there at all, as they would otherwise, on their return, have had to proceed at once on trench duty, possibly without a sufficient meal.

In some respects, however, an improvement had taken place. On the 16th of the month, a supply of bât horses for the use of the Regiment had been issued (none having been previously provided, as the Corps had landed in the Crimea without having been in Bulgaria, and animals were now first available for this purpose), and thenceforward fuel was obtained from Balaklava, the seeking of which had previously been a heavy tax upon the men. 550 blankets also were received, of which 120 were issued to the Hospital on the 7th. On the following day, 20 raised cots, with sacking bottoms, were supplied, but they could not be used, as the accommodation at the command of the Surgeon was already much too limited for the number of his patients; and at the outside, only three of them could be placed in a tent; the sackings were therefore removed, and the mattress portion placed on the ground for the men to lie on, but here they, as a matter of course, soon rotted. The Hospital, in fact, was overcrowded, as no means now remained of conveying sick men to Balaklava, for shipment to Scutari, except the horses of the Cavalry, the mules of the ambulance waggons and carts being nearly all dead, and the roads in an impassable condition for wheeled carriages; and this is remarked on as "a singular mode of conveying an enfeebled patient six miles, who, perhaps, even in health had never before mounted a horse." Such men, however, as could not be sent by this mode of conveyance, or occasionally by an artillery forage waggon, were of necessity retained in the Field Hospital.

There were also issued to the Regiment during the month 632 guernseys, 800 flannel drawers, 1,100 pairs of socks, and 20 buffalo robes; and a hospital hut had been erected, but the condition to which many of the men had already been reduced was deplorable.

The impoverished condition of the blood, dependent upon the long use of improper diet, exposure to wet and cold, and want of sufficient clothing and rest, had now become more evident. In addition to three cases of Scorbutus recorded during the last month, the Surgeon says:—"Two well-marked and undeniable cases of Scurvy have appeared, and several men affected with Diarrhœa have exhibited petechial spots on the legs, attended with swelling and pain of the joints. Frost-bites and ulcerations of the feet, induced by cold and hard and ill-fitting boots, have incapacitated a great number of men, and are remarkably slow in progress." Of this class of cases 13 are returned under the head Gelatio, eight as Ulcus, and 11 as Phlegmon.

Of Camp Dysentery and Diarrhœa, 106 cases are recorded, and four had a fatal issue. Of Fevers, 24, of which three were fatal in periods varying from three to 12 days; and of pulmonic disease, 22, of which one ended in death. Mr. Howard continues:—"Fevers and thoracic affections have been prone to have bowel irritation superadded, while many cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa, from lying in the cold and wet tents, have contracted subacute bronchial and pleuritic attacks, embarrassing the treatment in a most unfortunate manner." Two fresh instances of Cholera appeared, both of which ended fatally, as well as one of the cases of that disease admitted under treatment during the preceding month, and five men died of wounds, all of which are stated to have been hopeless from the first.

A draft of 51 men, from England, joined on the 9th.

January 1855.—The average daily sick in the Field Hospital now reached 100, out of a strength of 479, and, in this month, the culminating point of admissions for disease (exclusive of wounds and injuries), was attained. They amounted to 293 in number, or 61 per cent. of the strength. The number of deaths, however, in the Field Hospital did not reach its maximum till March. Cholera had now entirely disappeared, but no fewer than 85

admissions for Gelatio are returned, of which seven were fatal; and the Surgeon thus states the circumstances under which they occurred:—"The severity of the weather is not alone productive of this disease, for the temperature, I have observed, has not been below 16 degrees Fahrenheit, a degree of cold not capable of producing such severe effects as have been witnessed in this Regiment, but a combination of causes has conspired to produce these sad results. The soldiers, on returning from their arduous duties in the trenches, cold and wet, with the bottoms of their trousers frozen, and without fires to warm themselves and restore the circulation, have then lain down with their boots on, in order to avoid their being frozen, and thus rendered so hard as to prevent their being put on in the morning, by which means the compression of the foot is continuous, and, on the application of cold, an extensive injury of the foot is produced which friction is unable to avert, and sloughing, to a greater or less extent, nearly always ensues. A predisposition to this result is at the same time created by the constitution being debilitated by previous Diarrhœa, and by that contamination of the blood which has more decidedly made its appearance during the past month, in the form of absolute Scurvy, occurring both before the appearance of these Frost-bites and while many of the cases were under treatment. It is worthy of remark, that in the cases of Gelatio, almost without exception, the account given by the sufferer of the commencement of the injury is dated two or three days back, entirely unlike what was observed in Canada, where the Regiment lately served, when the process of congelation was the result of a short exposure only to a severe degree of cold, but the constitution, then unimpaired, speedily rallied, and the sloughing process concluded with but little danger to life. Nineteen cases of Scurvy were admitted, of which three ended fatally, and Dysentery and Diarrhœa are large items in the return (99 admissions and eight deaths), the one passing into the other, and little distinction can be drawn between them. Anasarca (five admissions), with alteration in the state of the urine, its quantity being diminished, and the presence of albumen demonstrated by heat and nitric acid, furnishes another proof of the general degeneration of the solids and fluids of the body."

Two deaths from Fever are likewise recorded, and four from Pulmonary Disease, while one man is returned as having died from Otitis, after an illness of nine days' duration, and there can be no doubt but that this death, as well as one returned last month from Acute Rheumatism, were due to the prevailing disease, and not to those named, for which the patients had been admitted into Hospital.

Towards the end of the month, however, the circumstances under which the men were required to serve had considerably improved. Warm clothing was now abundant, a further large issue of guernseys, flannel drawers, buffalo robes, blankets, watch-coats, and a few sheepskin coats, having been made. After the 25th, potatoes, either "Edwards' preserved," or the uncut root, with onions, were served out nearly on alternate days, and when the potatoes failed rice or peas were substituted occasionally; and even before the above-named date, small quantities of vegetables were from time to time received. The duties, however, continued very severe. On the 26th, a draft of 31 men, from home, joined.

February.—The total number of admissions for disease now sank to 164, or 37 per cent. of the strength; but the deaths in the Field Hospital still numbered 28. Lime-juice, which had before been issued to the Hospital, and freely used as a medicine in the treatment of disease, began on the 4th of the month, on the requisition of the medical officer, to be issued to the duty men; but the prevailing disease was still scorbutic—38 admissions for Scurvy, with five deaths, are returned; nine for Gelatio, with six deaths; 25 for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, with 10 deaths; and 53 for Fever, with six deaths.

The Surgeon now reports:—"The diseases admitted during the past month have been almost uniformly marked by symptoms of great debility. Many of the Fevers supervened in cases originally received under treatment for Frost-bite, and many of the orderlies have fallen sick. The cases, almost without an exception, commenced with bronchial irritation and inflammation, the brain became secondarily implicated, delirium, often violent and noisy, with a state of the circulation which rarely admitted of even the local abstraction of blood set in, and there was a marked tendency of the mucous membrane to be violently acted on by any attempt at purgation as a derivative. One instance terminated fatally, after the formation and evacuation of a large and deep-seated abscess of the parotid gland. There is usually great feebleness of the circulation, especially in the lower extremities, and the feet sometimes become livid or congested, or actually gangrenous. This is not due to the degree of temperature, for it has been observed among the patients in the wooden huts, which are warmed by a stove, and the flooring of which is dry; and it was not observed in January, while tents only were in use."

"Scurvy, for which 38 men, primarily suffering from external and visible symptoms of the disease, were admitted, still incapacitates a large number. The earliest symptoms, in most cases, being pain and stiffness referred to the flexor muscles of the knee-joint, with tension and discolouration of the tissues above and behind the articulation, followed by the occurrence of many abrasions over the legs and trunk, or of imperfect pustules, which become speedily covered with a granular, friable, light brownish scab, and in situations exposed to pressure or friction, degenerate into Ulcers. The gums then become spongy and bleed, and in many of the worst cases considerable hæmorrhages from the nares have occurred; and in others a state of superficial ulceration of the back of the pharynx, showing the

same sort of surface as the ulcers on the legs or elsewhere when the scabs have been removed by emollient poultices or ointment, and the legs and feet soon afterwards become œdematous and painful. With these symptoms, mental depression and a degree of listlessness painful to witness, characterize the patient's behaviour; the appetite is lost, and the mucous surface of the bowels (probably affected in a similar manner to that of the pharynx) exhales a sanious discharge, unattended with tormina or tenesmus."

In the course of the month, every man was completed with a sheepskin-coat, and 135 more buffalo robes were issued.

March.—The most prominent, which was now Fever: for this disease 80 admissions took place, and from its effects 15 men died. The Surgeon, in his monthly report, states:—"The mortality has fallen in a very large proportion upon men who had been some time previously in Hospital labouring under other disease, as Scurvy, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Frost-bite, by which their vital had been reduced before the incursion of Fever. Another feature observed was the tendency to relapse during apparent convalescence, and so marked was this, that there was naturally an inclination to ascribe to the disease a remittent character; but after extended observation, no true periodicity could be traced. A very large proportion of these cases exhibited indications of Scurvy, evidenced by the frequency of vibices, and the occurrence of fearful bed sores. One man died of Pneumonia, contracted while under treatment for Frost-bite, and one of Bronchitis, or rather Laryngitis; nine of Bowel Affections, of scorbutic origin; five of Scurvy, and two of Frost-bite."

April.—In this month the improvement in the health of the men became very marked. Admissions for disease had sunk to 51 in number out of a strength of 410, and the deaths to seven. After the 2nd, the issue of preserved succulent vegetables and fresh leeks and onions in liberal quantities, became regular, and soft bread was frequently supplied to the duty men after the 16th. The Regiment was still under canvas; but five Hospital huts had been erected, and the Hospital supplies were now good and sufficient.

The most important disease was still Fever; but only 36 admissions for it took place and it only caused two deaths. Two men died of pulmonic disease; one of Gelatio, and two of Scurvy. The Surgeon says:—"The circumstances immediately preceding death in some of the cases of Scurvy and Fever have been nearly similar—epileptic seizure without premonitory symptoms having made its appearance, followed by delirium and rapid exhaustion. In cases examined after death, no peculiarity was observed in the brain or its membranes, beyond slight congestion, and a little serous effusion. In the cases of Scurvy there would appear to be foundation for the opinion, that some morbid state of the kidney, and the non-elimination of some ingredient of the urine acted in producing the convulsions and coma observed, for the kidneys were enlarged, congested, and roughened on the surface."

But in addition to the mortality above detailed, which occurred in the Field Hospital, there died in the General Hospitals on the Bosphorus, &c., during the seven months ending with April, 121 men of the Regiment, after their transfer from the Regimental Hospital, as the sequence of the diseases indicated. These deaths are thus returned:—

	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	Total.
Died from the effects of Fevers .. .. .	..	..	1	4	6	7	2	20
" " Pulmonic Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
" " Enteric Lesions	1	1	14	28	21	4	..	69
" " Scorbutic Affections .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4
" " Frost-bite .. .. .	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	6
" " Wounds and Injuries .. .. .	..	2	8	6	1	2	..	19
" " Other Causes .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Total	1	3	23	43	33	16	2	121

The mortality in the Field Hospital culminated, as already stated, in March; but if the deaths, as shown in the above return, be added to those which took place there, we find that the greatest mortality, as well as the greatest number of admissions for disease, occurred in the month of January, when the deaths thus numbered 69.

With respect to the rations issued to the troops during this period, the Surgeon observes:—"The articles comprising the diet which, for distinction's sake, may be termed the normal quantity, consisted of biscuit 1 lb., meat 1 lb., coffee 1 oz. every third day, tea $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. every third day, sugar $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz., rice 1 oz., and rum $\frac{1}{2}$ a gill (after the 10th October one gill).

"During September, October, and November, 1854, there were no deficiencies of the rations; but in the month of December, although the full amount of biscuit was procured

on every day but one, the amount of meat during the same time was only in full proportion on nine days of the thirty-one, the deficiencies varying from, on one occasion, an absolute want, to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., or a $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. on the remaining 20 days, and it should be borne in mind, that from the time of landing at Kalamita Bay to 31st December, 1854, a period of 108 days, fresh meat was substituted for the salted on 36 days only. Rice was issued in small daily proportion from the latter end of September until the 30th November, when the issue ceased.

"In January 1855 there was no deficiency, except of biscuit and meat on one day, and then only to an inconsiderable amount; the rum, however, was short issued on several days. Rice was issued nearly to the full extent of an ounce per man per diem, but fresh meat was substituted for salted on four days only. The same remarks apply to February, but fresh meat was only issued on three occasions.

"Vegetables, during the time between the disembarkation and the 4th of November, were procured to the extent of 117 lbs., one-third of the weight consisting of onions, and the remainder of cabbage, and they were not again seen till January. In April the supply of vegetables was much improved, and the following table will show the quantities issued, and the other additions made to the soldier's ration until the month of September, when Chollett's compressed compound vegetable preparation formed a usual constituent of the daily ration."

Date.	Description.	Date.	Description.
April 2..	40 lbs. Potatoes.	May 16..	3 Tins Preserved Potatoes.
	56 lbs. Cabbage.	22..	4 bags Onions.
	56 lbs. Turnips.		2 bags Potatoes.
	240 lbs. Presvd. Mixed Vegetables.	24..	90 lbs. Peas.
4..	194 lbs. Maccaroni.		2 bags Potatoes.
20..	2 bags of Potatoes.		1 bag Leeks.
	2 green Vegetables.	28..	3 bags Onions.
	2 bags of Onions.	30..	1 bag Onions.
23..	100 lbs. Peas.	June 4..	1 basket Leeks.
24..	1 bag Potatoes.		2 bags Onions.
27..	5 bags Potatoes.		2 bags Potatoes.
	4 bags Onions.	12..	2 bags Onions.
May 1..	1 bag Potatoes.	20..	3 baskets Onions.
2..	2 bags Carrots.	30..	2 bags Peas.
7..	14 lbs. Preserved Cabbage.	July 2..	2 cwt. Peas.
	19 lbs. Preserved Carrots.	18..	2 baskets Vegetable Marrows.
	13 lbs. Preserved Turnips.	Aug. 1..	4 bags Onions.
	33 lbs. Preserved Potatoes.	5..	4 bags Potatoes.
12..	2 bags Potatoes.	8..	2 bags Onions.
	4 bags Leeks.	22..	4 bags Onions.
15..	56 Edward's Preserved Potatoes.		3 bags Potatoes.

Lime-juice was issued as early as the 4th of February, 1855, on the requisition of the medical officer, and long before had been largely used in the Hospital. It was issued on the 1st of March as a portion of the daily ration, and continued for a long period during the subsequent months of the year.

Soft bread was first issued on the 15th April, and again on the 16th and 23rd. In May, each man received 12 lbs. In June, none. In July, three. Subsequently it was uninterruptedly supplied, so as to afford soft bread to all for nearly two days out of three, except during the time the Corps was engaged in the expedition to Kinburn.

After the month of April, disease in the Corps became of very little moment, either in the number or severity of the cases, as will be evident on inspection of the annexed table, for with the exception of six deaths from Cholera, viz., two in May and four in June, and four from wounds, viz., three in August, and one in December, only six deaths took place in the Regimental Hospital during the remaining 14 months of its service in the East; these may be thus enumerated—one in August from Fever, one in September from Pneumonia, two in December, one from Fever and one from Dropsy, and in March 1856, one from Fever.

Detachments, numbering from 40 to 50 men each, joined in May, June, and September from England; and on the 4th of October, the Regiment marched to Kazatch, having transferred 20 sick to the General Hospital in the Camp, and embarked on board Her Majesty's ship "Algiers," as a portion of the force dispatched against Kinburn.

The expedition sailed on the 7th, and on the 15th the men disembarked, and were immediately employed in throwing up some works to secure their rear against any force advancing from Nicholaieff. The expedition was accompanied by a sufficient Transport Corps and camp equipage; and a transport ship, "the Orient," was appropriated as a Hospital, but such was the excellent sanitary condition of the Regiment, that only two cases required to be transferred to her, one that of an officer attacked with Acute Enteritis, the other, a man who showed symptoms of mental alienation. After effecting their object, the troops returned to the Crimea, and the Regiment reoccupied its old camp before Sebastopol on the 11th of November, the huts and tents having been left standing during the absence of the Corps.

The state of health enjoyed by the Regiment from the month of April, to the conclusion of its service, deserves notice in connection with the means by which this high sanitary condition was evoked out of the diseased and lethal state in which we have seen it during the previous seven months. It cannot be said all the weakly men had died off, and only those of tough constitutions survived, who were also now seasoned, and therefore less prone to disease; for, as before stated, detachments from England joined in May, June, and September, which numbered 146 men. In February 1856, also, a draft of 204 arrived; and in March 1856, another of 70; and these reinforcements are expressly stated to have been young, and in the mass, ineligible recruits. The choleraic constitution of the atmosphere also still existed during a portion of the period. The labours of the siege *per se* were scarcely less exacting than they had been during the previous winter. The men were still in tents, for, with the exception of one small hut put up for the band in May, and two more in June, none were available till the following November, and the Regiment was not finally hutted till the month of January 1856. But the general conditions of the soldier's service were very different.

1. From the date indicated, the food had become sufficiently nutritious, wholesome, and varied, and its proper preparation received a due share of attention.

2. The men were now supplied with clothing suitable to the service in which they were engaged.

3. Although the trench duties remained much the same, or even became more severe, the weather was dry, and the heavy fatigues, such as journeys to Balaklava, in the capacity of porters, were no longer exacted in addition; and after the evacuation of the town by the Russians, the road-making and other fatigues then performed, were not more than sufficient to find the men healthy exercise.

4. Though still in tents, their shelter was now adequate to the men's wants, and boarded floors, tarpaulins, and sufficient bedding, enabled the soldier to recruit his strength by natural rest and sleep.

5. The Hospital accommodation and supplies were now all that could well be wished for.

In short, the conditions of the service were now closely assimilated to those of the ordinary garrison life of the soldier; while the climate of the Crimea, independent of its association with the causes which had previously so disastrously compromised the health of the Regiment, proved only congenial to the sanitary efficiency of the troops.

It only remains to add, that in addition to the deaths which took place in the General Hospitals on the Bosphorus, and at Smyrna and Abydos, during the seven months so often above referred to, the Regiment lost 63 men during its service in the East, as set forth in the appended return; and it will be therein seen, that the cause whereby a very large proportion of this number (*viz.*, 23), became lost to the service is not known; many, doubtless, were lost on the march, or died in the hands of the enemy. And in addition, 42 men are stated to have been killed in action, who are not included in the return.

The Corps thus served nearly 23 months in the East. It embarked with a strength of 961 men and 30 officers, and 503 men and 41 officers joined, making a total sent out of 1,464 men and 71 officers. 402 men would thus appear to have died in the East; and the loss of officers is stated to have been six, one of whom was killed in action. 13 men are returned as having been made prisoners of war or deserted, 210 men and 27 officers were invalided home, and 84 men were ultimately discharged the service in consequence of disabilities said to have been contracted in the East.

20TH REGIMENT.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date {	Month	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.	June 1855.	July 1855.
Station	At Sea & Beikos Bay.	At Sea and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.
Strength {	Officers	32	31	23	17	15	20	20	20	22	21	26	30
	Men.. .. .	955	827	813	626	570	479	432	391	410	477	520	513
Specific Disease.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.
Febris Intermittens	2 ..	10 ..	46 ..	20 3	24 3	16 2	53 6	80 15	36 2	26 ..	15 ..	28 ..	..
„ Continua Com. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Typhus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pleuritis	3 ..	3 ..	1 ..	3 ..	.. ..	1 1	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	..
Pneumonia	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	1 ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrhus Acutus	1 ..	.. ..	3 ..	21 1	30 2	13 ..	2 2	.. ..	1 2	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	..
„ Chronicus	1 ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. 1	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	2 1	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Hepatitis Acuta .. ..	..	..	..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Icterus .. ..	..	..	..	4 ..	3 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	..
Enteritis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Dysenteria Acuta	1 ..	2 1	22 ..	107 2	51 4	24 2	6 1	4 2	1 ..	.. ..	10 ..	18 ..	..
„ Chronica .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Scorbutica .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 1	4 2	4 4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Diarrhoea	130 ..	106 ..	112 ..	39 1	55 ..	66 5	15 7	4 3	1 ..	5 ..	42 ..	41 ..	..
Colicæ .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	1 ..	..
Obstipatio .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Hæmorrhoids .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	..
Hernia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Dyspepsia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dementia, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Apoplexia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delirium Tremens .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Epilepsia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera Spasmodica	4 2	62 13	7 1	3 1	2 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 2	9 4	7 ..	..
Ditto in General Hospital .. ..	..	8 ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Rheumatismus Acutus .. ..	..	..	..	..	6 1	12 ..	4 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
„ Chronicus	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	3 ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	1 ..	.. ..	..
Arthritis, &c.	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Phlegmon et Abscessus	10 ..	4 ..	5 ..	6 ..	11 ..	15 ..	8 ..	1 ..	2 ..	4 ..	5 ..	4 ..	..
Ulcus	4 ..	2 ..	1 ..	3 ..	8 ..	6 ..	1 ..	2 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 ..	..
Fistula .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis Primitiva	8 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Ulcus Penis	1 ..	5 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Bubo	9 ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Gonorrhœa	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Verruæ and Condylomata	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Hernia Humoralis	6 ..	1 ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Strictura .. ..	..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Ischuria and Dysuria .. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Diabetes and Eneuresis .. ..	..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Luxatio	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	2 ..	2 ..	1 ..	..
Su'luxatio	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	10 12	5 ..	.. ..	.. ..	5 ..	1 ..	2 ..	6 ..	..
Vulnus Scelopitorum .. ..	..	2 ..	10 1	144 10	12 5	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	..
„ Incisum	4 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Contusio	3 ..	1 ..	4 ..	3 ..	2 ..	1 ..	.. ..	4 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	..
Fractura .. ..	..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	..
Ambustio .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punitus	2 ..	1 ..	6 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	..
Gelatio .. ..	..	..	..	1 ..	13 ..	85 7	9 6	1 2	.. 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Scorbutus .. ..	..	..	..	3 ..	2 ..	19 3	38 5	13 5	2 2	6 ..	1 ..	.. ..	..
Morbi Oculorum	8 ..	7 ..	2 ..	3 ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	3 ..	1 ..	..
Morbi Cutis .. ..	..	..	..	1 ..	4 ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Cynanche .. ..	..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 1	4 1	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Otitis .. ..	..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Serofula .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Debilitas .. ..	..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Dropsy .. ..	..	..	..	1 ..	5 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..
Gangrene .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Observatio	1 ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	..
Unknown .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	207 2	218 23	222 4	351 17	220 17	296 26	164 23	133 35	51 7	57 2	100 4	118 ..	..

21ST (ROYAL NORTH BRITISH FUSILIERS.)

THE 21st Regiment returned from Bengal in May 1848, and served at home until August 1854, when it proceeded to join the army in Turkey. On the 14th of August, the Corps, consisting of 33 officers and 974 men, embarked on board the steamship "Golden Fleece," which sailed from Cork harbour on the evening of the 15th. The Surgeon reports:—"The voyage out was prosperous and agreeable, as the weather continued fine. On the 27th of August, 1854, the vessel reached Malta, and, on the 1st of September, arrived at Constantinople at three o'clock, P.M. On the 3rd, it joined the allied fleet in Varna Bay. During the time the vessel remained at Varna, an unsuccessful application was made for bāt animals, for the use of the Regiment. Leaving Varna Bay on the morning of the 5th, the 'Golden Fleece' was ordered to proceed to Baltchick Bay, where she arrived, with two sailing transports in tow, at eight o'clock, A.M., on the 7th. The vessel accompanied the fleet of the allies, and dropped her anchor in Kalamita Bay on the 14th of September."

Dr. Mackinnon continues his report:—

"In the evening, the 21st Regiment, consisting of 33 officers and 975 men (one man having joined at Malta), was landed by means of small steamers and boats, on a sandy beach—a narrow strip of land running north and south, with the putrid lake 'Touzla' on the east, and Kalamita Bay on the west. No tents were brought on shore, and the troops bivouacked on the beach, each man having received orders to carry his blanket and great-coat with him. As the evening advanced, the sky became black and lowering, and a dropping rain commenced; towards midnight, the rain fell in torrents, saturating the blankets and great-coats, and converting the hollows and inequalities of the ground into large pools of water. A northerly wind sprung up, but towards morning, the fall of rain became less heavy, and finally ceased. The soldiers went in search of fuel; and with the wood found on the beach, from the boats which had been broken by the heavy surf, in the disembarkation of the previous day, fires were kindled to warm themselves and dry their wet clothes.

"On the 15th, the troops were exposed to the influence of a powerful sun, to the effects of evaporation from the drying ground, and to the cold wind and heavy dews of the night. On the 16th, the tents having been landed, were pitched on the sea beach, in the vicinity of Lake Touzla; but on the 18th, they were all struck, and reshipped, as there was no conveyance to carry them along.

"On the 16th, Cholera broke out; and on the 17th, three men—aged 20, 21, and 19, the first of a year and a-half service, the two others of two years' service each—died of the disease, after 14, 11, and 17 hours' illness respectively. On the 19th, two men, aged 21 and 23, died of Cholera, after 12 and nine hours' illness. This malady increased to an alarming extent, and accompanied the Regiment on the line of march.

"On landing in the Crimea, the regimental sick equipage, was as follows:—Two Hospital marquees; 36 sets of bedding; Hospital canteens, marked A and B; one small case of medical comforts; one large medicine chest; one store chest; one box containing fracture and dislocation apparatus; two medicine panniers, and one pack-saddle. This ample provision for the care of the sick had been made by the Director-General previous to the embarkation of the Regiment from Cork. But all the medical arrangements were upset, and their object—the welfare of the sick—defeated, by the want of carriage in the Crimea. Repeated applications were made to the Commissariat for carriage, but no conveyance or baggage animal of any description could be supplied for the use of the sick. In consequence of this deficiency of transport, the regimental sick-tentage (except one bell-tent), medicine chest, Hospital canteens, &c., were reshipped on the 19th, as it was deemed advisable to do so, rather than to leave them lying on the sea beach, though by reshipping them, the Regiment was deprived of the use of the things, but they were not lost to the service. Exertions were made to have the sick baggage placed on board the 'Golden Fleece,' the vessel in which the Regiment arrived; but this was not effected. Being under the necessity of making an official representation, through the Commanding Officer, to the General Commanding the 4th Division, that the Regimental Hospital property was still lying on the beach, the sick-tentage, bedding, &c. were at length taken away with other baggage, and placed on board one of the boats proceeding to the vessels of the fleet. A supply of medicines which seemed likely to be required, was removed from the medicine chest, and carried by the medical officers.

"On the 19th, about nine o'clock in the morning, the Regiment began to advance; the day was hot and sultry, and the advance delayed by defective transport. Leaving the narrow sandy strip of land at Lake Touzla, the troops moved in a southerly direction; the road gradually ascended for some distance, and on arriving at the high ground, the open country presented the appearance of wide and extended plains. There was little or no cultivation, and the general aspect was barren. The vegetation consisted of scanty, withered grass, amongst which thistles were conspicuous, wormwood, southernwood, thyme, and other highly odoriferous plants were seen, and exhaled a highly aromatic odour, as they were crushed beneath the tread of the marching columns. At irregular intervals, small

hills, running in a westerly direction, diversified the view. The inland country appeared well wooded and mountainous. Dark masses of smoke and flame burst out from the villages as the advancing army progressed. The day was calm, and the air was still.

"Towards the rivers, the elevated table lands dipped so as to form valleys. In the vicinity of the rivers were found some native villages, adjacent to which were small vineyards, dotted here and there with poplar trees; but the cultivation was of no great extent.

"On the 19th, the Regiment marched as far as the Bulganac river—a mere streamlet at that season of the year—adjacent to which were a few cultivated patches of ground. Great suffering was experienced on this march from want of water, the men having neglected to fill their canteens before setting out.

"On the line of march, the sick establishment consisted of one bell-tent (used as a hospital tent), two medicine panniers, and one case of medical comforts. These things were, by permission, put into a cart, said to belong to the General Commanding the Division; but on the morning of the 20th, the case of medical comforts being too heavy for the cart, was broken up by order. On the 20th, marched to the Alma, and bivouacked in the vicinity of the river, near a native village, which was surrounded by vineyards.

"The inconvenience arising from the want of transport was most severely felt; there was only one bell-tent for the use of the Regiment; there were no means of carrying the men taken suddenly ill on the march; nor of supplying them with drinking water at the various halting grounds; and no means of giving medicine, except from the supply contained in the pockets of the medical officers, as access could not be had at all times to the panniers, which, being conveyed in a cart, were often miles in rear. On two occasions, neither the panniers nor the bell-tent could be found; this happened after the battle of the Alma."

During the halt after Alma, Cholera continued to prevail, and a great number of men were attacked.

On the 21st, two men died of Cholera after 10 and 11 hours' duration of the disease; on the 22nd, 12 men died, after illnesses varying from 8 to 24 hours' duration; and on the 23rd, one death occurred, after 12 hours' duration of disease.

"On the 23rd, the Regiment advanced as far as the Katscha river, where there were several orchards and vineyards; on the 24th to the Balbec river, the adjoining country becoming more mountainous, and better wooded; on the 25th, after a hot and dusty march through a forest of stunted oak, elm, &c., to the Black river; on the 26th, halted in the Tchernaya valley, surrounded by mountains covered with dark masses of wood, through which huge chalk cliffs were seen projecting; and on the 27th, arrived on the encamping ground on the heights before Sebastopol.

"During the march, in consequence of the great heat of the weather, the soldiers threw away their great-coats, blankets, and camp-kettles. The ground over which the Regiment marched was, in many parts, covered with camp-kettles, blankets, biscuit, and pieces of uncooked salt meat. From this it is evident that salt provisions ought not to be issued to troops on a march, in consequence of the burning thirst which is engendered thereby, and more especially where the supply of water is scanty, or the places in which it may be obtained unknown. When fresh meat was issued every portion of it was cooked, and carried by the men, but the salt provisions, in many instances, were thrown away."

During the march from the Alma the Corps continued to suffer severely from Cholera, "but the disease began sensibly to decline after the arrival of the Regiment, on the 27th of the month, on the heights before Sebastopol. The symptoms of the Cholera were peculiar. In two cases there was neither vomiting nor purging, but a livid state of the surface of the body, and an almost imperceptible pulse. Cramps in the extremities appeared in several instances, but were by no means so distressing as in Asiatic Cholera. In most cases, however, the symptoms were those of collapse, vomiting, and purging, without the strongly marked bluish colour of the skin, so peculiar to the second stage of Asiatic Cholera. The whispering voice, and black circle surrounding the eyes, were symptoms present in all."

On the 24th, three men, of the ages of 25, 33, and 23 years, died, after 14, 10, and eight hours' illness respectively; on the 26th, one man, aged 20 years, died after 12 hours' duration of the disease; and, on the 30th, a man, aged 24, died in the General Hospital at Balaklava, to which he had been transferred.

The total admissions into Hospital, during September, amounted to 181, of which 15 were recorded as cases of Fever, 15 as Diarrhoea, and 130 as Cholera.

October.—"The loss of the camp-kettles began to be felt after the arrival of the Regiment before Sebastopol. An independent sort of cooking was set up in the Corps, each man cooking his own victuals. This being the case, it can be easily understood that the food was imperfectly cooked, and, when the soldier was pressed for time, or tired, he did not cook at all, but lived on the issue of biscuit and rum.

"During the month fresh meat was issued eleven times, on the 2nd, 5th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 19th, 20th, 23rd, 26th, 29th, and 31st.

"Early in October 32 circular tents were issued to the Regiment, but for the use of the sick, there was only the one bell-tent and the partial use of a division: 1 marquee.

"The men had about five nights out of 14 off duty."

On the 16th two men were wounded in the trenches. The first received a "lacerated wound of the right arm, a part of the biceps muscle being carried away." On the 28th he was sent to Balaklava doing well. The second received a penetrating wound of the right side of chest, with injury to the lung; he gradually sank, and died on the 22nd. On post-mortem examination the following appearances were found:—The wound in the thoracic parietes, gangrenous; fifth rib broken at a distance of two inches from the costal cartilage; the pleura costalis and pulmonalis covered with recently-effused lymph; the lung collapsed, and a dark brown deposit in the posterior part of the cavity of the chest; numerous spicula, from the fractured rib, were found forced into the lung. A large piece of shell, two and a-half inches long and three-quarters of an inch broad, was found near the apex of the lung, having entered near its base, and traversed the organ obliquely upwards, made an opening into the anterior mediastinum, by one sharp corner, but remained firmly impacted in the substance of the lung. The third man had his right leg carried away by a round shot, at the junction of the middle with the upper third of the limb; after undergoing primary amputation, was sent into Balaklava on the 22nd, doing well."

The admissions into Hospital amounted to 198, of which 29 were cases of Fever, 101 of Diarrhoea, and six of Cholera. In reference to the last-named disease, the Surgeon observes:—"The Cholera continued to decrease steadily towards the termination of the month, when it ceased altogether."

November:—Dr. Mackinnon reports,—“On the 14th, all the tents were laid prostrate by the hurricane, which was accompanied with sleet and rain, the wind coming in gusts from the south-west. Such was the fury of the wind, that many soldiers on attempting to run were blown down, and boards and trestles were blown away altogether. The sick—through necessity—were dispersed to seek shelter from the weather to which they were exposed. The divisional marquee was blown down, and the poles broken to pieces. This marquee, being torn and saturated with water and mud, became useless for a time; having applied for it to Dr. Pine, the Staff-Surgeon of the Division, the marquee was handed over to my charge. It was then repaired, new tent-poles procured, and it was finally repitched, and used for the accommodation of the sick.”

A considerable increase took place in the sickness of the Corps; the admissions into Hospital rose to 301, of which 36 were cases of Fever, 140 of diseases of the intestines, and 96 of gunshot injury. At the end of the month the Surgeon reports:—"That the general health of the men is deteriorating progressively is evident from their haggard and emaciated appearance. Exposure to the inclemency of the weather, severe night duties, defective commissariat, want of fuel for cooking, are causes more than sufficient to account for the change." That the labours performed by the Corps were excessive will be seen by the following statement "of duties furnished by the Regiment within the fortnight," ended 27th November, 1854.

Guards for trenches	.	.	.	2,657 men.
Working parties	.	.	.	445 "
Divisional guards	.	.	.	139 "
Total				3,241 "
Average daily number of duty men				429

During this period the men were in the trenches 12 nights out of 14. And in addition to the above they had to mount picket, and furnish regimental guards during the day, and also to do divisional and regimental fatigues."

During November 22 men died; 16 in the Regimental Hospital, two at Balaklava, two on board sick transports, and two in the General Hospitals at Scutari.

At the end of the month there were 114 sick men under treatment in the Camp, and 168 sick and convalescent at Scutari.

December.—"In this month one of the regimental marquees was recovered from a vessel at Balaklava; but it was a matter of great difficulty to bring it from the vessel in the harbour to the Camp. Five additional bell-tents were supplied by the Quartermaster-General; so that towards the end of December the Hospital establishment consisted of two marquees and six bell-tents. In addition to these, twenty Smith's field cots were furnished, which afforded a good bed and protection from the ground, for the more serious cases."

During this month 303 cases were admitted, of which 35 were Fever; six of Pulmonary Disease; four Jaundice; 200 Affections of the Bowels; and 20 Cholera. The Surgeon observes:—"The weather was very bad, the cold becoming more severe; the men, often drenched with rain, had to perform arduous duty in the trenches, where they suffered great exposure to climate, not to mention their want of rest by night; they were irregularly and, at times, scantily fed; from all these causes it was not extraordinary that Diarrhoea was very common; 195 cases were treated, of which 149 were admitted during the month, many being instances of relapse. But of these cases 134 were discharged to duty, and nine terminated fatally." And he adds:—

"On the 2nd, a draft consisting of two serjeants, and 120 rank and file joined Head-Quarters. These soldiers were chiefly recruits, and were necessitated to pitch their tents on the wet ground, as every part of the Camp was soaking with water, only that some situations were drier than others. The tents were pitched apart from the old soldiers in Camp, as an outbreak of Cholera was expected. These new-comers were sent into the trenches on duty like the other soldiers—as the duty at this time was extremely severe—and were exposed to wet and cold at night, besides living on the salt rations.

"One case of Cholera appeared on the 7th; two more on the following day; and for several days many were attacked, until the number of cases was considerable. Thirteen men died from the disease; these, with the exception of one, who had been some time in bad health, were late arrivals."

During December 46 men died, 30 in the Field Hospital, and 16 away from the Head-Quarters of the Regiment.

At the end of the month 113 sick remained under treatment in the Field Hospital, and there were 283 sick and convalescent at Scutari.

January 1855.—"From the beginning of the month till the 17th, repeated and heavy falls of snow took place; the weather was cold and gloomy; the temperature reached as low as 16 degrees below freezing-point, on Reaumur's thermometer. From the 17th till the end of the month, the weather sensibly improved; the snow began to melt, and there was a thaw up to the 23rd, when the weather became fine and frosty; the sun communicated a pleasing and cheerful aspect to surrounding objects during the day; the mornings and evenings were frosty, the nights clear, frosty, and enlivened by moonlight; the temperature varied from four to seven degrees below freezing."

The admissions into Hospital amounted to 263; of which 48 were cases of Fever; 12 of Pulmonary Disease; 102 of Dysentery and Diarrhœa; 19 of Phlegmons and Ulcers; 46 of Gelatio; and 11 of Scorbutus. The Surgeon, on the 31st, reports:—"The sick list has been large, and the mortality considerable. The chief causes seemed to be exposure to inclement weather and severe trench duty; this last cause has lately undergone some modification. The death from Bronchitis was accompanied with enlargement and suppuration of the left parotid gland."

In regard of the cases of Scurvy, he observes:—"Many of these were well marked. In several men the muscles of the calf of the legs became hard, and shrunk, so that the toe of the affected limb could only touch the ground; such men were complete cripples. The skin over such parts presented a livid purple appearance. Many complained of weakness and pains in the bones, and the gums of others were spongy and bleeding."

During January 1855, the total deaths amounted to 72, of which 25 occurred in the Field Hospital, and 47 on board the sick transports, or in General Hospital. At the end of the month 91 cases remained under treatment in the Regimental Hospital, and 335 sick and convalescent men were at Scutari, Malta, and other Hospital stations in the rear of the army.

February.—In this month two wooden huts were erected for the reception of the sick.

The admissions decreased to 142, of which 62 were cases of Fever, 29 of Dysentery and Diarrhœa, six of Gelatio, 19 of Scorbutus, and nine recorded as Cachexia. "These were cases of men who had become debilitated by Bowel Complaints and hard work."

The total number of deaths amounted to 87, of which 44 occurred in the Regimental Hospital, and 43 elsewhere.

At the end of the month 333 sick and convalescent men were absent from the Regiment, being under treatment in the General Hospitals on the Bosphorus, and at other Hospital stations.

March.—"The weather during the month has been generally fine; the climate, however, is variable, and subject to great and sudden vicissitudes of temperature."

A third wooden hut was completed, and with the two erected in the previous month, afforded ample accommodation for the sick.

At the end of the month, the Surgeon reports:—"As the weather is mild, the duty now light, and the men well fed and clothed, the general health has improved sensibly; still it is much influenced by the sudden vicissitudes and variable nature of the Crimean climate, cold days generally producing relapses of Fever, from which many days of mild weather are necessary to produce recovery. The mortality has diminished to considerably less than one-half of what took place in the preceding month. Of the 15 deaths which occurred in the Regimental Hospital, 12 were caused by Fever, five being remittent, of which three cases were complicated with Pneumonia, and two with Diarrhœa; three of Continued Fever, accompanied with headache, irritability of stomach, pains in the limbs and loins, and, in one instance, bloody urine, but the most prominent symptom in all was failure of the circulation; and four cases of Typhus, in which the tongue was dry, furred, and cracked, intense thirst, and pains of the loins were the chief symptoms, but towards the termination of the case fatal Bronchitis supervened."

The total admissions diminished to 117, of which 89 were cases of Fever; three of Dysentery and Diarrhœa; five of Phlegmon et Abscessus; and five of Scorbutus. The

deaths amounted to 22, of which seven occurred away from the Regiment. At the end of the month 208 men were under treatment in the General Hospitals on the Bosphorus; 16 convalescents at Abydos and Corfu, and eight at Malta.

In the report for the year ending 31st of March, 1855, the Surgeon writes:—

"The sick-tentage of the 21st Regiment occupies a space of ground a few hundred yards in rear of the regimental lines. The space is open, and on the slope of a hill, so that the ground soon dries after rain. There are no great nuisances in the immediate vicinity. The burial-ground to the south-west is too near; but the practice of burying the dead there has been discontinued. The men's latrine is also too near; but as it is kept very clean, it causes annoyance only when the wind blows from a particular direction.

"The greatest disadvantage of the position is the distance from water, the wells being situated in a hollow, which is half-a-mile distant from the camp; bringing water from the springs is, therefore, a great labour.

"On the arrival of the Regiment before Sebastopol, the whole accommodation for the sick consisted of one bell-tent. When the number of sick exceeded the accommodation, the patients were removed to the General Hospital at Balaklava, by means of the ambulance waggons. Application was made from time to time to the Assistant Quartermaster-General of the 4th Division for additional tentage, in consequence of the increased number of sick; but the tentage issued was by no means sufficient until the wooden huts were erected in February, since which period there has been plenty of accommodation."

"The accumulation of sick in the Regimental Field Hospital took place in consequence of the ambulance breaking down. During the rainy weather the roads (mere pathways) became very soft, and the ambulance mules, being weak from scanty feeding, were unable to drag the carriages through the mud. Many of the animals died. Such of the patients as possessed sufficient strength were removed to Balaklava on horseback; but many men were too ill and too weak to be removed in this manner, consequently an accumulation of sick took place in the Field Hospitals, generally of the worst description of cases. Recourse was had to the use of bell-tents, in consequence of the want of transport to carry the Hospital marquees." In regard of bell-tents, Dr. Mackinnon, the Surgeon, observes:—"In stormy weather, the rain penetrates the canvas on the weather side, and runs down on the ground, so that with the patients going out and into the tent, with boots wet and covered with mud, the floor is soon converted into a surface of mud. Some few tents had tarpaulins to spread over the ground to keep the men from the wet; but the rain admitted on the weather side of the tents runs down the inner side, and finally flows over the surface of the tarpaulin. Small branches of trees and pounded limestone were also spread over the tent floors, with the view of making them dry; but the rain, as already mentioned, admitted on the weather side of the canvas above the flooring, rendered all such measures abortive." In regard to the marquees, the same officer observes:—"From their great size they are apt to be blown down, especially in such a fickle climate as that of the Crimea. It is at all times a difficult matter to preserve them free from smell; they soon acquire a tainted odour, which it is difficult to eradicate; it is easy to imagine that the tents should acquire a bad smell from sheltering so many men suffering from Bowel Complaints. It is also no easy matter to regulate the ventilation, there is either too much or too little ventilation. When a portion of the tent wall was dropped to admit the fresh air, the wind blowing with violence, accompanied with snow and drift, soon caused it to be shut up again.

"In fine weather the shelter given by the marquee is excellent. The whole or part of the side-walls can be dropped on a fine day, so as to admit the fresh air, while the double fly is a canopy to protect the sick from the rays of the most powerful sun.

"In December 1854, and January and February 1855, the greatest difficulty was experienced in keeping the tents clean. Many soldiers passed their excretions in their blankets, some between the walls of the marquees, and others, in their clothes. Some men, little affected with Diarrhoea, and others, who suffered from Bowel Complaints, lay on the floors of the tents, regardless of everything that was passing about them. They would scarcely speak, and refused to get up, even for necessary purposes. In the course of time Low Fever set in, and carried many of these patients off. When the actual state of the soldiers, during the wet weather, is taken into consideration, it can be easily understood how great, arduous, and disagreeable was the labour which fell to the lot of the Hospital attendants. Many orderlies became sick, some would not stay at the Hospital, and others died.

"The tents required incessant cleaning. Fatigue parties could not, at all times, be obtained when wanted. Defaulters were sent to work at the Hospital as a punishment, and the work done by these men was often badly executed. Each defaulter would do as little as he possibly could. When there were no defaulters the Hospital tents were often not so clean as they might be, as serving out the diets, administering medicine, &c., in a great measure occupied the whole time of the Hospital servants.

"Hospital supplies of any kind were brought from Balaklava with great difficulty. Tea, cocoa, and milk, concentrated milk, rice, sago, arrowroot, soups, preserved potatoes, &c., were obtained from the purveyor at Balaklava, according to the demand for them. The supply of these different articles varied at times, but was good on the whole. The Commissariat officers of the 4th Division were very kind in supplying the sick with fresh meat when the issue took place, so that the supply issued, on one occasion, lasted for several days. The extras supplied by the purveyor at Balaklava, and the fresh meat issued by the Commissariat, rendered the sick nearly independent of the salt ration altogether.

"In November and December, after the rainy weather had set in, cooking became very difficult, all the bushes and trees in the vicinity of the Camp having been used as firewood, the sick became dependent on charcoal and patent fuel, which had to be carried from Balaklava. No carriage could be obtained from the Commissariat, consequently, these supplies were brought to Camp as the means of doing so could be procured. No means of bringing up supplies for the sick were furnished till the 4th of January, 1855, when one small bat pony was procured on indent from P Battery of the 4th Division, but this animal, in consequence of the hard work, became unfit for service in a fortnight. When it is considered, that a small pony of this description had to proceed to Balaklava, a distance of six miles, through snow, and sometimes up to the knees in mud, and after receiving its load of 100 to 130 lbs. of charcoal, returned to Camp. Next day the same animal went to Balaklava for medicines, medical comforts, &c., and, on the third day, for grain or chopped straw to feed it, there can be little wonder that the animal, being overworked, soon became unfit for service.

"Stray horses were sometimes caught in the Camp, and such animals were sent on this fatigue duty until they happened to be claimed by their owners. Had it not been for this and of the ponies belonging to the officers, the sick could not possibly have been dieted.

"About the middle of January 1855, a portion of wood was brought daily to the Hospital from the Assistant Quartermaster-General.

"In the beginning of February the Commissariat began to issue fuel in Camp, and two bags of charcoal were provided daily. From this date the means of cooking were abundant, and a proper temperature kept up in the tents by means of fires.

"The Hospital being distant from the wells, bringing water for the sick was a very severe labour. Four men were required daily for this purpose. The labour was so hard that the soldiers employed on this fatigue duty seldom remained longer than a week.

"The surgical materials and appliances were always in abundance, and, from the large medicine chest were furnished the medicines required on the march, which supply the medical officers carried on their persons. But, on reaching the heights of Sebastopol, from the prevalence of Cholera cases, opiates and astringents began to fail, and the supply from Balaklava was not always regular or adequate to our wants. I believe, however, the value of these remedies were over-rated at the time. When the season of the year and the conditions of the soldier's life are recollected, it will be readily conceded that medicine could be of little avail.

"One tub was issued to each company about the 12th of November, 1854, for ablutionary purposes, but, during the continuance of the bad weather, these necessary articles were broken up and used as firewood. A second issue of tubs took place on the 28th of February, in the proportion of two per Company. One tub was intended for ablutionary purposes, and the other, for the steeping of the salt ration in water previous to its being cooked. The camp-kettles had been previously used for this purpose.

"When the men were able to wash their clothes regularly they soon got rid of the vermin by which they were troubled. These parasites were engendered by the men sleeping constantly in their clothes and never washing themselves.

"The trench duty was one great cause of the sickness; this duty was more than the human frame could well endure. In the month of September the men were only two nights on the heights. In October, the soldiers had five nights' rest out of 14; in November, two out of 14; in December, three out of 14; in January 1855, five out of 14; in February, seven out of 14; in March, nine out of 14. This calculation, in particular instances, falls short of the duty actually performed, for, in addition, the men had to mount divisional and regimental guard, regimental picket, and to do camp fatigues. In bad weather the sentry was relieved every hour; on other occasions, every two hours."

April.—The admissions sank to 68, of which 45 were recorded as cases of Remittent Fever. The Surgeon reports:—"The general health has improved during the month. The causes of this happy change are obvious; the improvement in the weather, the better diet of the soldier, the more frequent supply of fresh meat and vegetables, good clothing, and increased accommodation for the sick.

The prevailing diseases were Remittent Fevers, accompanied with bilious vomiting and headache. In several instances, Diarrhœa has been the complication; in the fatal case, death was caused by effusion in the head.

A death occurred on the 2nd from the effects of a gunshot wound, in a man debilitated by Scurvy, and who had been discharged from the convalescent list on the day on which he was wounded. The injuries received were in the right arm and right gluteal region; both were flesh wounds. Erysipelas attacked the wound in the arm; Low Fever then succeeded, on which the wounds assumed a sloughing appearance, accompanied with a fetid discharge. Although the Erysipelas disappeared, the patient gradually sank, and died.

May to September.—In May the admissions decreased to 53; but in June, the sickness again increased, the admissions amounting to 127, of which 36 were cases of Fever, 26 of Bowel Complaints, six of Cholera, and 31 of gunshot wounds. In July, 120 cases were admitted, of which Fever and Diarrhœa furnished the larger part. In August, 109 men were admitted into Hospital, of whom 27 were suffering from Fever, and 35 with intestinal

disease. In September, a considerable improvement took place in the health of the Corps. The admissions sank to 63, of which 16 were instances of wounds or injuries. During this period, 26 deaths occurred, 17 in the Regimental Hospital and nine in the General Hospitals in the Crimea and on the Bosphorus. Of the nine men who died away from the Headquarters, the deaths of two were caused by gunshot wounds, and seven were attributable to disease.

October.—"On the 4th the Regiment 'fell in,' at 5:30 A.M.; and, after a toilsome march, during which the men and officers were drenched by rain, from the south-east, arrived at Kazatch, from whence the Corps, consisting of 27 officers and 638 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, immediately embarked, without accident, on board the second-class liner 'Hannibal.' On the 7th, the vessel sailed, and on the evening of the 8th, in company with the fleet, dropped anchor before Odessa. Having remained five days lying off that town, the fleet again sailed, and arrived at Kinburn on the 14th, and on the following day the disembarkation took place. For the first two days after landing, there was great difficulty in obtaining tents for the sick, as the wind was blowing on shore, with a heavy surf, and there was no communication with the ship; but after this, two marquees were landed, which answered the purpose. On the 17th, the fort surrendered, and this Regiment was left to guard the Camp while the remainder of the force proceeded into the country on a reconnaissance.

"With the exception of a shower of rain on the morning of the 22nd, the weather continued fine during the whole period of the expedition; and, consequently, there was but little sickness. A few cases of Fever and Bowel Complaint presented while at the encamping ground before Fort Kinburn, which were, no doubt, attributable partly to the nature of the locality, the ground in some places being wet, and covered with a reddish vegetation, and partly to the unwholesome and brackish state of the water which the troops had to use. Twenty-eight cases of various kinds were sent, from time to time, on board the Hospital-ship 'Orient,' where every accommodation had been provided for the sick, and of these eight were discharged to duty. On the 30th, the Regiment re-embarked on board Her Majesty's ship 'Hannibal.'"

During October, the total admissions into Hospital amounted to 89, of which 22 were cases of Fever, and 15 of Diarrhœa. No death occurred.

November.—On the afternoon of the 1st, the "Hannibal" sailed from Kinburn, and dropped anchor in Kamiesch Bay late in the evening of the 2nd. Having remained on board several days, awaiting orders, the Regiment finally disembarked on the morning of the 11th, leaving two sick men on board the "Hannibal," and marched to its old encampment on Cathcart's Hill.

During the month, 65 cases were admitted, of which 20 were instances of Fever, 21 of Bowel Complaints, and eight of Abscesses and Ulcers. During the epidemic of Cholera at Scutari, two cases of the disease occurred among the few men of the Regiment at that station, of which one terminated fatally on the 20th.

December.—During the month the admissions amounted to 75, of which 17 were cases of Fever, nine of Pulmonary Disease, seven of Bowel Complaints, six of Boils and Ulcers, and 15 of Frost-bite.

"One death was recorded from Anasarca: the patient was a recruit, who had for four years previous to enlistment been a servant at an inn. He was evidently suffering from Bright's disease of the kidney.

January to March 1856.—During these months, a very moderate amount of sickness prevailed in the Regiment; the admissions amounted to 64, 59, and 72 in the three months respectively.

In regard of the cases of Gelatio, the medical officer reports:—"There were several very severe cases of Frost-bite during the winter, some of which had to be sent to Scutari. In one case, the whole of the fingers of both hands were severely bitten, and extensive sloughs finally separated."

In the annual report for the period ended 31st of March, 1856, it is reported:—"Soon after the return of the Regiment from Kinburn, the building of huts commenced, the materials being brought up from Balaklava by railway, and by fatigue parties of men. The huts built of planks, and roofed in some cases with waterproof felt, are 10 in number, ranged for the most part side by side, with an interval of not less than 18 feet between each, and run in a direction almost north and south, with a door in each gable, and several windows on each side, which can be opened in fine weather. The ventilation, by means of lattice openings, is always very good. The dimensions of each of these huts are as follows:—Length 72 feet, breadth 16 feet, walls 6 feet high, perpendicular height from top of roof 14 feet. Floors are boarded and raised off the ground by joists. The number of men in each hut is 72. The regimental out-houses are but few; and the old cook-houses of last year are used as wash-houses for the companies.

"On the 13th of March, a draft, consisting of 149 men, arrived from Malta; and as there was not accommodation for all of them in huts, double tents were pitched, and the floors boarded.

"There are a great number of officers still in tents; others are in small huts, built of mud and stone, and roofed with wood from Sebastopol.

"The Hospital is situated about 250 yards in rear of the Regiment, and comprises three wooden huts of smaller dimensions than those occupied by the companies. The roofs are double felted; and the walls being only single plank, are covered over with condemned blankets, well tarred."

April and May.—During the remaining short time the Regiment served in the Crimea, there was nothing worthy of special notice in its sanitary condition. On the 27th of May the Hospital was closed, and the Regiment proceeded to Malta for garrison duty.

The 21st Fusiliers had left England with a strength of 33 officers and 974 men; and it was reinforced during its Eastern service by 25 officers and 575 men. Thus 58 officers and 1,549 non-commissioned officers, rank and file were sent out, 34 of the latter were killed, and 11 officers and 189 men wounded in action with the enemy. Two officers and 27 men died of wounds, and 298 men died of disease and other causes. Twenty-five officers and 197 men were invalided to England; several men were made prisoners of war by the enemy; three men deserted; and 87 men were ultimately discharged the service.

21ST REGIMENT, (ROYAL) NORTH BRITISH FUSILIERS.—Admissions

Date .. {	Month.. ..	Year	Sept. 1854.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.	June 1855.	July 1855.									
Station			At Sea and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.									
Strength {	Officers ..	33	36	20	17	22	21	22	21	30	21	20										
	Men	975	793	804	716	695	569	503	482	516	551	562										
Specific Disease.			Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.								
Febris Intermittens ..										1												
" Com. Cont. ..		15		29		36		35	2	48	3	40	14	14	3		6		8		19	6
" Remittens ..										1				74	5	45	1	21	3	28	1	
" Typhus ..										21	5	1	4									
Pleuritis ..																						
Pneumonia ..										2												
Phthisis Pulmonalis ..												1	1	2				1				
Catarrhus Acutus ..						4	10	2		1		1				1			4		2	
" Chronicus ..							1	1	1	1	1										1	
Bronchitis ..						2		1	1													
Carditis, Pericarditis, &c...																						1
Hepatitis Acuta ..				1																		
" Chronica ..										1												
Icterus ..					1		4		1													
Enteritis ..																						1
Dysenteria Acuta ..				31		45		23		5	3	1					1		14		16	
" Chronica ..						25	7	28	4	12	4	17	11	1	1		1				1	
Diarrhoea ..		15		101		70		149	9	85	13	11	10	2			4		12		42	
Colica ..		1		1			1		2		1		1								1	
Obstipatio ..		1		1													1				1	
Hæmorrhoids ..							1														1	
Hernia ..																					1	
Dyspepsia ..				2		1		1					1				2		3		2	
Apoplexia ..																						1
Delirium Tremens ..								1	1												1	
Cholera Spasmodica ..		130	24	6	4		20	13								1		6	2	5	1	
Ditto in General Hospital ..			1		2	1			2	1												
Rheumat. Acutus ..				8		1		1		4												
" Chronicus ..		2														1		1				
Lumbago ..		1																	1			
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..		2		2		1		3		16				5					2		2	
Paronychia ..										1												
Ulcus ..		1				1		3		3		1					1		1		1	
Fistula ..										1		1										
Syphilis Primitiva ..		1		2																		
" Consecutiva ..				1		1		1														
Ulcus Penis ..				1		1																
Bubo ..		5		1																		
Gonorrhoea ..		1																			1	
Verrucae ..																						
Hernia Humoralis ..							4							1		1		1		1		
Nephritis & Albumenuria ..							1		1													
Luxatio ..				1			1															
Subluxatio ..				1		2								1		1		1				2
Vulnus Scelopitorum ..				3	1	96	9	6	2	7		1	1	4		1	1	1		31	2	4
" Incisum ..												1		1		1		2		2		1
Contusio ..																						
Ambustio ..																	2			3		
Amputatio ..																						
Punitus ..		2		2		15		8		3		2		1		8				7		5
Gelatio ..									46		6	2										
Scorbutus ..						1			11		19		5		2		2		1			
Morbi Oculorum ..		4		3		1		1		4					4		3		1		2	
Morbi Cutis ..				1																		
Cynanche ..																						
Otitis, Otorrhoea, &c.																						
Vermes ..																						
Scrofula ..						1											1		1			
Tumores ..																						
Anasarca ..																						
Cachexia ..							3			9		1										
Neuralgia ..																						
Observatio ..																						
Morbi Varii ..								1														
Unknown ..																						
Total ..		181	25	198	7	301	17	303	30	263	25	142	45	117	15	68	2	53	4	127	5	120

into Hospital and Deaths, from 1st September, 1854, to 27th May, 1856.

August 1855.	Sept. 1855.	Oct. 1855.	Nov. 1855.	Dec. 1855.	Jan. 1856.	Feb. 1856.	March 1856.	April 1856.	May 1856.	Died out of the Regimental Hospitals.	Total Admitted.		Total Died.									
Crimea.	Crimea.	Kinburn.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.		By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.								
38	40	27	29	29	26	29	32	33	34													
550	701	638	782	718	694	664	798	827	870													
Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.													
11 16	5 6	1 2	1 19	1 17	1 14	1 16	2 1	1 12	1 14	2 15	3 386 213 22	624	12 38 10 9	59								
1 1	1 1	1 4	1 9	1 12	1 9	1 21	1 16	1 1	1 4	1 101 7 4	124		4 5 3 2 5 2		11							
1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 3 1			14			1 3 1 10	2					
11 22	2 18	1 15	3 18	3 4	3 8	2 5	3 1	3 1	3 4	1 38 52		885		4 65 84		153						
1 1	1 1	2 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 17	6			1 5	2							
5 1	2 1	1 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1			181	175 6			51					
6 1	4 1	8 1	6 2	3 3	12 3	7 3	7 2	7 1	8 1	1 25 2		35		20 8 7		4						
1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	129			101 1 2	13							
1 1	2 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1			32	3 4 2 9 2 1 11			5					
1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1		2		2 3 25 170 17 21 5 1		27						
14 2	3 1	20 5	3 1	15 1	2 1	2 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	212			94 72 56 43 8 5 1 2 6 1 2 19 2 2 2	13							
1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1			12	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2			5					
109	5	63	2	89	65	1	75	1	64	1		59		72		69		52	1	138	2,590	2,590	325	325

23RD REGIMENT (ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS).

THE 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, after several years' service in North America, returned to England—the 1st Battalion in October 1848, and the Reserve Battalion in July 1853. The Corps, consisting of 83 officers and 914 men, embarked at Portsmouth for active service in the field during the early part of April 1854, and arrived at Scutari on the 25th of the same month, where it encamped, in a healthy and efficient state. On the 29th of May the Camp of the Regiment was broken up, and the Corps, having proceeded to Bulgaria, landed at Varna, and encamped to the westward of the town on the 31st of May.

During the period the Regiment was detained at Scutari the troops preserved a high standard of health, and the diseases were, with the exception of some cases of Pneumonia and Catarrhal Affections (caused by the great and sudden variations of temperature, and the humid state of the weather), almost entirely of a local nature.

June to August.—The position taken up by the Corps in the vicinity of Varna was not occupied for more than a week, and the Regiment marched about the 7th of June several miles inland, and encamped near the village of Alladyn. In this position it remained until the 30th of June, upon which date the Corps was moved further inland, and took up ground on a sloping plateau, which extended between the village of Devna and the river of the same name.

On the 22nd of July, Cholera having appeared in the Regiment, the Camp was once more broken up, and the Corps, with the rest of the Light Division, marched to the high ground south-west of Devna, and encamped near the village of Monaster on the 24th of the month. This position the Regiment continued to occupy until the 27th of August, upon which date it retraced its steps towards Varna, in order to embark with the Army for the Crimea. While the Regiment remained at Monaster the ration of fresh meat was increased from 1 lb. to 1½ lb., but in the opinion of the Surgeon with little benefit, as it was the quality and not the quantity of the meat which was "at fault." And referring to the ground occupied at Alladyn, Assistant-Surgeon Woods observes:—"The site of the encampment at Alladyn was in itself healthy, but was objectionable from its contiguity to a large body of fresh water, or rather an alternation of lake or morass;" further, adverting to the position on which the Regiment was encamped at Devna, Dr. Woods reports:—"The entire plain running along the base of our encampment was malarious, and the termination of the lake (Devna) a large swamp, highly so." And Dr. Watt reports "that labour was here imposed upon the troops by the distance from which water and fuel were conveyed to the Camp."

Throughout the month of June the Regiment continued to enjoy the same immunity from disease which was observed in the two preceding months; the number of admissions amounted to 64; and while several cases of mild seasoning fever were presented, no death was recorded, and Diarrhœa was a very rare affection in the Camp. During the early part of July and some days after the Regiment had arrived at Devna, instances of Fever were more frequently observed than hitherto, and Diarrhœa suddenly became a very common ailment, and on the 22nd of the month Cholera appeared in the Regiment. The Surgeon, referring to these events, remarks:—"During the first part of the month the health of the men remained tolerably good; long-continued living on the same sort of food, without vegetables, and often without salt and pepper, the influence of climate, as also (in my opinion) of the unhealthy locality of Devna, have caused a vast number of admissions from diseases of the stomach and bowels. About seven days after our arrival at Devna the number of men presenting themselves at the Hospital for treatment for Diarrhœa was very much increased, sometimes more than 20 men were prescribed for in the morning." He adds:—"On the evening of the 22nd the first case of Cholera occurred, and 31 cases have since been admitted;" and it appears that 25 instances of the disease had a fatal issue, 20 in the Regimental, and five in the General Hospital.

During the following month 103 cases were received under treatment, but Cholera subsided gradually in the early part of August, and with the exception of one case which occurred on the march of the Regiment to Varna, no instance of the pestilence was presented after the 12th of the month. The disease, however, fully preserved its fatal character, and of 15 cases which came under observation, 11 had a fatal issue; and it was noticed that, after Cholera declined, Fever assumed a more serious type, and that all the fatal cases of the disease (three in number), occurred between the 17th and the 28th, a period in which Cholera may be said to have been absent from the Camp.

September.—On the 28th of August the Regiment, consisting of 24 officers, and 800 rank and file, embarked on board the “Victoria” steamer. During the voyage to the Crimea, which lasted fifteen days, the troops were considerably overcrowded, as three companies of the 7th Regiment were also on board. On the day after the embarkation of the Corps, a case of malignant Cholera occurred; and in consequence of representation on the part of the medical officers, of the excessive crowding, one company of the 7th Regiment was removed. The vessel, however, was still too closely crowded, and 20 cases of Cholera were admitted on the passage, eight of which proved fatal, while one of the officers also fell a victim to the disease. On the 14th of September, the Regiment having left 27 men on board ship, suffering from Diarrhoea, Cholera, &c., landed at Old Fort, and thence it accompanied the Light Division in the advance upon Balaklava and the southern heights of Sebastopol. During this march, Diarrhoea was a prevalent affection, and cases of Cholera, also, were presented, while 47 men were removed on board ship and transferred to the General Hospital which was opened at Balaklava. On the 20th of the month the Regiment acted a distinguished part at the battle of the Alma, and in this engagement eight officers and 45 men were killed, and five officers and 153 wounded; and the Surgeon reports that four of the officers were wounded severely, that 30 of the men were wounded dangerously, and 70 severely; that eight capital operations were performed on the field, and that the wounded, after receiving surgical attendance, were removed on board ship. The total admissions amounted to 302, 97 of which were the result of Diarrhoea, and 153 of wounds; but it appears that all the deaths which occurred in the Regimental Hospital, viz., eight, were caused by Cholera, and that fourteen cases of that disease also proved fatal on board ship and in the General Hospital.

October.—During this month, the Regiment was engaged in the arduous duties of the siege, and these fell heavily both upon officers and men, on account of the losses sustained in the preceding months by disease and wounds received in action. The rations were tolerably good; fresh meat was frequently issued during the early part of the month. The men procured some vegetables, grown in the country, but no vegetables were issued as a ration to the troops. One blanket was supplied to each soldier; but the clothing of the troops became worn out; and while the men were, in many cases, inadequately protected, cold nights succeeded to warm days, and affected the soldier's health. Diarrhoea continued an extremely prevalent ailment. Several cases of Fever were again presented, and Cholera still continued to exhibit itself in the ranks. 186 men were admitted into the Regimental Hospital, and two cases of Cholera proved fatal in the Regimental and eight in the General Hospitals. One man was killed by dogs at Scutari during this month.

November.—The duties of the Regiment continued very severe, and the men were seldom able to obtain two nights' rest after the 5th of November, having been constantly employed in the trenches and as covering parties. The want of clothing and of fuel, or any means of cooking, was much felt by the troops, and though the number of admissions declined to 128, the sanitary condition of the men became much more unsatisfactory. Cholera committed great ravages among the recruits which had recently arrived in the Crimea, and the cases of Bowel Complaints now assumed a dysenteric character, and proved fatal in five instances. Moreover, the Hospital accommodation was represented by five bell-tents, which afforded extremely inadequate shelter. Dr. Watts reports:—“On the 22nd November, a draft of 132 men, and, on the 28th, a reinforcement of 103 arrived in the Crimea. A very malignant form of Cholera has made its appearance, and chiefly among the men who have recently arrived from England;” and further observes:—“Disease has very much increased since my last monthly report. The proportion of men suffering from Bowel Complaints was very great, and although the number of men actually borne on the sick list is not very large, yet the vast number of men who are attending Hospital, and actually unfit for duty, sometimes amounting to 100 and upwards, affords evidence that cold and exposure, with constant night-work, are injuring much the general health of the men.”

On the 5th of the month the Regiment was engaged at the battle of Inkermann, and eight men were killed and 17 men were wounded, two of whom died on the 6th, and one on the 13th of November.

December.—The health of the troops suffered much deterioration; the number of admissions amounted to 147, and about 60 men attended at the Hospital daily, for whom no space was available in the Hospital tents, though they were quite unfit for duty. Cholera acquired increased prevalence—40 cases were admitted, and 30 deaths were the result of the disease, some of which were derived from the admissions of the previous month; and the Surgeon reports:—“The cases occurred almost entirely among the men recently arrived from England, and I consider that cold and exposure, with insufficient food, were the chief causes of this outbreak of the disease.” Seventy-two instances of the Fluxes were admitted, and whilst they presented a more dysenteric character, death was the result in eight cases; and the Surgeon expresses, in the monthly report, his apprehension that the number of effective men was likely to become greatly reduced, unless speedy means were adopted to provide better protection from the weather than bell-tents afforded—to relieve the soldier from excessive duties, and to improve the diet of the troops; and observes,—“The men are fairly worn out by fatigue, exposure, and want of proper food.”

Six cases of Fever were received under treatment, and four cases (two of which were admitted in the previous month) were attended with a fatal issue, Gangrene of both feet having occurred as a complication in one of them before death; five cases of bayonet wounds were presented on the 21st of the month, two of which terminated fatally, and five cases of gunshot wounds were also admitted, in two of which it was found necessary to remove the finger at the metacarpal extremity. One marquee was added to the hospital accommodation during the month.

January 1855.—During this month the conditions of the service were extremely severe. The men did not enjoy more than one night's rest, and the tour of duty in the trenches often lasted from 4 P.M. until 8 A.M. of the following day. The weather became more inclement—the want of proper food, clothing, and shelter, and of fuel was acutely felt—and the men were called upon to perform, not only the duties of the trenches and of the Camp, but to carry up the rations from Balaklava. In consequence of the hardships and privations they had now so long endured, disease became still more prevalent and fatal—199 men were admitted. The cases, however, received into Hospital formed but a small proportion of those which demanded medical treatment—they represented merely the graver instances of disease; 96 deaths were recorded, and the diseases which thus devastated the Regiment were pre-eminently the Fluxes; for while two cases only of Fever had a fatal issue, and four of Cholera, 22 deaths were referred to Dysentery, 11 to Scorbutic Dysentery, and 46 to Diarrhoea, and seven cases of Frost-bite or Gangrene terminated fatally, “which were mostly complicated with some dysenteric affection.”

The recruits who joined during the month of November were in a large proportion the subjects of the fatal cases—nearly 60 deaths occurred among these men—and the Surgeon reports, that this great mortality was in part to be attributed to the fact that two drafts, amounting to about 230 men, arrived at a time when the country was almost inundated with water; that these men, weakly and not fully grown, were exposed to the influence of disease immediately on arrival from England, and without being previously acclimatized. Four men were admitted during the month, on account of wounds received in action, one of whom died; and one man committed suicide in the regimental tent by cutting his throat with a knife.

February.—The weather once more abated in severity, and the climate became more genial. A large proportion of the trench duties, which had hitherto devolved upon the Light Division, was performed by the 2nd Division, and the labours of the Regiment were less constant and exacting. The diet of the troops had not yet, however, been much improved. Towards the termination of January a hospital hut was erected, and a second hut was added to the accommodation of the sick during this month. Moreover, 12 buffalo robes were issued, and some blankets were received from “The ‘Times’ Fund;” and the patients under treatment were now provided with fresh meat every day, and vegetables were supplied in greater abundance. The health of the troops once more exhibited marked improvement; the men unlikely to prove fit for duty for some time were removed to Balaklava; and the cases which hitherto had been treated out of Hospital, were at length admitted, and placed under proper regimen and diet.

The admissions declined to 154, and few men now attended on the convalescent list, and the number of deaths fell from 96 to 36. Scorbutic Dysentery represented the most prominent and fatal disease. Twenty-four of the deaths were assigned to the Fluxes, and 24 instances of Scurvy were admitted. While, however, Affections of the Bowels preserved, to a great extent, their fatal character, Fever acquired greater prevalence, and proved fatal in two instances. Twelve cases of Pulmonary Complaints were admitted, two of which had a fatal issue, and nine cases of Gangrene, in connection with the other adynamic forms of disease, were presented, while six terminated fatally. The Surgeon reports:—“The health of the Regiment has very much improved during the past month.” And it is further observed, that 18 of the deaths were derived from the admissions of the preceding month.

It will be collected from the report thus far communicated, that Cholera continued, from the period of its first appearance in Bulgaria, to commit great ravages in the Regiment. As the epidemic, however, ceased, after this month, to inflict any further loss upon the Regiment, we shall here express, in a tabular form, the ages of most of the men who died from the disease, and the periods at which death occurred after admission into Hospital:—

Number of Deaths	Ages.																			
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
On July 1854 .. ..	..	1	2	3	1	..	2	3	..	6	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
„ August „	1	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
„ Sept. „ .. ..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..
„ Oct. „ .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Nov. „	2	5	3	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Dec. „	6	7	4	2	2	2	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Jan. 1855 .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Feb. „	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10	16	13	8	10	6	8	10	2	7	2	2	2	2	3	1	4	1	1	1

From this table it will be observed, that during the first four months the fatal cases occurred without much reference to age, and that in the last four months the young men of the Regiment were chiefly assailed by the disease. It will be recollected that two large drafts joined the Regiment in November 1854, and the difference thus noticed is explained by the fact that a large proportion of these were young lads, and that Cholera almost exclusively secured its victims from these drafts.

Months.			Number of Men who Died			
			Within 12 hours.	Within 24 hours.	Within 48 hours.	After a period of 2 days.
July	1854..	..	13	4	..	8
August	„ ..	..	4	3	1	3
September	„ ..	..	..	4	3	7
October	„ ..	..	..	4	2	4
November	„ ..	..	1	8	3	4
December	„ ..	..	..	1	2	27
January	1855..	..	..	1	..	1
February	„ ..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	.. ..	..	18	25	11	56

It is thus evident that Cholera proved more rapidly fatal in Bulgaria than in the Crimea, and the number of men who died in December after a period of two days, affords illustration of the remark that Diarrhoea and Cholera, and collapse from cold, were nearly related at this time, and that prostration, coma, and typhoid sinking were in all but too frequently similar steps to a fatal issue. Dr. Woods, alluding to the disease as it was presented after the arrival of the drafts in November, observes:—"Cholera broke out, or rather Choleraic Diarrhoea, among the men of these drafts. The disease was attended by collapse and spasm, both in my opinion the result of cold; and I believe that under ordinary circumstances, and with ordinary means of treatment, almost all the cases would have recovered."

March.—During the months of December, January, and February, the men were not provided with fresh meat more than "three or four times a month," but the weather now became mild and agreeable, the duties were less laborious, supplies were much more easily procured, and the condition of the troops became one of tolerable comfort; the Fluxes had ceased to be observed among the men in the ranks, and while eight cases of Dysentery proved fatal, four of them were admitted during the previous month. Scurvy and Frost-bite were no longer prominent ailments, and though two cases of Catarrh proved fatal, there were no admissions during the month under the head of Pulmonary Diseases. While, however, the sanitary state of the troops thus exhibited generally marked improvement, Fever acquired additional prevalence, and 46 cases of the disease were received under treatment, seven of which had a fatal issue.

April.—The number of admissions declined from 86 to 67; and while 19 deaths were recorded in March, eight cases only proved fatal during this month, and two of these were instances of wounds; under every class of disease evidence was afforded of the improved

health of the Regiment—all traces of Scurvy and the Fluxes, Scorbutic Dysentery, and Diarrhœa, had nearly disappeared, and while Fever had become less prevalent, the disease assumed a less fatal character, and was more frequently of a remittent type. Four men were admitted on account of wounds received in the trenches, two of whom died of the injuries inflicted.

It is now to be observed, that a large proportion of the ineffective men were removed from the regimental camp, from time to time, in the period embraced between the 1st of October, 1854, and the end of this month; and doubtless some of these men subsequently died in the Hospital at Balaklava, and on the passage to the General Hospitals of the Bosphorus. The following table, however, exhibits the mortality which occurred at the Hospitals of Scutari and Kullali, &c., under the principal classes of disease during this period; and, coupled with the facts already stated, illustrates more fully the disastrous effects of the conditions which characterized the service during the first seven months of the siege.

Classes of Disease.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March. 1855.	April 1855.	Total.
Fevers .. .. .	..	..	1	5	8	5	3	22
Diseases of the Lungs .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Diseases of Stomach and Bowels ..	2	4	19	25	13	8	1	72
Spasmodic Cholera	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
Frost-bite .. .. .	..	..	..	8	8	7	..	23
Wounds and Injuries	5	5	1	..	1	..	..	12
All other Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	5
Total	16	10	21	39	33	23	4	140

May.—The improved sanitary condition which was attained during the months of March and April was fully preserved during this month, and the physical appearance and efficiency of the men became even more satisfactory; but now, while Fever had lost much of its recently-acquired prevalence, the instances of Diarrhœa became numerous, and Cholera again appeared in an epidemic form, six cases of the disease having occurred, four of which had a fatal issue. The first instances of the disease were presented among the patients in Hospital, who were recovering from Fever. “These cases,” reports Staff-Surgeon Williams, “were preceded by obstinate Diarrhœa.” About this time heavy rain occurred, and immediately afterwards some men were brought in from the trenches, who were attacked without any precursory symptoms;” and continues:—“The disease was of a low form, collapse occurring early, and in only one case were spasms urgent;” and it appears that of the five deaths returned under the head of Fever, three were the direct result of Cholera, which superseded that disease. Eight cases of wounds were received under treatment, of which two terminated fatally.

June.—During this month disease increased greatly in prevalence, and 219 cases were admitted. The Regiment nevertheless still enjoyed considerable exemption from serious disease, and of the whole number of deaths returned, four were the result of wounds inflicted during the month.

Fever presented itself only in a few instances, and no death was referred to the disease, and although 93 cases of Diarrhœa and 31 of Cholera were returned, none of the former were attended with a fatal issue, and it appears that many of the instances assigned to Cholera were not well marked, as only five deaths were recorded. Twenty-nine cases of wounds were presented, four of which had a fatal termination.

July.—During this month, Fever, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery represented the most prevalent complaints; these diseases, however, were of a mild description, and of 55 cases of Fever admitted, only one had a fatal issue, while no death was returned from Diarrhœa or Dysentery. Five cases of Cholera occurred, and two men died from the disease.

It appears from the monthly report that Cholera and Choleraic Diarrhœa were mainly observed in the early part of July, that Dysentery chiefly occurred about the middle of the month, and that Fever most prevailed from the 15th to the 31st of July.

August.—The number of admissions exhibited an increase, and amounted to 270, and while Fever again subsided, Cholera and Diarrhœa acquired greater extension, and 22 cases of the former (eight of which terminated fatally) and 77 of the latter (one of which proved fatal, with choleraic symptoms) were observed; moreover 39 men were admitted in consequence of gunshot injuries received in the trenches, four of whom died.

September.—The health of the Regiment underwent much improvement, and the admissions on account of disease scarcely exceeded 100. And while 21 deaths were recorded, 18 were the result of wounds received in action. Fever and Affections of the Bowels now greatly declined, and only one case of Cholera was admitted.

On the 8th of the month the Regiment acted a prominent part in the attack on the Redan, and one officer and 40 men were killed, and 14 officers and 138 men were wounded.

October.—The Regiment acquired a very high standard of health during this month. The admissions declined to 79, and only one death was returned, which was the result of Cholera in the General Hospital.

November.—The health of the troops continued extremely satisfactory. Diarrhœa and Catarrhal Affections were the most prevalent ailments, but only one instance of disease had a fatal issue.

On the 15th of the month an explosion of the magazine took place, and 11 men of the Regiment were wounded, two of whom died almost immediately after the accident, and one in six days from the period of his admission. Eleven men of the French army who had been injured by the explosion were also received into the Regimental Hospital, one of whom was trephined on account of a wound of the head, while two others underwent the operation of amputation below the knee-joint.

During the preceding winter months bell-tents represented the only accommodation with which the troops were provided, but four large huts, 76 feet long by 16 feet wide, and 14 huts, each 26 feet long by 16 wide, were erected as shelter for the Regiment during the cold season, which was now setting in. The Hospital accommodation, moreover, was enlarged, and henceforward consisted of one large hut, and three small huts (boarded across, and more comfortable in many respects than some Hospitals at home), while a range of stone buildings (consisting of a cooking-house, ablution-room, and a surgery), the materials of which were brought up from Sebastopol by the energy of the Regiment, was erected for the further convenience of the sick; and to these circumstances, together with the exemption from excessive duty, the excellent rations with which the men were supplied, and the abundant supplies of bedding and clothing, must be attributed the marked contrast which the health of the Regiment henceforward presented when compared with the sanitary state of the Corps during the winter of 1854-55.

December 1855 to June 1856.—The condition of sanitary efficiency to which the Regiment attained during the months of October and November was fully preserved while it remained in the Crimea, and it is unnecessary to refer in detail to the medical events of this period, for they were throughout of an unimportant and commonplace character. The average monthly admissions did not exceed 40, or 6 per cent. of strength; and Pulmonary and Catarrhal Affections, Ulcers (some of them of a scorbutic kind), and other local complaints represented the most prevalent ailments.

During the month of January, one man died of Dropsy, and another from drinking to excess. In the following month three deaths occurred, one from Pleuritis, one from Pneumonia complicated with Delirium Tremens, and one from Dysentery.

During the month of April, three deaths were returned, one from Pneumonia, following Delirium Tremens, one from Bronchitis, and one from drunkenness; and in May one man died from Disease of the Heart, and one from Pleuritis.

On the 11th of June, the Regimental Hospital was closed, and on the 13th the Regiment embarked on board ship, and, after an absence of two years and two months on active service, returned to England.

During the period the Regiment served in the field, 1,074 men joined it as reinforcements; 3,049 men were admitted into Hospital, and 595 men died—namely, 61 from Fever, 15 from Diseases of the Chest, 244 from Affections of the Bowels, 140 from Cholera, 71 from Wounds and Injuries, 37 from Frost-bite or Gangrene, and three from Scurvy; and it appears that 117 men were killed in action, that eight men died as prisoners of war, and that 21 men were made prisoners of war, whose fate has not since been ascertained: it remains only to add, that 337 men were invalided to England during the war, and that 71 men were finally discharged the service in consequence of disease contracted in the field, and 126 men on account of disability, caused by wounds received in action.

23RD REGIMENT (ROYAL WELCH FUSILIERS).—Admissions into

Date .. {	Month ..	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May
	Year ..	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.
Station ..		Scutari.	Scutari.	De Vna.	Monaster.	Monaster and Varna.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.
Strength {	Officers ..	31	31	31	33	26	12	16	16	14	15	15	17	19	20
	Men ..	908	908	872	988	842	523	553	725	632	593	525	509	509	511
Specific Disease.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Febris Intermittens ..				1		1		3						1	
" Com. Cont. ..			2	12		20		20		10	6			13	
" Remittens.. ..							3	3		2		25	2	10	
" Typhus ..													25	16	3
Variola ..													1		
Pleuritis ..			1			1		2		3					
Pneumonia ..	1		3							1			1		
Hæmoptysis ..															
Phthisis Pulmonalis ..															
Catarrhus Acutus ..			3			1		4							
" Chronicus ..							1	1			6		4	1	3
Bronchitis ..															
Morbus Cordis ..										1	1				
Carditis, Pericarditis, &c. ..															
Varix ..				1											
Hepatitis Acuta ..															1
" Chronica ..															
Icterus ..				1						5					
Dysenteria Acuta.. ..					1	2				15	4	28	5	29	2
" Chronica ..															
" Scorbutica ..															
Diarrhœa ..			3	1		18	39	97	110	22	1	44	3	87	4
Colica ..							1		1						
Gastritis ..															
Hæmatemesis ..															
Hæmorrhoids ..								1							1
Hernia ..															3
Dyspepsia ..															1
Apoplexia ..					1										
Delirium Tremens ..															
Epilepsia ..				1									1		
Meningitis ..															
Cholera Spasmodica ..					31	20	15	10	20	8	8	2	30	10	4
Ditto in Gen. Hospital..						5		1	28	14	16	8	7		
Rheumat. Acutus ..			2	3	1		1	1	28	14	16	8			
" Chronicus ..	1		1	5	3	1			2		3		1		1
Lumbago ..															
Sciatica ..															
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..	1	1		4	4	7			8		1			2	3
Paronychia ..															
Ulcus ..	1			3	2			1						1	
Fistula ..															
Syphilis Primitiva ..	3	6	14	6						2				1	
" Consecutiva ..	1		2												
Ulcus Penis ..					1										
Bubo ..	4	2	2	1						1					1
Gonorrhœa ..											1				
Hernia Humoralis ..	1	1	3	3	1			2						1	
Hydrocele ..															
Luxatio ..															
Subluxatio ..			1		1				1						1
Vulnus Sclopitorum ..								153		6	20	3	5		8
" Incisum ..				1						1			5	2	5
Contusio ..			1							6					6
Fractura ..										1					
Ambustio ..				1						1					
Concussio Cerebri ..															
Punitus ..		2		1	1	1			5	10		4		4	3
Gelatio ..											2	35	7	9	
Scorbutus ..											1				
Morbi Oculorum ..			1		1	1						1		24	1
Morbi Cutis ..					1				2						
Cynanche ..		2		1	1	1									
Erysipelas ..															
Vermes ..															
Tumores ..															
Exostosis ..													1		
Scabies ..															
Dropsy ..															
Cachexia ..															
Suicide ..															
Neuralgia ..															
Drowned ..															
Exposure to cold ..															
Observatio ..															
Morbi Varii ..															
Unknown ..															
Total ..		13	30	64	100	25	103	14	302	22	186	10	128	25	11

[illegible]

28TH REGIMENT.

THE 28th Regiment returned to England from Bombay in 1850, after many years' service in India, and the Head-Quarters were stationed at Plymouth, in 1850; at Portsmouth, in 1851; in Manchester in 1852; at Newcastle in 1853; and at Leeds in 1854. On the 22nd of February, 1854, the Corps left England and proceeded to Malta, as part of the Expeditionary Army. On the 7th of April, 31 officers and 899 men embarked at Malta, and, after a passage of nine days, landed at Gallipoli, on the 16th of the same month, and encamped on a rising ground, three miles west of the town, over a dry clayey soil, and in the vicinity of good water. The weather at first was marked by boisterous, and sometimes violent easterly winds and cold nights, but was not attended by any considerable increase of sickness. Subsequently, however, the wind veered to the west. Dust storms, similar to those observed in India, occurred. The weather became hot and oppressive; Fever and Bowel Complaints became more common, and troublesome Boils were of frequent occurrence. On the 6th of May, the 28th Regiment changed its position with the rest of the Brigade, and encamped seven or eight miles to the north-east of Gallipoli, on the slope of a hill near the town of Boulahir, close to the Gulf of Xeros, on a chalky soil, and in a locality the water of which was good, and for some time abundant. The facility now afforded for sea-bathing was a great luxury, but as the Brigade had to furnish 1,300 or 1,400 men daily for the public works, at the hottest hours of the day, Fever acquired greater prevalence and severity of character, and proved fatal in one instance. Numerous cases of Eczema Solare occurred, in an aggravated form, and Boils were of still more frequent occurrence. Moreover, water became scarce, on account of the vast bodies of French troops which were in close vicinity. On the 9th of June, the Brigade was again moved, and took up ground near its first encampment, the 28th Regiment occupying a favourable site about four miles north-west of Gallipoli, on a soil consisting, for the most part, of rich arable land, and abounding in good water. "The number of sick, however, continued large, and several instances of slight Fever were presented." And it is reported that strong, rather hot winds blew from the west, and that the thermometer in the tents often rose to 110°, while the Regiment occupied this encampment.

On the 23rd of June, the Corps embarked on board the "Simoom," and transport "Mary Anne," leaving one Serjeant and forty rank and file to be sent to the General Hospital at Scutari; and on the 27th the Head-Quarters, having landed at Varna, encamped on an eminence about three miles west of the town, which overlooked a fresh-water lake of considerable extent, on the immediate borders of which there appeared to be a good deal of marshy ground. The water used in the camp was, in general, good and abundant, and the proximity of the lake offered ample facilities for the observance of personal cleanliness.

From the date of the arrival of the Regiment at Gallipoli until it landed at Bulgaria, Fever and Diarrhœa were the most prevalent diseases, and Boils and Ulcers were very frequently observed. During the months of April and May, however, although 280 cases were admitted, only one death was recorded; and it appears that in the month of June, although 152 cases were received under treatment, the deaths did not exceed two in number, one of which was the result of Fever, and the other of acute Catarrh.

July.—On the 25th of July, in consequence of the appearance of Cholera in the 3rd Division, the site of the encampment was changed to the wooded heights on the south side of the Bay of Varna. On its march thither, the first case of Cholera in the Regiment occurred; and it appears that the position of the camp was changed three times in this neighbourhood, but to no purpose as regards the extension of the disease. During the month the weather was variable, hot winds from the west, alternating with comparatively cool breezes from the east; the thermometer, in the middle of the day, occasionally reached 105° F. On the night of the 29th, a violent thunder-storm occurred, with heavy rain. The most prevalent diseases were, as hitherto, Fever, Diarrhœa, and affections of a local nature. Towards the end of the month, however, Diarrhœa became a much more common complaint in the Regiment, and, on the 25th, Cholera broke out in the Corps, and between this date and the 31st of July, six cases were admitted, one of which proved fatal in the Regimental Hospital, and three in the General Hospital.

August.—The weather was less variable than in the preceding month; but it is reported that the thermometer often indicated a daily range of 45°. In the latter part of this month, the health of the Regiment deteriorated still further. The admissions increased from 185 to 307, and 24 deaths were returned. Fever acquired yet greater prevalence, and proved fatal in two instances; Diarrhœa became almost universal in the Regiment, and was often of an obstinate character, and 22 cases of Cholera were recorded in the Regimental

Hospital, of which 18 had a fatal issue, and eight in the General Hospital, of which four also terminated fatally.

September.—On the 29th of August, the 28th Regiment (25 officers and 640 men) embarked on board Her Majesty's ship "Cyclops," leaving three officers and 113 men sick at Varna, and, on the 14th, it landed at Kalamita Bay, 29 men being left on board the "Cyclops," as unfit to accompany the Corps, and suffering from Fever and Diarrhœa. With the exception of the night of the 14th of September, during which there was much rain, the weather continued favourable, from the time the army arrived in the Crimea until the end of the month; but, nevertheless, Diarrhœa and Cholera still continued very prevalent, and many cases of both, as well as of Fever, were sent on board ship during the march on Alma and Balaklava. Twenty-one instances of Cholera occurred during the month, and it appears that the total deaths from the disease amounted to 12, and that a large proportion of these deaths occurred after the Regiment landed in the Crimea. On the 20th of the month the Regiment was under fire at the battle of Alma, but it was the only Corps of the Brigade which came out of that engagement without having sustained any loss; and the Surgeon observes, that it was a fortunate circumstance that none of the men were injured, for there were no means of transporting wounded, except ten canvas bearers; and that one bell-tent, without bedding or utensils of any kind, represented the whole of the Hospital accommodation up to the 7th of October, when a marquee was at length obtained.

October.—On arrival at Balaklava, the Regiment was moved up to the heights before Sebastopol, and formed part of the 3rd Division, which was posted on the left of the British position. The locality on which the Corps was here encamped, the Surgeon observes, "experience has shown to have been a healthy one, notwithstanding the proximity of an extensive burying-ground, the latrines of the 28th and 38th Regiments, and the slaughtering yards of the Division;" but adds, "the ground on which the tents were pitched was rocky, and sloped towards a ravine, and the facilities of drainage were therefore very good." The most prevalent diseases during the month were Dysentery and Diarrhœa, each of which proved fatal in one instance. Nine cases of Cholera, however, were presented, three of which had a fatal issue; three men were killed in the trenches, and five men were admitted in consequence of wounds received in the trenches, three of whom died, two from the shock of the injuries received, and the other after amputation of the thigh had been performed; 36 men were transferred to the General Hospital at Balaklava for further treatment during the month.

November.—The duties which devolved upon the Regiment were very severe, and the weather during the latter part of the month became tempestuous, wet, and cold. On the morning of the 14th every Hospital tent was swept away, and the patients were exposed to the rain, sleet, and snow for hours; and the Surgeon reports:—"It is scarcely to be expected that the general health of the Regiment will improve until the weather moderates, and more adequate shelter is procured by hutting the Regiment; and the single blanket allowed to each man is seldom dry from frequent exposure while on duty." 126 cases were admitted into Hospital during the month, 31 men were removed to Balaklava for further treatment, and 17 deaths were recorded, viz., one the result of Fever, 15 of Cholera, and one of Wounds, and Scurvy was now for the first time noticed in the Regiment.

It is reported that Cholera appeared with more than its accustomed virulence towards the end of the month; and it appears, that of the 14 cases which proved fatal in the Regimental Hospital, 11 were admitted between the 24th and 30th of November; and the Surgeon, alluding to Scurvy, observes:—"A few instances of undoubted Scurvy have occurred, but scorbutic diathesis is apparent in many of the men, and it is much to be desired that lime-juice could be issued as a preservative measure (as on long voyages) before the disease has time to develop itself."

Five cases of wounds received in the trenches were admitted, three of which were slight, and two severe—one of the latter, a gunshot fracture of the thigh, complicated with injury to the popliteal artery, ended fatally, after the limb had been amputated, and apparently from the exhaustion produced by the copious hæmorrhage which occurred after the infliction of the wound.

December.—The troops were supplied with a limited quantity of fresh clothing, and towards the end of the month another marquee was added to the Hospital accommodation, but the conditions of the service, with respect to diet, duty, and climate, were still more prejudicial than during the two preceding months; and accordingly the number of admissions into Hospital increased from 126 to 238. Fever, Catarrhal Complaints, the Fluxes and Cholera represented the most prevalent diseases, and while nearly all the fatal cases of Cholera occurred during the first half of the month, Fever acquired a greater prevalence during the latter part of December, and assumed a "typhoid form."

Seven men were admitted on account of wounds received in the trenches, and one death was the result of the injuries inflicted.

January 1855.—The duties and employments of the soldier still continued extremely numerous and severe, and the exposure was so protracted that the liability to contract disease was almost incessant. No means of personal cleanliness were yet available, and the clothing with which the Regiment was supplied in the previous month became infested with vermin. After the 14th of November there were many days on which a short allow-

ance of biscuit and meat was issued, occasionally there was no sugar, and at one time there was no rice provided. Hitherto charcoal had been supplied in very limited quantity as fuel, the men were under the necessity of digging up roots for firewood, and up to the 7th of the month each soldier cooked his own food, and as no men had previously been detailed to act as cooks, the result was that the troops sometimes spoiled their rations through ignorance of the art of cooking. On the 8th of the month a representation was made on the subject of huts by the Surgeon, and on the 10th of January, Dr. Marlow represented that the tents which were occupied by the duty men were full of holes, pervious to water, that the floors of the tents on which the soldier had to sleep, and his bedding, were much exposed to the wet; but about this date a hut was added to the Hospital accommodation.

During this month the sanitary efficiency of the Regiment deteriorated in a very conspicuous and decided manner, but the change was less apparent in the prevalence of disease than in its graver character and more fatal type. Cholera had ceased its ravages in the Regiment during the latter part of the preceding month, and Diarrhœa of the choleraic kind had almost disappeared; but nevertheless 295 cases were received into Hospital, and now, while the Fluxes assumed a more dysenteric character, and proved fatal in 21 instances, Fever, which had caused only one death in the Regimental Hospital during the months of September, October, November, and December, became at once more prevalent and fatal, 84 cases having been admitted in this month, of which 26 had a fatal issue. Moreover, Pulmonary Complaints were more frequently observed, and two deaths were assigned to them; and 18 cases of Frost-bite and 20 of Scurvy were reported, each of which affections terminated fatally in one instance.

The Surgeon reports:—"The mortality was not greater than had been anticipated, and may be ascribed mainly to Scurvy—long foreseen—and although preservative measures were suggested to arrest the development of the disease, lime-juice is not yet issued as a ration. During the three months ending on the 31st December, 1854," he continues, "when Cholera was prevalent, the deaths in the Regiment (Regimental Hospital) amounted to 40; in the single month of January 1855, although there were no cases of Cholera, the deaths reached to 53. 'The scorbutic taint,' he continues, "is almost everywhere visible amongst those who have served from the commencement of the expedition—wounds will not heal, and men do not get well from what would be considered, under other circumstances, by no means severe cases of Frost-bite;" and concludes:—"Many additions to the comforts of the sick have been effected by the exertions of the principal medical officers since the date of the last return (31st December, 1854)—charcoal was issued in sufficient quantities, and Frost-bite ceased to occur in Hospital—a wooden hut has been erected, in which the men no longer complain of the cold—the diet is improved—fresh meat is issued more frequently, and the coffee is not now to be seen in the green state; and should the recommendations of the principal medical officers, with regard to the provisions for the men and lime-juice as a ration, receive all the attention they merit—the health of the reinforcements (235 men) lately arrived from England, may still be preserved.

February.—The conditions of the soldier's life was one of progressive improvement during this month. The weather was tolerably fine until the 20th, when the wind suddenly changed from the south-west to the north-east, and there was a heavy fall of snow, and the cold continued intense to the 27th, when the temperature again rose considerably. The men were supplied with adequate clothing, and personal cleanliness was more readily attainable, while the troops were, at length, in a position to change their wet boots and socks, and keep themselves dry. Further, the rations were more regularly issued and better cooked, and the duties were somewhat less arduous and incessant.

The result of these altered circumstances was, however, not yet very decided or apparent, for, although the number of cases received into Hospital declined from 295 to 205, and the deaths which occurred amounted to 36; many of the casualties recorded in March were derived from the admissions of this month. It is observed, however, that while the Pulmonary Complaints, the Fluxes, and Frost-bite had lost much of their former prevalence, Fever acquired additional extension, and preserved its severe type. From the monthly report of the Surgeon it would appear, that Fever at this time was considered to have been eminently contagious, he observes:—"Many valuable orderlies have died from Fever, contracted in the discharge of their duties, and men admitted into Hospital for other diseases have succumbed from similar causes. But, from the period the Hospital establishment of the 28th Regiment consisted of a single circular tent, without beds or utensils of any kind, I have scarcely ceased my endeavours to procure adequate shelter for the men labouring under disease, and I feel much satisfaction in having made the Inspector-General of Hospitals aware of the small success with which my efforts have been attended."

March.—The sanitary condition of the Regiment has become more satisfactory. The admissions into Hospital declined to 143, and though thirty-two deaths were recorded in the Regimental Hospital, it appears that twenty-six of these were derived from the admissions of the previous months. Fever declined considerably in prevalence, and nearly all the deaths assigned to it were the result of the disease as contracted in January. Pulmonary Complaints and the Fluxes still further subsided, and both presented themselves in much less severe forms. Frost-bite disappeared, and only three fresh instances of Scurvy were presented.

Dr. Marlow reports:—"Bowel Affections have not been so numerous, and Scurvy is fast disappearing, but there have been frequent admissions from Fever, which, in many instances, has assumed the typhoid type. The casualties have occurred chiefly under the heads of Fever and Diarrhœa; and it may be remarked, in connection with the shattered state of the Regiment, that nearly all the so-called 'old soldiers' have disappeared, the duty men consist of about 250 boys, the average age of whom does not much exceed eighteen; and it is, therefore, not surprising that the unformed constitutions of many of these—mere lads—should give way under the severe pressure of almost unceasing night duty in the trenches." He adds:—"Several improvements have been effected in the Hospital establishments since the date of the last monthly return; additional tents have been issued, and the men are no longer crowded. The ground, in the neighbourhood of the Hospital is kept clean by an efficient system of police, and personal cleanliness has also been more attended to."

From the report thus far communicated, it will be perceived that the Regiment experienced considerable losses from the date of its arrival in the Crimea to the end of March 1855, but it appears that during the same period, a large number of men were removed from the camp, and transferred as ineffective to Balaklava and the hospitals on the Bosphorus. And the following table showing the number of deaths which occurred at Scutari, Kulleli, Smyrna, and Abydos, will, with the facts already stated, serve to indicate more fully the effects of the unhappy conditions of life to which the soldier was so long exposed, in performing the arduous duties of a winter siege.

Diseases.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March. 1855.	Total.
Fevers .. .. .	..	..	..	2	6	5	13
Diseases of the Lungs	1	..	..	2	1	1	5
Diseases of Stomach and Bowels	3	1	9	20	11	7	51
Cholera	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scurvy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Frost-bite .. .. .	..	..	1	..	3	..	4
Wounds and Injuries .. ..	..	..	1	..	2	..	3
Other Diseases .. .. .	..	..	1	3	..	2	6
Total	5	1	12	27	24	16	85

April and May.—The circumstances of the service all underwent great improvement during these months. The weather became mild and agreeable. The clothing and accommodation of the men were abundant, though the Regiment was not supplied with huts till the end of the year. The duties were less severe, and the diet was more varied, wholesome and nutritious, and the hygienic state of the Camp was more satisfactory. Disease, accordingly, lost much of its prevalence and fatal type, and, towards the end of May, the health of the troops had already reached a very high standard. Fever represented still the most prevalent disease, but the subsidence of its grave character and contagious properties is apparent in the fact, that forty cases were admitted in April and nineteen in May, and that eight cases proved fatal in April and only one in May. Catarrhal Affections and the Fluxes had nearly disappeared; of the former, four cases were admitted in April and two in May, and no death was assigned to them. Of the latter, five cases (of Diarrhœa) were admitted in April and eight in May, and one instance of the affection only proved fatal. Of Scurvy only one case was received under treatment in April, while no instance of the affection was presented in the following month. In April, the number of admissions amounted to sixty-four, and nine cases proved fatal. In May, the admissions declined to forty-one, and only one death was recorded.

Dr. Marlow, in his report for the month of April, observes:—"The admissions have been chiefly from Fever, but latterly the cases have not so frequently assumed the typhoid type. Relapses, however, are frequent, and, of those appearing as discharged, nearly all have been sent to Balaklava." While in that for May, he states:—"That few of the cases of Fever have presented the typhoid type." And adds:—"There has been no instance of Cholera and only eight men were admitted with Diarrhœa, but in a chronic case of this affection a tendency to choleraic disease manifested itself, and the subject of it died exhausted on the 1st of June."

June.—The satisfactory state of health which had been attained by the Regiment in May received some interruption during this month, and the instance of Choleraic Diarrhœa, which occurred towards the end of the preceding month, was followed by an outbreak of Cholera and Diarrhœa in a prevalent form. Sixty cases of the latter affection were received

under treatment, of which three proved fatal, and thirteen cases of Cholera were presented, seven of which ended fatally in June and two in the succeeding month. Fever, however, did not again acquire any greater prominence as a disease, and only nineteen cases were received under treatment, all of which had a favourable issue. Hitherto, since the arrival of the Regiment in the Crimea, the wounds received in action had not been very numerous, and only seven cases proved fatal in the Regimental Hospital; but during this month six officers and forty-four men were admitted under medical treatment on account of wounds inflicted by the enemy, while one officer and six men died in the Regimental Hospitals. Many of the injuries were of a grave nature. Thus, there were nine wounds of the head, two of which were attended by depression and sensorial disturbance; four of the abdomen, one of which penetrated the cavity, and caused death; six of the back and spine, three of which, inflicted by bullet, implicated the spine, and ended fatally; and six of the extremities, which rendered it necessary to resort to amputation.

July and August.—The health of the Regiment exhibited progressive improvement during these months. Cholera once more almost quite disappeared. One admission only occurred in each month, and, while three deaths were reported from the disease, two of these were derived from cases admitted in the latter part of June. Moreover, few cases of gunshot wounds were presented, though three of those admitted in June proved fatal in the succeeding month, and one of those inflicted in August rendered amputation of the arm necessary at the shoulder-joint. A draft joined the Corps on the 20th August.

September.—The number of admissions during the month exhibited an increased prevalence of disease but, nevertheless, those ailments which had so long represented the sanitary condition of the Regiment, Fever and the Fluxes assumed yet more diminished proportions; and the accession to the ineffective list was almost exclusively the result of the occurrence of catarrhal complaints of a mild character, and of several instances of local disease among the large drafts which had recently arrived in the Crimea. Three cases of wounds were received under treatment during the month, two of which were of an unimportant kind, but the third ended fatally two hours after it occurred. No instance of Cholera was presented in the Regiment.

October.—Cholera appeared, for the third time, in the Regiment, on the 8th of this month, but confined itself almost, if not altogether, exclusively to the drafts which had lately joined the Corps; and five cases were admitted, all of which were attended with a fatal issue. In other respects, the excellent health enjoyed by the men suffered no interruption, and although catarrhal affections were somewhat more numerous, few cases of Fever occurred, nor did Diarrhœa or Dysentery acquire additional prevalence, and all the deaths were the result of Cholera.

November.—Hitherto the 28th Regiment was not provided with any other accommodation than that afforded by the circular tent with which it took the field; but during this month, four huts were erected, capable of containing 180 men; they were, however, very rudely constructed, and, for want of tarred felt or canvas, allowed the rain to enter them freely. The health of the troops improved still further, the admissions having declined to 51; but though seven deaths were returned, three of these occurred from Cholera, which broke out among the men at Scutari, and three were the result of cases admitted during the previous month, while only one was the result of Cholera contracted in the camp.

December.—The Regiment preserved its excellent sanitary condition. The total admissions amounted to 99, a large proportion of which were instances of local ailments. Fever and the Fluxes declined still further in prevalence, and only one death was referred to each; while only two admissions, and one death, were returned under the head of Cholera.

January to June 1856.—During the whole of this period, the conditions of the service were of an ordinary character. A money-order office was opened, and drunkenness, which had been the prevailing military crime in the latter part of the year 1855, was now less often observed. A store was opened for the sale of flour, potatoes, and sugar; and while some of the soldiers' field-allowance was expended in the purchase of these articles, much of it also was transmitted to England; and in February the whole Regiment was accommodated in huts. To all these circumstances, together with the trifling nature of the duties, and the full supplies of bedding and clothing, is to be attributed, to a great extent, the marked immunity from serious disease which the Regiment enjoyed. The most prevalent ailments during these months, were local affections, Ulcers, &c., but one case of fracture of both bones of right leg, caused by a fall from a mule, was admitted in January, and one case of Fever proved fatal in March.

On the 24th of May, the Regiment embarked on board the steamship "Adelaide," the sick (nearly all of whom were in a convalescent state) accompanying it, and proceeded to Malta, as part of the force detailed for service in that island. During the period the Regiment was in active service in the field, 3,230 men were admitted into Hospital, and 403 deaths were recorded—namely, 108 the result of Fever, 14 of Diseases of the Lungs, 127 of Diseases of the Bowels, 90 of Cholera, 24 of Wounds and Injuries, 8 of Frost-bite, 13 of

Scurvy, and the remainder of other causes; and it appears that of these deaths 163 occurred in the General Hospitals, &c., and 240 in the Regimental Field Hospital.

The 28th Regiment, on proceeding to the East, was comprised of 31 officers and 899 men. 32 officers and 690 men joined the Corps as reinforcements during the war; 25 men were killed in action; 403 men died from wounds and disease; 225 were invalided to England, and 80 were discharged the service on account of disease or disability contracted in the field.

28TH REGIMENT.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date .. {	Month ..	Year ..	April and May 1854.	June 1854.	July 1854.	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.	
Station ..	..	..	Gallipoli.	Gallipoli and Varna.	Varna.	Varna.	At Sea, Crimea.	Crimca.	Crimca.	Crimea.	Crimca.	Crimea.	Crimca.	Crimea.	Crimea.	
Strength {	Officers ..	Men ..		32	31	25	23	23	21	25	31	26	24	24	25	
			899	843	848	679	566	573	561	496	610	733	429	477	512	
Specific Disease.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Febris Intermittens ..	3	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
„ Com. Cont. ..	43	1	39	1	32	..	67	2	20	..	32	26	95	17	77	15
„ Remittens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pleuritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmoptysis ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrhus Acutus ..	8	..	2	1	5	..	1	..	1	..	5	11	1	2	1	4
„ Chronicus ..	5	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	19	..	25	2	..	2
Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbus Cordis ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Carditis, Pericarditis, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varix ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Hepatitis Acuta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Icterus ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Dysentæria Acuta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	26	1	8	..	..	..	..
„ Chronica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa ..	35	..	12	..	66	..	161	..	58	..	63	1	38	..	114	4
Colica ..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Obstipatio ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhoids ..	7	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Dyspepsia ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dementia, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paralysis ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delirium Tremens ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Cholera Spasmodica ..	..	..	..	..	6	1	22	18	11	7	3	..	19	14	16	14
Ditto in Gen. Hospital ..	..	..	..	..	3	8	4	10	5	6	3	..	1	..	..	..
Rheumat. Acutus ..	5	..	3	..	6	..	9	..	3	..	1	..	9	..	7	..
„ Chronicus ..	8	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arthritis, &c. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pilegmon et Abscessus ..	64	..	20	..	24	..	11	..	3	..	5	..	6	..	8	..
Paronychia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcus ..	10	..	7	..	3	..	5	..	..	2	..	6	..	2	..	..
Fistula ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis Primitiva ..	16	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Consecutiva ..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcus Penis ..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bubo ..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Verruæ & Condylomata ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia Humoralis ..	..	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stricture ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Ischuria and Dysuria ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diabetes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxatio ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Subluxatio ..	10	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..
Vulnus Sclopitorum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	5	1	7	1	3	1
„ Incisum ..	7	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2
Contusio ..	3	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	3	..
Fractura ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambustio ..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Ampuatio ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Punitis ..	4	..	4	..	6	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..
Gelatio ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	2	..	..	..
Scorbutus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	18	1	2	..
Morbi Oculorum ..	9	..	8	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	20	1	16	4
Morbi Cutis ..	9	..	6	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	1
Cynanche ..	8	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Otitis, Otorrhœa, &c. ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scrofula ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Dyseecœa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Tumores ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scabies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dropsy ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gangrene ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Found Dead ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drowned ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Observatio ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbi Varii ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	280	1	152	2	185	4	307	24	115	13	144	8	126	17	238	19
			295	53	205	36	143	32	64	9	41	1				

30TH REGIMENT.

THE Cambridgeshire Regiment completed a tour of foreign service, and returned home from New Brunswick in 1844. After spending seven years at home, it again went abroad, in January 1851, for service in the Ionian Islands, and remained at that station till March 1853; it was then removed to Gibraltar, and was quartered there, when, in April of the following year, it received the order to proceed to the East.

Prior to embarkation, a minute inspection of the men was made, and all who, from long service or indifferent health, were considered unfit for the duties of the field, were removed from the ranks and sent to England. The corps thus weeded consisted of 705 picked men, who were not only thoroughly disciplined soldiers, but had been seasoned by their three years' residence in the Mediterranean; and, with 27 officers, the above number embarked at Gibraltar on the 1st of May, 1854, in the "Cambria" steam transport, landed in good health at Scutari on the 12th of the same month, after a prosperous voyage, and were quartered in the barracks there.

The cases of sickness treated during the remainder of the month were of little importance, except one of Fever and one of Erysipelas, both of which proved fatal.

June.—On the 1st the Regiment pitched its tents on an elevated site with a gravelly soil, in the vicinity of the Scutari cemetery, and shortly afterwards a draft of 190 recruits and seven officers joined from Ireland. The tentage provided, was one bell-tent to every 15 men, but deducting men on duty or otherwise absent, more than 12 rarely occupied each. The hospital accommodation was two marquees, which could lodge without crowding some 18 patients each.

On the 16th it embarked on board H.M.S. "Simoom," leaving 37 men sick in the General Hospital, and landed at Varna on the 19th, when it immediately encamped a little to the westward of the town with the 2nd Division of the army, of which, with the 55th and 95th Regiments, it formed the 1st Brigade. There was an abundant supply, for drinking and culinary purposes, of good spring water in the vicinity of the camp, and the men were encouraged to bathe daily in the lake. Disease, as a rule, was of little severity during the remainder of the month, which was passed by the Regiment on this spot. One case of Pneumonia, and one of Acute Rheumatism, must, however, be excepted, which were both transferred to the General Hospital.

July.—On the 3rd, the Division moved up the country, halted for two days at a place called Karagule, and on the 6th encamped on the side of a high sandy hill, near the village of Ycoksakova, where the supply of water was abundant. The nearest part of the lake was about two miles distant, and an intervening hill prevented a view of it from the camp of the Regiment, which was thought to afford some protection against any malarious emanations that might proceed from its marshy borders. The tentage has already been indicated. For the use of the sick, blankets, rugs, and paillasses, stuffed with hay, were supplied in proportion to their number, and the canteens A and B (cooking utensils, &c., for Hospital use,) had also been issued. At this spot Diarrhoea became prevalent in the Division, and Cholera broke out in the 95th Regiment, which was encamped between the 30th and 55th. It was moved higher up on the hill, but no benefit seemed to ensue. The Diarrhoea, as it appeared in the 30th, is described as having been "sudden in its onset, and usually accompanied with severe colic, with irritability of the stomach, and sometimes with cramp of the lower extremities." Twenty-one cases required hospital treatment, but none proved fatal. Four men, however, were seized with genuine Cholera in the town of Varna, and two of them died in the General Hospital there. Fevers, also, were becoming of greater severity; 11 cases were admitted, and two ended in death. In the first of these fatal instances the most prominent symptom was delirium, under the influence of which the patient, on the second day of the disease, inflicted a wound with a razor on his own throat, the hæmorrhage from which produced so much exhaustion, that death ensued on the following day. In the second instance, also, delirium was very conspicuous: it set in on the evening of admission, and continued uninterruptedly till death took place on the fifth day of the disease.

August.—On the 1st the Brigade struck its tents, and marched in a northerly direction, in the cool of the morning, for about four miles, to ground of higher elevation, and further removed from the Devna Lake, where it halted for the night; but at early dawn again moved further northward upon a sort of plateau, until it attained a point overlooking the valley in which is situated the village of Koslidcha. The site on which the Camp was here pitched, and where the Brigade remained till the end of the month, appeared to be well chosen; the supply of water from springs was abundant and excellent. The soil was dry, and appeared to have been a year or two before under cultivation. Corn-fields extended for miles through the valley beneath, and here and there thick coppices of hazel and dwarf oak supplied abundant fuel. The tents were pitched in extended order, the latrines were placed well to the rear, and the soil regularly covered in twice a-day; the slaughter-ground established in a ravine at least half-a-mile away, and the offal care-

fully and regularly buried, and every other sanitary precaution that could be thought of adopted. The rations were of fair quality, and regularly supplied, but it was difficult to obtain vegetables in any quantity, and they were the more needed as the issue of salt meat was frequent. The 30th was here placed in the centre of the Brigade, the 95th on the right flank, and the 55th on the left. In both of these Corps cases of Cholera had already appeared, and on the 8th the first case in the present Regiment occurred. Between that date and the 27th (when the last death took place), 10 cases had been treated, seven of which terminated fatally. During the month, 100 cases of Diarrhœa were admitted for Hospital treatment, and nine of Dysentery, and two of the latter ended in death. Thirty instances of Fever were also treated, and one of the men died. On the 28th the encampment was broken up, and the Brigade marched towards Varna, and on the 31st the Regiment embarked in H.M.S. "Vulcan," as a part of the expeditionary force, leaving its sick at Varna.

September.—During the voyage, several cases of Fever and Diarrhœa appeared, and one of the latter proved fatal. The Regiment landed with the Division at Old Fort on the 14th, leaving the sick on board ship. Each man carried three days' cooked salt rations, one blanket, his great-coat, and an extra pair of shoes, but the knapsacks were ordered to be left on board. The night closed in with heavy rain, to which men and officers were exposed without shelter. On the 19th, the army began its advance over an arid steppe, on which no water could be procured. The day was very sultry, and the men suffered much from thirst, having speedily exhausted the supply in their canteens. In the afternoon a valley was reached, through which ran a muddy rivulet, and the troops bivouacked on a rising ground near it. Cholera had appeared in the Regiment on the line of march, and one man died.

On the following morning the advance was continued, and the battle of the Alma fought, in which 12 men and an officer of the Corps were killed, and 63 men and four officers wounded.

After the action, the Regiment bivouacked for three nights on the plain crowning the heights. The position had been occupied by the Russians for some time previously, and the ground was in a very filthy condition. The time was laboriously spent in collecting and transferring to ship-board the wounded, and in burying the dead. The marches from this spot to Balaklava told heavily on the men, but they were in excellent spirits, although Cholera was daily thinning their ranks. The days were oppressively hot, and water scarce; the nights chilly, and often attended with heavy dew or dense fog. Balaklava was reached on the 26th, and the 2nd Division for a few days occupied the extreme left of the British position before Sebastopol. It was then moved to the opposite flank, and posted on the Inkermann Heights.

As already stated, Cholera first reappeared among the men of the Regiment on the 19th, and, after the battle of the Alma, the numbers affected with this disease increased rapidly. Twenty-six cases among the men were treated before the end of the month, of which nine proved fatal in the bivouacs, or on the line of march, and two officers were attacked, who both died. One bell-tent was allowed to be carried for the temporary accommodation during the night of such men as had fallen sick on the road, and every morning, so long as the route lay along the shore, the sick were removed on board ship; but at this time, such was the virulence of the disease, that the fatal issue happened in many instances within a few hours. Of the remaining 17 cases transferred to the ships, seven died on board, making a total mortality among the men and officers of 18, out of 28 cases treated. Diarrhœa also prevailed much more extensively than is shown by the return, but the majority of the men affected, although they obtained medicine, remained at their duty.

October.—By the 5th, the Division was again under canvas on the Inkermann Heights, at that time covered with a thick scrub of dwarf oak, and this position it continued to occupy till the spring. The site of the Camp was a gentle slope, good water was obtainable at no great distance, the oak scrub supplied fuel, the latrines were established some 200 yards from the tents, the spot used for interments was a quarter of a mile distant, the slaughter-ground was in a ravine well to the rear, and the offal carefully buried. The Hospital establishments of the Division were congregated about 500 yards to the rear of the 30th, which occupied the most advanced position; and the accommodation provided for the Regiment consisted of bell-tents in proportion to the number of the sick, a small Portuguese marquise, and a share of the large marquee occupied by the 55th Regiment. The two marquees which the 30th had in Bulgaria, as well as the canteens A and B, had been left on board ship, and they could not be recovered, on account of their having been shifted from the "Vulcan" to some other vessel, whose name could not be discovered; and the want of the cooking utensils, &c., contained in the canteens was grievously felt.

On the 26th, the Regiment was engaged in the repulse of a formidable sortie of the enemy, directed against the position occupied by the Division, when 29 men and two officers were wounded, seven of the former mortally so.

The chief diseases treated during the month were 22 cases of Fever, of no great severity; seven of Cholera, of which two proved fatal in Camp, and three after transfer

to the General Hospital; and 117 of Diarrhœa, of which one ended in death. It was a case of "a mixed choleraic nature, two days under treatment."

November.—On the 5th the Division suffered heavily in the battle of Inkermann; the present Regiment lost 19 men and one officer killed, and 91 men and two officers were wounded—nine of the men, and both the officers so desperately that they only survived for a few hours; the remainder were sent to Balaklava for transmission to Scutari on the three days next succeeding the action, by order of the Commander of the Forces. The weather now became wet and very inclement. The Hospital marquees, which had been much injured by shot and shell on the day of the battle, were totally destroyed by the storm of the 14th, and thereafter the sick were all treated in the common bell-tents, which afforded a very insufficient protection from wet, while 20 blankets was the sum of the bedding in possession of the Hospital, in addition to the single blanket and the great-coat of each sick man. The duties, from the nature of the service, were arduous, consisting of strong out-lying pickets, covering parties in the trenches, working parties for the formation of the various siege works, and heavy fatigues, independent of the various regimental duties, and so severe had they become, "that the men had seldom more than one unbroken night's rest in the week, and sometimes not even that." From the date of landing until the present month, the issue of fresh meat had been tolerably frequent, but now fresh meat for the use of the sick was with difficulty obtained, and the men at duty were almost entirely confined to salt rations, which, although supplied with great regularity, were often imperfectly cooked, owing to the want of camp-kettles and regular cooks. On the 15th of the month a large draft from England arrived.

Disease, however, although on the increase, did not yet, except in the instance of Cholera and its associated Diarrhœa, present to any alarming extent as regards frequency or fatality. Exclusive of wounds, the admissions of the month were only 19 per cent. of the strength, and nearly four-fifths were the result of these two maladies, it seemed indeed as if the above-indicated conditions had not been sufficiently long in action to produce their full effect on the constitutions of the men subjected to their influence. Eight cases of Cholera were treated, of which four had a fatal issue, and 66 of Diarrhœa were received into the Regimental Hospital, by which five deaths were produced. The Surgeon in his monthly report, dated 30th November, 1854, states:—"This mortality took place principally among the young men lately arrived from England, who, not possessing mature physical development, speedily succumbed to the unaccustomed privation and hardships of camp life. The Diarrhœa presented the same choleraic characteristics noticed in last month's report, but it was accompanied with more hepatic derangement and physical depression."

December.—A small draft from England joined at the commencement of the present month. The weather still continued wet and inclement—no relaxation of the severity of the duties could be permitted—the men had not been supplied with warm clothing, although a few extra blankets had been received—the cooking continued defective—fresh meat, even for the sick, had almost disappeared, and the ratio per cent. of admissions for disease rose to 28; they were still due to Cholera and Diarrhœa, or Cholerine; three fresh cases of the former disease were admitted, and five deaths from it are recorded in the Field Hospital, and one in a General Hospital, some of which were the result of admissions of the previous month. But the Diarrhœa, for which 107 men were received into Hospital, was now fast acquiring other characteristics. The Surgeon, under date 31st December, reports:—"Many of the men suffering from Diarrhœa have exhibited scorbutic symptoms, and I think it would prove most beneficial if an ample and constant supply of vegetables could be obtained. The Dysentery also is of an asthenic type, and presents all the characteristics of a scorbutic origin," and three well-marked instances of Scurvy were admitted. During the month some planks were procured, with which the Hospital tents were floored, whereby the sick were removed from immediate contact with the damp soil, and an additional supply of blankets was obtained for their use, as well as 26 cots, which added greatly to the comfort of the worst cases.

January.—In the course of the month "stoves and an ample supply of buffalo robes, blankets, and waterproof coverings, made the patients in Hospital as comfortable as the slender shelter of a tent would admit." Regular cooks had been told off for the duty men, and a supply of camp-kettles had been received for their use, as well as a large assortment of warm clothing. The number of admissions for disease had already begun to decline, and now only reached 22 per cent. of the strength. Cholera had disappeared, and instances of Diarrhœa were much less frequent, but three cases of Fever proved fatal from the fourth to the tenth day of the disease; and the monthly report states:—"The month has been marked by a great increase of Scurvy, and the appearance of Scorbutic Dysentery. The general symptoms indicating the existence of Scurvy have been loss of appetite, a feeling of extreme debility, and loss of muscular power, followed, as the disease gained ground, by purple blotches over the lower extremities, swelling of the gums, attended with oozing of blood from them, the legs becoming swollen, stiff, and hard, and in some cases of a greenish-yellow hue, in others covered with large dark purple-coloured patches, showing a more extensive effusion of blood into the cellular tissue. In some cases, instead of the above-named appearances, the body and limbs became covered with large unhealthy boils, or with superficial ulcers; in others an anasarca condition of the trunk and limbs

suddenly appeared; and in others, again, the only prominent feature was difficulty of breathing, accompanied with general pain over the thorax, or with acute pain on inspiration confined to one spot, the heart's action rapid and laboured, but feeble, and the symptoms simulating Pneumonia or Pleuritis. The condition of the pulse and the physical state of the respiratory organs, as demonstrated by auscultation, however, speedily dissipated any idea of the presence of inflammatory action, and the application of a mustard plaister or blister, with a few days good diet, seldom failed in affording relief of the symptoms. The Scorbutic Dysentery is insidious in its progress, and presents no marked symptom of active inflammation; in the cases which have come under my observation, I have been much struck with the state of the tongue, which is clean and moist, and of a preternaturally red colour towards the tip." In the treatment of these affections, lime-juice was freely used, but it was as yet only supplied to the Hospital as a medicine, and formed no part of the soldier's ordinary ration.

Eight cases of Dysentery, 14 of Scorbutic Dysentery, 25 of Scurvy, five of Frost-bite, and 28 of Diarrhoea appear on the return, and of the latter two were fatal in Camp. Two deaths from wounds are likewise recorded.

February.—Early in the month two wooden huts were erected for the accommodation of the sick, and lime-juice was occasionally issued to the duty men as a part of the ration after the 2nd. A draft from England joined on the 8th. The number of officers present with the Corps had now dwindled down to seven; the remainder, of 31 who originally landed at Scutari, having either been killed in action or perished from the effects of wounds or disease, or been invalided home or to the Bosphorus; but the number of men present with the Head-Quarters was still kept up to 483 by the various drafts which had from time to time joined the Corps. Admissions for disease were decreasing, and only reached 19 per cent. of the strength during the month. Thirteen admissions for Fever are recorded, of which two instances were fatal; 11 for Catarrhal Ailments; 22 for Bowel Affections, five fatal; 29 for Scurvy, two fatal, and three for Frost-bite. The Surgeon says:—"The fatal cases of Fever suffered in the latter stages from Scurvy, and most of the instances of Gelatio and Diarrhoea laboured under some form of the same affection. The Scorbutic Dysentery was marked by symptoms of a peculiarly adynamic character, and although the patients occasionally lingered for a considerable period, yet in some instances they suddenly expired after a large evacuation of fetid blood."

March.—The number of admissions for disease was still steadily on the decline, and now barely exceeded 16 per cent. of the strength, but on the other hand the mortality in the Field Hospital had alarmingly increased. This was mainly due to Fevers, for which 43 men were admitted for treatment, and no fewer than 15 died. Mr. Dowse, the Surgeon, under date 31st March, reports:—"It was continued in type, running towards the close into a low asthenic typhoid condition, and its most remarkable feature was a strong tendency to relapse. The majority of the cases were either in men whose vital powers had been impaired by scorbutic disease, or they had previously suffered from Fever or from Diarrhoea. In almost every instance the progress of the disease was marked by serious local congestive affections of the brain or lungs, occasionally by irritability of the stomach and hepatic derangement. The physical stamina of the men had been so seriously deteriorated by the hardships they had undergone, that they were ill-prepared to resist the attack of any kind of disease. The chief symptoms observed were, in the first instance, loss of appetite and loathing of food, great sense of weakness, pains in the back and limbs, tongue loaded with a thick yellow fur, pulse rapid and full, thirst, skin dry and hot, in some instances headache and flushed face, with suffusion of the eyes. The symptoms soon became more asthenic, the debility increased, the pulse became rapid and feeble, the tongue dry and of a dark red colour, the heat of skin diminished and partial sweats appeared, constant restlessness, insomnia and slight mental aberration set in, and in this stage either the chest or the stomach became implicated, more generally the former, but in some of the cases irritability of the stomach was constant, and the quantity of bile discharged excessive. The progress from this to the last stage was in some instances rapid, in others protracted; the delirium now became constant, the pulse thready, the face sunken, the extremities cold, subsultus and difficult deglutition appeared, and the fæces and urine were involuntarily evacuated." The nature of the Fever may be further illustrated by the fact, that of the 15 deaths recorded during the month, four took place between the third and seventh day, six between the fifteenth and twenty-fifth, and five between the thirty-first and fifty-third. Four deaths are likewise recorded as due to Scorbutic Dysentery, two to Diarrhoea, one to Frost-bite, and three to Scurvy.

April.—On the first days of the month, the Division shifted its position from the Inkermann Heights, where it had been stationed throughout the winter, to the sloping ground on either side of the Woronzoff Ravine, between the Light and 4th Divisions. The 1st Brigade was on the left of the ravine, below Cathcart's Hill, the 30th being in front, the 95th next, and the 55th in rear. The Regiment was still under canvas, but three wooden huts had been erected for the use of the sick. Admissions for disease barely exceeded 11 per cent. of the strength, Fever of low type was still the principal disease, and a disposition to relapse its most prominent feature. Thirty-two patients were received into Hospital on account of this affection, and it caused ten deaths—three between the seventh and ninth day, one on the fifteenth, one on the twenty-first, and another on the

twenty-fourth, one on the thirtieth, and another on the thirty-fifth, and two on the sixty-third and sixty-fourth days respectively. A further death is recorded from Diarrhœa, in a man "who had previously suffered from Scurvy;" another from Frost-bite, and two from Scurvy, the subjects of which had been "reduced to a deplorable state for a long period previous to their decease."

May.—The health of the men continued tolerably satisfactory. The ratio per cent. of admissions to strength was the same as last month, and Fever was still the most prominent disease, but its mortality had greatly diminished, and only three deaths are recorded from its effects in the Field Hospital. In two instances, Cholera appeared, one of which was fatal; but Diarrhœa was uncommon, and where it presented itself, it appeared to be not choleric, but dependent on biliary derangement. A large draft from England joined on the 31st.

June.—Six cases of Cholera were treated, three of which proved fatal, in the Field Hospital, and one in the General Hospital. The admissions for Diarrhœa now had increased to 20. The number of cases of Fever which presented amounted to 34; and three deaths were caused by that disease. Four cases of Dysentery had likewise appeared, presenting the same asthenic characters which were observed in the winter. In one instance, Scurvy still unmistakably declared itself, and the ratio of admissions for disease to strength had increased to 16 per cent.

Twenty men and an officer were wounded on the 8th of the month, and two of the former died. On the 17th, a draft of recruits arrived.

July.—During the month, a solitary admission for Cholera took place, and a man died from the consequences of that disease, after having been 51 days under treatment. Twenty-eight men were seized with Fever, but on the whole the symptoms were mild, and only one case terminated fatally. Twenty-eight were admitted for Diarrhœa, five for Dysentery, and 12 for gunshot wounds; and of the last two died.

August.—The admissions into Hospital for Cholera had increased to six, all severe cases, and four had a fatal issue. Thirty cases of Fever presented, usually of a mild character, but in "almost every instance accompanied with great debility and prostration, and a tendency to relapse;" and the disease occasioned two deaths. Five cases of Dysentery, three of Jaundice, and 25 of Diarrhœa, were treated, and 29 instances of gunshot injuries were received from the trenches, of which five proved mortal before the end of the month.

September.—A draft from England joined on the 6th. The health of the Regiment now underwent a marked change for the better. The ratio of admissions for disease to strength during the last three months had varied from 16 to 17 per cent.; during this it sank at once to eight, and only one death took place. The Surgeon says:—"This improvement has been most remarkable since the termination of the trench duty, on the evacuation of the town by the enemy on the 8th. Up to that time the men had only two nights in bed, and they have since had fourteen, having only the regimental guards and light fatigue duties to perform." The Regiment had, however, suffered heavily in the assault on the 8th, and 114 gunshot wounds among the men were received for treatment, 10 of which resulted in death before the close of the month.

Ten officers were wounded in the attack, and three of them, as well as the Adjutant, who had been mortally wounded in the trenches on the 1st, died in the course of a few days.

During the remaining eight months of the Regiment's service in the East, in none except October, when it reached 13, did the ratio of admissions for disease exceed 8 per cent. of the strength present; and in December, January, and February, it was 5, 4 and 4 respectively, against 28, 22, and 19 in the corresponding months of the previous year, a very sufficient comment on the improved conditions of service which obtained in the winter of the year 1855-56, as compared with those of the former year. At the commencement of the winter now under consideration, the Regiment was comfortably housed in wooden huts, in rear of Cathcart's Hill, on the ground already indicated as the site of its Camp after the move from the Inkermann Heights. The huts were "thirteen in number, spacious and well ventilated, and the floors of all boarded." Two more had also been put up for the use of the sick, in addition to the three already mentioned as having been erected in April 1855. Each hut was warmed by a stove; there was an ample store of blankets and buffalo robes; good cook-houses had been erected; privies placed in proper situations, and kept in good order by regular cleansing and the free use of quicklime. The rations were nearly everything that could be wished, including a liberal supply of vegetables, fresh, or preserved meat, and soft bread. The duties were light, and the men well clad—the patients in Hospital supplied with bedsteads and ample bedding, and facilities for personal ablution supplied, and their use enforced. During this winter, notwithstanding the greater severity of the cold, only one case of Frost-bite, of no great severity, appeared, and Scurvy was altogether absent.

A large draft of men from England arrived on the 22nd of February, and another on the 14th of March.

During the eight months here referred to, the following deaths took place in the Field

Hospital:—In October, two from Fever; one in a man previously debilitated by an attack of Cholera, and the other in a case complicated with Pleuro-pneumonia; two from Cholera, and two from wounds. In November, one from Cholera, in a General Hospital. During the succeeding months, no deaths in the Regimental Hospital occurred, and it was finally closed on the 20th of May, prior to the embarkation of the Corps.

But to arrive at the total mortality among the men of the Corps while serving in the East, we require to add to the numbers already enumerated those which took place out of the Regimental Hospital, as the ultimate result of the diseases detailed in the annexed table, either in the various General Hospitals, on passage from Bulgaria and the Crimea to Scutari, or otherwise, which are thus returned:—From Fevers, 43; from Pulmonic Disease, 6; from Heart Disease, one; from Bowel Affections, 56; from Rheumatism, 2; from Frost-bite, 4; from Scurvy, 2; one from Tumour, and one by Suicide. Total, 144.

The Regiment thus served 25 months in the East. It landed, including the draft from England in June, with a strength of 895 men and 34 officers. 559 men and 46 officers joined it in the East as reinforcements, making a total sent out of 1,454 men and 80 officers.

Of these, 90 men and three officers were killed on the field; 384 men and 19 officers were wounded in action with the enemy, of whom 68 men and seven officers subsequently died of their wounds, and 248 men and six officers died of disease; 262 men and 37 officers were invalided home, and 155 men were ultimately discharged the service, after the termination of the campaign.

30TH REGIMENT.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date .. {	Month.. ..	Year	May 1854.	June 1854.	July 1854.	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.	
Station .. .	Scutari.		Scutari and Varna.	Varna.	Varna.	At Sea, and Crimen.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	
Strength {	Officers ..	Men.. ..	28	30	31	30	18	20	12	14	16	7	14	16	23	
			705	849	849	774	519	531	530	521	496	483	521	438	463	
Specific Disease.			Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Febris Intermittens ..			..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Com. Cont. ..			2	1	6	11	25	1	21	..	22	..	6	..	9	..
Pleuritis .. ..			..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia .. ..			..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmoptysis .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrhus Acutus..			3	..	11	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	12	..	16	..
,, Chronicus .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	1	..	1
Bronchitis .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1
Morbus Cordis .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varix .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hepatitis Chronica ..			..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Icterus .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysenteria Acuta .. ..			..	..	..	..	9	2	2	..	1	..	3	..	2	..
,, Chronica .. ..			..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, Scorbutica .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa .. ..			..	..	1	21	100	..	46	1	117	1	66	5	107	..
Colica .. ..			..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	8	..
Obstipatio .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	4	..
Hernia .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	7	1
Dyspepsia .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Dementia, &c. .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delirium Tremens ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Cholera Spasmodica ..			..	..	..	..	10	7	26	9	7	2	8	4	3	5
Do. Gen. Hospital ..			..	..	..	4	2	..	..	7	..	3	..	..	1	..
Rheumat. Acutus..			1	..	4	..	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	..
,, Chronicus .. ..			..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..			..	..	8	7	..	1	..	2	..	..	7	..	5	..
Paronychia .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	8	..	3	..
Ulcus .. ..			..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	7	..
Fistula in Ano .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	5
Syphilis Primitiva ..			1	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
,, Consecutiva .. ..			..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ulcus Penis .. ..			..	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bubo .. ..			..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Gonorrhœa .. ..			..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Hernia Humoralis ..			..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1
Phymosis .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subluxatio .. ..			..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..
Vulnus Scelopitorum ..			..	..	..	..	..	63	..	29	7	91	9	..	3	2
,, Incisum .. ..			..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	10
Contusio .. ..			..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Fractura .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ambustio .. ..			..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Punitus .. ..			..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Gelatio .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	2
Scorbutus .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	25	..	20	2
Morbi Oculorum .. ..			..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	1
Morbi Cutis .. ..			..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cynanche			7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas			1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermes .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scrofula .. ..			..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Contractura .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumores .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dropsy			1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Observatio .. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total			16	2	70	58	4	157	10	164	17	182	13	192	18	149
			6	116	7	99	9	93	25	63	15	68	4			

31ST REGIMENT.

THIS Regiment remained at home from the date of its return from Bengal, in December 1846, to the 24th January, 1853, when it embarked for Corfu, and served in that island, and at Zante, until it proceeded to the Crimea, in the spring of 1855.

The Regiment landed in the Crimea on the 25th May, 1855, and was located "on the heights of Balaklava, on muddy ground, with numerous surface springs, on the position, and in the huts which had been occupied by the 79th Highlanders during the winter of 1854-55." While quartered in this situation the Corps suffered severely from Cholera and Diarrhœa. Fifty-four men were attacked by the former disease, of whom 32 died; and 71 cases of the latter disease were admitted.

The annexed table shows the principal particulars in regard of the fatal cases of Cholera in this cantonment:—

Rank and Name.	Previous Occupation.	Cause of Death.	Age.	Total Service.	Service in the East.	Duration of Disease.	Date of Death.
			Yrs.	Yrs.	Days.	Days.	
Private W. M. ..	Labourer ..	Cholera ..	26	5	7	2	1st June, 1855
Corporal T. K. ..	Shoemaker..	Do. ..	20	2	7	1	1st " "
Private L. G. ..	Servant ..	Do. ..	26	7	7	1	1st " "
" F. T. ..	Glove Cutter	Do. ..	19	1	8	2	2nd " "
" E. C. ..	Labourer ..	Do. ..	28	9	8	2	2nd " "
" J. L. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	21	3	8	1	2nd " "
" J. R. ..	Joiner ..	Do. ..	20	2	8	1	2nd " "
" D. H. ..	Labourer ..	Do. ..	26	8	9	4	3rd " "
" J. C. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	18	1	9	1	3rd " "
Corporal W. P. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	32	12	9	2	3rd " "
Private W. W. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	28	8	9	2	3rd " "
" G. H. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	26	8	9	2	3rd " "
" G. W. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	20	2	10	3	4th " "
" J. L. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	20	1	10	4	4th " "
" J. R. ..	Horse Clipper	Do. ..	35	15	10	3	4th " "
" D. D. ..	Baker ..	Do. ..	19	1	10	1	4th " "
" M. D. ..	Labourer ..	Do. ..	29	11	12	4	6th " "
" T. B. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	24	4	12	2	6th " "
" J. McC. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	24	8	12	1	6th " "
" G. B. ..	Groom ..	Do. ..	20	1	13	6	7th " "
" P. C. ..	Shoemaker..	Do. ..	27	9	13	2	7th " "
" J. G. ..	Labourer ..	Do. ..	26	8	13	2	7th " "
" J. P. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	27	3	14	2	8th " "
" J. K. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	18	1	15	2	9th " "
" J. F. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	26	8	15	1	9th " "
" D. M. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	23	4	16	3	10th " "
" T. D. ..	Spinner ..	Do. ..	28	7	17	4	11th " "
" J. S. ..	Weaver ..	Do. ..	26	7	17	2	11th " "
" T. V. ..	Labourer ..	Do. ..	23	1	18	1	12th " "
" R. F. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	20	2	19	1	13th " "
" J. M. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	28	9	19	27	13th " "
" M. R. ..	Stable Boy..	Do. ..	25	6	20	..	14th " "

On the 16th of June, the Regiment "marched to the front, and took up a position on the heights above Sebastopol, on ground about midway between the Guards' Camp and Cathcart's Hill, and close to a collection of sutler's booths and huts, which had received the name of 'Little Kadekoi.' The ground here was good, and well drained; although in some parts there were springs, they did not interfere with the Camp, which was surrounded by a ditch and intersected by several drains, so that no accumulation of water could happen." Upon this change of encampment, Cholera subsided very much, notwithstanding the disease acquired increased prevalence during this month, in the other Regiments encamped before Sebastopol. Diarrhœa, however, continued to prevail, and furnished 106 cases between the 17th and the 30th of June. The Surgeon Reports:—"Diarrhœa still continues, is difficult to check, and now (end of June), appears, after a few days, to become dysenteric. A severe case of Acute Dysentery was admitted. Many officers also laboured under Diarrhœa, and of these three required to be sent to Sentari for change of air." Two men were killed in the trenches on the 17th, and six were wounded during the month; they "received contusions from shot and shell, which were slight, with one exception, in which the shot struck the side of the man's chest, and, in a few days, inflammation of the lung ensued." On the 24th, a man was struck down in the trenches by a *coup de soleil*, and, after an illness of five days, he died on the 29th.

July.—During this month, the admissions into Hospital amounted to 228, of which 57 were cases of Fever, 120 of Diarrhœa, five of Dysentery, and 20 of gunshot wounds. The Medical Officer in charge reports:—"The prevailing diseases have been Fever and Diarrhœa, the latter generally mild, and yielding readily to treatment; but, in some instances, presenting dysenteric symptoms. The Fevers were of the continued

form. The period of duration was from seven to 15 or 17 days, and sometimes assuming a typhoid type." Ten deaths occurred during July, four from Cholera, on the 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 24th, and one (at Scutari), from Choleraic Diarrhœa, on the 31st, two, from Fever, on the 13th and 23rd, two from wounds, on the 4th and 23rd, and one from Gastritis, on the 29th. Six men were killed in the trenches during this month.

August.—On the 6th, a draft of 120 men, and, on the 20th, another draft of 58 men joined the Head-Quarters. During the month, a further increase took place in the sickness and mortality. The admissions rose to 351, or 45 per cent. of the strength. Fever and Diarrhœa attained their maximum; and two men, acclimatised soldiers, who had landed with the Corps, died of Typhus on the 9th and 10th.

Cholera attacked 17 men, of whom 14, two acclimatised soldiers and 12 who had arrived with the first draft, died, on various days throughout the month, from the 5th to the 31st. Six men were killed in the trenches, and 44 were wounded, of whom three died in Hospital. Of the wounded, one had the lower jaw so much injured that it was necessary to remove the whole of the bone in front of the angles of the jaw; the man was transferred to the Castle Hospital, whence he was subsequently invalided to England, and ultimately discharged with a pension. In another man, the thigh was amputated for a severe wound of the knee-joint; Gangrene attacked the stump, and the man died on the fourth day after the operation.

September.—On the 3rd, a draft of 43 men joined the Regiment. The admissions fell to 257, or 35 per cent. of the strength. The number of Fever cases decreased from 59 in the previous, to 18 in this month, and no death occurred from the disease. Slight Catarrhal Fever was, however, prevalent, 31 cases were admitted during the month. The admissions for Diarrhœa amounted to 142, but towards the end of the month the disease began to decline in prevalence. Three deaths occurred from Dysentery, in "cases of protracted Diarrhœa, ending in Dysentery, in weakly subjects who had also previously suffered from Fever." Two men were killed in the trenches, and 24 were wounded, three of whom died. "One died two hours after admission into Hospital from the effects of a wound in the side, passing through the liver and intestines; of the other two, one had suffered amputation of the thigh for injury of the knee-joint, and the third had received a wound of the upper fourth of the thigh, with considerable laceration of the soft parts of the thigh and buttock."

October.—The health of the corps improved greatly during this month. The admissions into Hospital fell to 161, or 18 per cent. of the strength. Of these, 15 were cases of Fever, 31 of Catarrhal Disease, 49 of Diarrhœa, and 15 of Ophthalmia. The medical officer reports:—"I am sorry to say that Ophthalmia is on the increase; this I attribute to the dust and small particles of stone blown into the eyes of the men while employed on fatigue." Two cases of Typhus Fever proved fatal, "one from debility after the Fever had quite subsided; but both were complicated with Typhoid Pneumonia, and at the close Diarrhœa supervened." In the beginning of the month a case of Cholera was admitted, which terminated fatally on the 4th. A death occurred on the 9th from Peritonitis, and a young and delicate soldier died on the 26th of Acute Dysentery.]

November.—A further decrease occurred in the admissions, which fell to 111, or 13 per cent. of the strength. "Three cases, one remaining from the previous month, and two admissions, of Intermittent Fever were treated, but they occurred in men who had been subject to the same disease in the Ionian Islands."

On the 11th a man was killed by a quarry explosion, whilst on public employ at Balaklava. On the 13th a young and delicate soldier died of Typhus Fever, and on the 18th a death occurred from extensive Pericarditis, accompanied by Pleurisy.

December.—126 cases, or 17 per cent. of the strength, were admitted into Hospital. Of these, 34 were admitted for Catarrhal Disease, 21 for Phlegmons and Ulcers, and 18 for Frost-bite.

The Surgeon reports:—"The number of sick in Hospital has not diminished. This is accounted for by the number of admissions for blistered heels (caused by the boots being too large for the men) and for Frost-bite. The 18 cases of Frost-bite occurred on one day—the 19th—on which the temperature was extremely low, and a strong wind blew from the north; the men had been on fatigue at Balaklava, in carrying the materials for huts; they wore their woollen mittens, but not their fur caps; the fingers and ears were the only parts frost-bitten. On the morning of the same day, two men, labouring under the effects of extreme cold, were carried into Hospital, one from the guard-tent, and the other from his own hut. The former died within an hour of admission, and the latter recovered and returned to duty."

A man of intemperate habits, with old extensive pulmonary disease, and a loose, flabby heart, died of Bronchitis on the 4th. On the 8th, a man who had been transferred to Scutari, died of his wounds.

January 1856.—The health of the Corps improved greatly in this month; no instance of Fever occurred, and the total admissions fell to 83, or 10 per cent. of the strength; of

these 25 were cases of Catarrhal Disease, and 30 of Phlegmons and Ulcers. Only one death occurred. The man had been in Hospital from the 9th of September with Strumous Ophthalmia, and, about the middle of January, the left wrist and forearm were attacked with inflammation; extensive suppuration took place; pus formed in the wrist-joint, and extended nearly to the elbow. He became hectic, and died on the 24th.

February.—The health of the Corps underwent a further improvement. Of the total (65) admissions during the month, 30 were cases of Phlegmon and Ulcers.

The Surgeon remarks:—"The ulcers on the lower extremities (caused by the ill-made boots supplied to the men) have added greatly to the numbers daily under treatment."

March.—In the beginning of the month, a draft of 100 men joined the Regiment. The admissions amounted to 85, or 10 per cent. of the strength. Of these seven were cases of Fever, 29 of Pulmonary Disease, and 20 of Phlegmons and Ulcers. The Surgeon attributes the increase of the pulmonary diseases "to the very variable state of the weather." A man died of Remittent Fever on the 2nd, and a second of Pneumonia on the 7th. Both men had served in the Crimea from the date of the landing of the Regiment.

April.—"One case of gunshot wound was admitted; the man was employed at Sebastopol in carrying shot and shell for embarkation; a live shell exploded, and a fragment struck him on the leg, just above the heel, dividing the "tendo achillis." On the 5th, a Serjeant, while dressing for duty, was suddenly taken ill, and died in a quarter of an hour. On the post-mortem examination, it was discovered that death had been caused by rupture of an aneurism of the arch of the aorta.

May.—"Some cases of Fever occurred, but every precaution was taken to prevent further attacks of the disease—as giving more space in huts, improved ventilation, increased cleanliness, &c. Two deaths occurred from low typhoid Fever, complicated with inflammation of the lungs. Several cases of Ophthalmia were treated; to prevent the disease extending daily inspections of the men were made, and all suspicious cases were separated."

Dr. Hoskin, the Regimental Surgeon, further reports:—"During the period the 31st served in the Crimea, the clothing of the men was always good and appropriate to the climate. During the summer the troops were supplied with light canvas clothing for trench duty; and in the winter of 1855-56 they were supplied with warm fur caps, fur coats, and worsted mittens; there were also supplied long boots, which however were not of much use for hard work or marching, as they were generally too large, and caused sore feet, in addition to which they admitted water freely.

"The diet was sufficient and generally of good quality; the rations consisted of meat, at the commencement principally salt, but latterly fresh beef was issued about five times a-week; of biscuit or fresh bread, latterly fresh bread nearly every day; of rice and preserved vegetables, potatoes, &c.; of coffee, of rum; and an issue of lime-juice on every third day. The water used by the troops was at times muddy, but when the mud settled it was clear and good. At first all cooking was carried on in the open air, but afterwards a good cook-house was erected, and supplied with eight boilers."

"The duty in the trenches was very severe—frequently the men were on duty every alternate night—they seldom had two consecutive nights in bed; but after the fall of Sebastopol they frequently had 10 or 11 nights off duty. The Regiment was employed during the latter part of 1855 in carrying the materials for huts from Balaklava to the front."

The following table shows the daily detail of duty generally performed by the Regiment during the year ended 31st of March, 1856:—

	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Sentries.		Officers.
					By Day.	By Night.	
Quarter-Guard at Camp, Sebastopol ..	1	2	..	15	3	3	..
Inlying Picket at Camp, Sebastopol ..	1	..	..	21	..	..	..
Working party at ditto ..	4	4	1	20	..	..	1
Total on duty	6	6	1	156	3	3	1

"During the summer the Regiment was under canvas, but during the winter it was accommodated in huts. The Hospital huts were adapted for 70 men. The means of ablution were ample, and washing troughs were supplied."

On the 8th of June the 31st Regiment left the Crimea, and proceeded to Malta for garrison duty in that island. The Regiment had proceeded to the Crimea with a strength

31ST REGIMENT.—Admissions into Hospital

Date .. {	Month ..	Year ..	May and June 1855	June 1855.	July 1855.	August 1855.	Sept. 1855.	Oct. 1855.	Nov. 1855.	
Station	Bala- klava.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimca.	
Strength {	Officers ..	32	31	26	27	29	27	31		
	Men ..	692	702	616	784	722	868	794		
Specific Disease.			Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Febris Intermittens	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
" Com. Cont.	3	3	..	54	..	56	..	12	..
" Remittens	16	..	..	..
" Typhus	2	2	2	1	1	2
Pleuritis
Pneumonia	1	..	..
Hæmoptysis
Catarrhus Acutus	1	..	1	..	13	..	31	..
" Chronicus	26
Bronchitis	1
Morbus Cordis	1	1	..	1	..
Pericarditis	1	1
Aneurisma
Hepatitis Acuta
Icterus	1	..	4	..	4	..	..
Peritonitis	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysenteria Acuta	1	..	5	..	2	1	3	3
" Chronica	1	1
Diarrhœa ..	71	..	106	..	120	..	178	..	49	..
Colica
Gastritis	1	..	..	..	..
Obstipatio
Dyspepsia	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Epilepsia
Cholera Spasmodica ..	54	30	10	5	..	3	17	14	1	..
Ditto in Gen. Hospital	2	10	5	..	1	..	..	1	1
Rheumat. Acutus	5	..	4	..	2	..	8	..
" Chronicus ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Lumbago	1
Pilegmon et Abscessus ..	6	..	1	..	8	..	5	..	6	..
Paronychia	2	..
Ulcus	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	7
Syphilis Consecutiva ..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcus Penis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bubo	1	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa	1	..	..
Verruæ & Condylomata
Hernia Humoralis	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Strictura Urethræ	1	..	..	..
Luxatio	1
Subluxatio	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Vulnus Scelopitorum	6	..	20	2	44	3	24	3
" Incisum ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..
Contusio	1	..	2	..	2	..	2	..
Fractura	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ambustio	1	..	..	..	1	..
Amputatio	1
Punitus	3	..	1	..	3	..	..	3
Gelatio
Scorbutus
Morbi Oculorum ..	7	..	5	..	1	..	3	..	4	15
Morbi Cutis	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cynanche	1	..	..	..	1	3	..
Otitis, Otorrhœa, &c.	1	..	1	..
Vermes	1	..	..	..	..
Scrofula	1
Ostitis and Periostitis
Debilitas
Scabies	1	..	..	..
Anasarca
Sun stroke	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cephalalgia	2	..	12	..	6	..
Observatio	1	..	..	..	14	..
Morbi Varii ..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Total ..	*159	32	162	11	228	8	351	22	257	6
									161	5
									111	2

* The Return entered for May 1855 was obtained from the "Weekly Returns," and includes the period from the landing of the Regiment on 22nd May to the 16th June, 1855, the date of opening the Regimental Hospital.

and Deaths, from 16th June, 1855, to 29th May, 1856.

Dec. 1855.		Jan. 1856.		Feb. 1856.		March 1856.		April 1856.		May 1856.		Died out of the Regimental Hospitals.	Total Admitted.		Total Died.		
Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.			By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	
20		33		31		34		33		32							
716		761		749		849		792		803							
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.						
..	4	3	..	2	..	1	..	5	..	1	17	205	1	11	
..	1	..	2	1	8	..	9	..	..	176		1		
..	2	..	..	3		9		
..	1	..	1	..	4	9	240	1	2	
..	1	..	4	1	3	..	1	..	..	6		..		
..	1	..	..	10		..		
34	..	35	..	11	..	22	..	13	..	1	1	8	..	3	
..	2	..	..	..	8	..	..	216		1		
1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3		..
..	1	1	4	17	1	..	
..	1	..	..	..	..	3		1		
..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	3		1		
1	1	1	2	732	1	11	
..	1	..	..	1		1		
..	16		2		
..	3	53	2	61	
..	12		5		
..	2	2		2		
12	..	5	..	4	..	5	2	..	1	708	93	1	..	
2	1	..	..	3		1		
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
..	..	1	1	2	65	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4		..
..	83		..		
3	..	4	..	4	..	7	..	4	..	1	10	176	8	..	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	56		..
..	8		..		
12	..	6	..	5	..	5	..	4	..	2	1	26	
..	1		..		
..	3		..		
9	..	24	..	25	..	15	..	11	..	4	11	2	
..	2		..		
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1		..		
..	..	1	..	1	..	1	3	154	
1	2		..		
..	1		..		
..	1	8	11	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2		..		
..	1		..		
5	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	1	15	93	1	2	
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	100		..
1	2	..	..	7		..		
4	..	2	..	1	1	25	14	..	1	
..	1	..	..	2		1		
1	1	..	..	3		..		
..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	18	
..	14		1		
18	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	18		..
..	2	66	
4	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	5	..	11	..	..	66		1
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5		..		
1	1	..	1	..	1	10	93	..	2	
..	2		..		
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		..
..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	
..	1		..		
..	1	..	1	..	..	5		..		
2	1	1	62	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		..		
9	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	62		1
..	5				
126	2	83	1	65	..	85	2	64	1	66	2	8	1918	1918	102	102	

33RD REGIMENT.

THE 33rd Regiment returned from North America in May 1848, and after several years' home service, embarked—33 officers and 912 men—at Kingstown on the 1st of March, 1854, and proceeded to Malta. On the arrival of the Regiment at Malta, it was placed under canvas for a month; but on the 10th of April it embarked, in company with the 41st Regiment, on board the steam-ship "Himalaya," and on the 15th of the same month arrived at Scutari.

The Regiment, on landing at Scutari, was encamped with the other Corps of the Light Division, and here it remained until the end of May, when it proceeded on board the "Victoria" steamer to Varna. During the period the Regiment continued at Malta and Scutari the troops enjoyed considerable exemption from all diseases of a serious kind; and a large proportion of the cases which came under medical observation were of a local and unimportant nature; at Scutari, however, several cases of Fever were presented, and Pulmonary Complaints were of frequent occurrence (one case of Pneumonia proved fatal), attributable to the frequent changes of temperature, and to the want of bedsteads, or some substitute for them.

June.—On the 31st of May the Regiment disembarked at Varna, and encamped in the neighbourhood of the town; but on the 5th of June the Corps was moved further inland to Aladyn, and here it remained until the 30th of the same month, when it proceeded to Devna. The Regiment during this month preserved its high state of physical efficiency; and while the admissions declined from 68 to 31, only eight cases of Fever, three of Pulmonary Complaints, and three of Diarrhoea were received under treatment; but no instance of grave disease was presented.

July and August.—On the 30th of June the Regiment was moved to Devna, and having occupied the encampment ground at this place until the 24th of July, it proceeded to Monaster; here it remained for more than a month; but on the 28th of August the Corps accompanied the Division to Varna, and on the 29th embarked on board the steamer "Andes," for service in the Crimea, leaving 90 ineffective men in the General Hospital at Varna. The satisfactory state of health which the Regiment had hitherto preserved, was interrupted in the early part of July. 193 cases were admitted during this month; Diarrhoea became almost universal among the troops. On the 23rd Cholera broke out in the Regimental Camp, and it appears from the return, that 12 men were admitted into the Regimental Hospital for the disease, of whom 10 died; and that eight cases were received into the General Hospital, of which four proved fatal.

Dr. Muir reports, the prevalent diseases in July were Affections of the Bowels, Spasmodic Cholera and Remittent Fever; he adds, "Fever and Bowel Complaints began to prevail about the end of the first week of the month, and increased as the month advanced. On the 23rd, the first case of Cholera occurred, followed by 12 in the course of the succeeding week, 10 of which proved fatal;" and continues, "the limited observations afforded in Hospital, offer strong proof, so far as it goes, of the contagious nature of Cholera under certain conditions, my Hospital Serjeant and four standing orderlies having fallen victims to the disease."

During the month of August the admissions declined to 150, but Fever became still more prevalent, and proved fatal in five instances; and, although fewer cases of Diarrhoea were received into Hospital, the complaint was all but universal in the Corps, and 33 admissions and 22 deaths were assigned to Cholera. Surgeon Muir, adverting to Diarrhoea, observes:—"At one time nearly every man—officer and soldier—was more or less affected by the complaint. I find it noted in my diary, on the 15th of August, that 150 men received attendance and medicine, in addition to those admitted into Hospital, and that, from the 13th to the 19th of August, the number of out-patients amounted to 461;" and, with reference to Fever as a disease in Bulgaria, he remarks:—"The disease became frequent about the time that Cholera appeared. The fatal cases were all of the remittent type, and, in five, the fatal event was brought about by superadded Cholera;" further, commenting upon the causes which determined the prevalence of disease, he remarks:—"Although, in the main, the diseases were of atmospheric origin, I cannot forego stating my conviction that a marked predisposition to them was engendered by the exposure and overwork to which the men were subjected to in the months of June and early part of July. It is to be noted, too, that the scarcity, amounting almost to a deprivation, of fresh vegetables and condiments, while the troops were quartered in Bulgaria, exercised an influence on their health, the full prejudicial effect of which was not noticed till a later period."

A draft of 102 men joined the Corps on the 26th of July, and 102 men also arrived on the following month.

On the 29th of August the Regiment embarked on board the "Andes," and proceeded to the Crimea, and, having landed at Old Fort, on the 14th of September, it accompanied the Light Division on the march to Balaklava, and finally encamped on the heights

before Sebastopol on the 29th of September. During the voyage to the Crimea Cholera again appeared in the Corps, and one officer and 18 men died of the disease. And it became necessary, on landing at Kalamita Bay, to leave 40 ineffective men behind in the ship, but only one fatal case of Cholera occurred on the line of march, and it is reported that, on the 1st of October, the Regiment was free from the disease.

The health of the troops exhibited some improvement during the month, and this became more apparent after it arrived in the Crimea; but, though Fever and the Fluxes were much less prevalent, and proved fatal only in two instances, 34 admissions and 21 deaths were assigned to Cholera, and, it appears, that in consequence of the number of men transferred to the General Hospital at Varna, left on board ship, and rendered ineffective by wounds and disease, the strength of the Regiment in the field did not exceed, at the end of the month, 392 men.

On the 20th of September the Regiment was actively engaged in the battle of the Alma, and one officer and 57 men were killed, and six officers and 199 men wounded.

October.—The sanitary state of the Regiment became more satisfactory. Fever and Diarrhoea were still, however, presented in numerous instances, but the cases were not of a severe character, and Cholera had now greatly subsided. Seven fatal cases were recorded during the month, six of which were the result of Cholera (two in Regimental and four in General Hospitals), and one of wounds. The subject of the latter had undergone amputation, four days previous to his death, of the left thigh and right leg, in consequence of injuries inflicted by a shell. Fifty-three men joined the Regiment from Varna and Scutari, and 19 were removed to Balaklava.

November.—The health of the Corps suffered considerable deterioration this month, in consequence of the greater severity of the weather, the laborious duties of the trenches, and the inadequate nature of the diet. The total admissions amounted to 238, of which 59 were derived from Fever, 12 from Pulmonary Complaints, 72 from Diarrhoea and Dysentery, six from Cholera, and two from Frost-bite. But disease, though prevalent, had not yet presented itself in very grave forms, and only one death was referred to Dysentery and two to Cholera, while no instance of Fever proved fatal. Dr. Muir reports:—

“A draft of 100 men arrived from England on the 18th of the month. Nearly one-third of these men have been under treatment since they joined the Head-Quarters, affected with Fever, of a remittent character, and Diarrhoea, and to them has Cholera been exclusively confined.” He adds, “Diarrhoea is still prevalent among the old campaigners, is attended with great debility and emaciation, and is, no doubt, kept up by the harassing duties in the trenches, which are almost incessant. Badly cooked and scanty rations, and inadequate clothing, and the late cold and very wet weather, have considerably increased the list of admissions, and prevented the worst cases being sent to the rear.”

On the 5th of the month, one officer and nine men were killed, and two officers and 60 men wounded, and it appears, that of the latter, two died during the action, and two a few hours subsequently.

December.—Dr. Muir reports:—“The cold and wet weather which prevailed for many days, coupled with the insufficient supply of food (a quarter of a pound of pork, for several days, for each man), fuel and clothing, together with the severe and arduous duties of the trenches, have all combined to keep up the number of sick and to increase the casualties.” The most prevalent diseases were Fever, Bowel Affections, and Cholera. Of Fever, 68 admissions and one death were recorded; of Diarrhoea and Dysentery, 87 admissions and three deaths; and of Cholera 19 cases were admitted, 17 of which had a fatal issue. Moreover, Pulmonary or Catarrhal Complaints became more frequent, while one case of Frost-bite was received under treatment, and Scurvy now, for the first time, appeared in the Regiment. The Surgeon observes:—“Cholera has attacked chiefly the men recently arrived; and although, in some cases, it has proved speedily fatal, in most instances it has been followed by such exhaustion and Fever, as eventually to have led to an unfavourable issue.” Two men were killed in the trenches on the 21st of the month, and nine men were admitted on account of wounds, and one man died who had received a gunshot wound of both thighs at Inkermann. A draft of 60 men joined the Regiment, and 97 ineffective men were removed to Balaklava.

January 1855.—During this month the Regiment remained under canvas, but a wooden hut was erected, which accommodated a portion of the sick. “The cold weather and intense frost which set in early in January, and prevailed, with slight remission, for a fortnight, told severely on the constitutions of the men. Some died in the trenches, others fell into a state of coma, many became frost-bitten in the toes, from which cause, and the attendant Low Fever, 14 died.” The Surgeon further reports:—“At the close of the last month, 40 men remained in Hospital, 224 men have since been admitted, and the total number treated amounted to 264. Of these, 153 have been discharged, 60 died; 51 now (31st January, 1855) remain in Hospital, but it is necessary to remark that convalescents under treatment in tents (of whom there are 100 more), are not included in this number.”

Fever had now acquired an epidemic prevalence; 57 cases were admitted, and 17 deaths were assigned to the disease. Dysentery and Diarrhœa of a scorbutic and destructive character, were largely exhibited, and proved fatal in 21 instances. Sixty-five admissions and 14 deaths were referred to Frost-bite or Gangrene, and seven cases of Scurvy were presented, of which three had a fatal issue. Further, although only 12 instances of Pulmonary Affections were observed, it appears that these partook of the grave character impressed upon all morbid states, and that one death occurred from Pneumonia, and one from Catarrh.

Dr. Muir, adverting to Fever, reports:—"During the last few days Fever of a typhus or typhoid type, has begun to manifest itself, and caused me much anxiety from the lowered stamina of the men, and the indifferent accommodation and means of treatment here; on the other hand however, huts (now in course of erection), warm clothing in abundance, better food, less severe work in the trenches, and medical comforts in profusion, for the sick, all tend to encourage hope, and dispel gloomy forebodings;" and further observes, "Scorbutic Diarrhœa still continues, Dysentery is prevalent," and adds, "in Diarrhœa and Fever, stimulants, fresh vegetables, lime-juice, and essence of beef, made into good soup, have been freely used, and with some degree of success, in fact, in the treatment of disease in every form here, generous diet, with wine, appears to be a point of the first utility."

February.—The men were nearly all hutted during this month; the amount of clothing was adequate, washing was regularly established, and the duty in the trenches became greatly moderated in severity; notwithstanding, however, these improved conditions, and the increasing mildness of the season, the causes which had hitherto so prejudicially affected the health of the Regiment, had not yet realized their worst effects, for 223 cases were admitted into Hospital, and 63 deaths were recorded as the result of disease alone, though Diarrhœa had declined greatly in prevalence, and Cholera had altogether disappeared.

Fever now acquired greatly additional extension, and assumed a more fatal form, 80 admissions and 29 deaths having been assigned to the disease. Pulmonary Affections were still more frequently observed, not only as independent diseases, but in association with Fever, and while 25 cases were admitted, seven had a fatal issue; the Fluxes were presented in 34 cases, and 13 deaths were referred to them; Frost-bite proved fatal in one instance; and of Scurvy 43 admissions, and 13 deaths were recorded. Dr. Muir reports:—"The prevailing diseases were Fever, Scurvy, Frost-bite, and Diarrhœa, this last-named disease, so long an attendant upon the Regiment, seems almost to have disappeared, toward the close of the month, the few cases of it recently observed, being confined to men lately arrived from England. Three distinct forms of Fever were observed, Remittent, Common Continued, and distinct Typhus,—these seem to mix with, and merge into each other. In the two latter forms the head is early and seriously affected, the brain being implicated next in frequency to the lungs. Scurvy is very prevalent, and protean in its manifestations, modifying more or less every diseased action among the old campaigners."

118 men were transferred to General Hospitals; 63 men, or 19 per cent. of strength, died in the Regimental Hospital, and a draft of 96 recruits joined the Regiment. The Surgeon, alluding to the physical qualifications of the reinforcements which arrived in the Crimea, observes:—"The young soldiers who have recently joined the Regiment, and whose average age is about 17, necessarily keep up a very large Hospital establishment, being quite unequal to the duties required of them, they consequently soon sicken and die."

March.—The labours of the troops were comparatively light during this month, and the men were able to obtain from 24 to 36 hours off trench duty; the fuel and siege train fatigues were still, however, severe. The diet of the men had now been greatly improved, and was regularly issued, and well cooked; supplies of clothing and bedding were abundant; the Hospital accommodation was ample, and every requisite for the treatment of the sick was supplied; and the full results of the improved conditions, which had thus characterized the service during this and the previous month, were accordingly exhibited in a manner as sudden as extraordinary; disease of every denomination declined; the total admissions fell from 223 to 71, and only one instance of the Fluxes, five of Scurvy, and four of Pulmonary Complaints were presented, and although Fever preserved its prevalence to some extent, yet the number of deaths declined to 19, while 12 of the fatal cases were the result of admissions during the preceding month.

Dr. Muir, adverting to Fever as it appeared in March, reports:—"The disease, I am sorry to state, is still prevalent among the men—those just joined equally with the men of older service in the country; and it is not traceable, as far as I can observe, to any local cause. Of late it has become more amenable to treatment, and much less fatal;" and with reference to Scurvy, he observes:—"The affection may be said to have quite disappeared, as well as Diarrhœa (and other obstinate complaints scorbutic in their nature), and both from the same cause, viz., the free use of vegetables and lime-juice, and the exalted tone of the men's general health."

The following table, extracted from the report of the Surgeon, for the year ending 31st March, 1855, illustrates the course of disease in the 33rd Regiment, from the commencement of the siege in October 1854, to the termination of March 1855.

RETURN showing the admissions into Hospital, and deaths in the Crimea, by each of the following classes of disease among the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 33rd Regiment, for the six months embraced between the 1st of October, 1854, and the 31st of March, 1855.

Classes of Disease.	Results.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	Total.
	Strength in the Crimea	427	534	506	415	328	318	..
Fevers.	Admissions	27	59	68	57	80	58	349
	Deaths in the Crimea .. ..	..	..	1	17	29	19	66
	Sent to Scutari	3	7	29	10	26	3	78
Disease of the Lungs.	Admissions	3	12	30	12	25	4	86
	Deaths in the Crimea .. ..	..	..	..	2	7	1	10
	Sent to Scutari .. ..	..	..	10	4	10	3	27
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Admissions	55	72	87	72	33	1	320
	Deaths in the Crimea .. ..	..	1	3	21	13	..	38
	Sent to Scutari	8	13	31	16	23	4	95
Spasmodic Cholera.	Admissions	3	6	17	1	..	..	27
	Deaths in the Crimea	2	1	16	1	..	..	20
	Sent to Scutari .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Scorbutic Affections.	Admissions .. ..	..	..	1	7	43	5	56
	Deaths in the Crimea .. ..	..	..	..	3	13	5	21
	Sent to Scutari .. ..	..	..	4	..	14	1	19
Frost-bite.	Admissions .. ..	..	2	1	65	21	..	89
	Deaths in the Crimea .. ..	..	1	..	14	1	..	16
	Sent to Scutari .. ..	..	..	1	2	20	6	29
Wounds in Action.	Admissions	10	60	9	..	..	1	80
	Deaths in the Crimea	1	7	3	..	..	1	12
	Sent to Scutari	8	47	2	4	..	..	61
All other Diseases.	Admissions	16	27	32	10	20	3	108
	Deaths in the Crimea .. ..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
	Sent to Scutari	1	..	14	2	14	3	34
	Men daily sick in each month, including those at Balaklava ..	21	65	75	180	85	60	..

Moreover, it is to be observed, as further illustrating the sanitary condition of the Regiment during this period, that 134 cases proved fatal in the General Hospitals on the Bosphorus, viz., 17 in October, 14 in November, 16 in December, 33 in January, 36 in February, and 16 in March.

April.—The health of the Regiment exhibited still further improvement; the total admissions during the month did not exceed 70; and whereas 26 cases proved fatal in March, five deaths only were recorded in this month, Fever represented the affection of most importance, and 43 admissions, and four deaths, were referred to this disease alone—the only other casualty which occurred having been the result of a wound received on the 10th of April; but while the prevalence and severity of disease had thus subsided, the men at duty in the ranks acquired an appearance of higher sanitary efficiency, and regained strength and flesh, a change which, in the opinion of the Surgeon, was brought about by the improvement in diet, the less laborious nature of the duties, the better accommodation and clothing and the issue of fuel and soft bread.

Fifty-seven men joined the Corps from Scutari during the month, and 25 men were removed to Balaklava.

May.—The Regiment attained to a still higher standard of health during this month; 63 men were admitted into Hospital, and though Fever continued the most prominent affection, it declined greatly in prevalence, and did not prove fatal in more than three instances; and so much had sickness diminished, that the Surgeon, writing on the 31st of the month, states, that not more than four or five beds were occupied during the day, and that all the other patients were in a convalescent state. It appears, however, that Cholera appeared in the Regiment, and on the 18th, one case was presented, which proved fatal in eight and a-half hours after admission, and concurrently with this invasion of the disease, cases of Diarrhoea became of more frequent occurrence.

Forty-two men joined the Regiment from Scutari, Malta, and Corfu during the month, and 10 men were removed to Balaklava.

June.—The number of admissions considerably exceeded that of the previous month, and amounted to 192. Dr. Muir reports that the increase was due to causes of a somewhat accidental kind, namely, to the arrival of 150 recruits—a class of men who were liable to contract the seasoning Fever, and who constituted almost exclusively the subjects of Cholera and Bowel Complaints—and to wounds received in action, and adds:—"If these

two causes be allowed for, the health of the Regiment will be found to have been even more satisfactory than in the preceding month."

The prevalent diseases were Fever, Affections of the Bowels, and Cholera; of Fever 50 cases were presented, but the disease was of a very mild form, and did not prove fatal in any instance; of Diarrhœa and Dysentery 59 cases were returned—both diseases were confined entirely to recruits recently arrived in the Crimea, and it appears that these men were relieved for a week from duty in the trenches, on the recommendation of the medical officer, with beneficial effect; of Cholera 16 cases were admitted, 10 of which had a fatal issue, the subjects of the disease, in all but two instances, were men who had recently joined the Regiment; and the last case which was presented during the month occurred on the 21st.

On the 18th of June, the Regiment was engaged in the assault of the Redan, and three officers and 17 men were killed, and six officers and 50 men were wounded during the month. Of the wounds received, a large proportion were of a grave nature, and four proved fatal soon after they were inflicted, while five were of a character to demand amputation of a limb.

150 men joined the Regiment from Malta, and 17 from Scutari, and 19 men were transferred to Balaklava.

July.—Fresh bread was issued to the Regiment seven times, and onions 12 times, in addition to the Chollet vegetables, fresh meat was supplied nearly every second day, and at the recommendation of the Surgeon, cloth trousers were worn on night duty, and cholera belts were invariably used. The health of the Regiment continued satisfactory. "Although a considerable number of men passed through the Hospital, they consisted almost exclusively of unseasoned recruits, who were admitted under treatment on the slightest symptoms of disease. The complaints of these men were generally of a mild nature, and seldom detained them in Hospital more than a few days. Diarrhœa and Dysentery now represented the most prevalent affections, and Fever became a less common disease; but three of the fatal cases were the result of Cholera contracted in June, and one of a contused wound of the abdomen, which ruptured the intestine.

Eighty-three men joined the Regiment from England and Scutari, and 20 ineffective men were removed to Balaklava.

August.—The troops were supplied with fresh meat five days in the week, and with bread four days, and vegetables were issued in abundance. The rice, however, was seldom cooked by the men, in consequence of the insufficient quantity of sugar which was issued with it, and an application having been made for an additional allowance of sugar, it was suggested that the men should purchase this article if they required it. The Hospital accommodation was enlarged during this month, by the erection of a hut 60 feet in length; but it is stated that the roofs and sides of the huts, occupied by the Regiment generally, would require to be covered with felt in the event of their being used by the troops during the winter season. The number of cases admitted into Hospital during the month declined to 130, but five deaths were returned, one the result of fever, two of cholera, and two of wounds received in the trenches. Fever and diarrhœa now constituted the most prominent diseases, and dysentery had nearly disappeared; six cases of cholera, however, were presented, the last of which occurred on the 13th of the month.

Four men were killed in the trenches, one officer and 22 men were received under treatment on account of wounds; and the Surgeon, referring to the injuries inflicted, reports:—"Four men were wounded through the lungs, three by rifle balls, and one by grape-shot, the three former are doing well, the latter died in 55 hours after the receipt of the injury, which was complicated with compound comminuted fracture of the arm and shoulder-joint. One man sustained a compound comminuted fracture of the tibia, and another suffered from an injury of a musket-ball, which passed under the root of the nose, and between the orbits."

Six men joined the Regiment from Scutari, and 24 men were sent to Balaklava during the month.

September.—The diet issued to the troops was unobjectionable. Fresh meat was issued five days in the week during the early part of the month, and daily during the last 14 days, bread four days in the week, onions and fresh vegetables almost daily, and lime-juice occasionally. The duties were severe till the 8th of the month, and the men enjoyed only one night in bed, but after this date they were of an ordinary character. The Surgeon reports:—"The health of the Regiment has remarkably improved since the trench duty ceased on the 8th of the month." The total admissions, exclusive of those from wounds, amounted only to 60. Fever and Diarrhœa declined to very inconsiderable proportions, and only one death was recorded, which was the result of Low Typhoid Fever.

On the 8th of the month the Regiment suffered severely in the assault on the Redan; four officers and 62 men were wounded; and of the 19 deaths noted in the return, it appears that 10 were the immediate result of the wounds inflicted, and that the remainder occurred in periods varying from one to eight days. Twenty-four men joined the Regiment during the month, and 36 men were removed to Balaklava.

October.—The condition of the troops in the field had now become closely assimilated to that of the ordinary garrison life of the soldier, the duties were of an unimportant

character, the diet varied and abundant, but the huts were in much need of repair, and drunkenness became so common, than more than 100 men were subjected to punishment for this military crime.

The sanitary state of the Regiment had now become extremely satisfactory; 48 cases only were received under treatment; Fever and Diarrhœa had nearly disappeared, and no death was recorded. Thirteen men joined the Head-Quarters of the Corps, and 14 were removed to Balaklava.

November.—The Regiment preserved its high state of efficiency, and the instances of disease were ailments of a trifling kind; two deaths, however, were returned under the head of Apoplexy, the result of drunkenness, and nine men were admitted on account of wounds caused by the explosion which occurred on the 15th of the month—two of whom died. Moreover, it appears that one death was the result of Cholera at Scutari.

The Surgeon reports:—"All the men are provided with their winter clothing, and each of them wears a cholera belt; the rations are good and abundant; and the sick are provided daily with fresh bread, and every requisite and comfort from the purveyor's store." On the 15th the Hospital buildings were destroyed, and the sick and wounded transferred to the General Hospital in the field, but the three smaller huts were repaired, and a range of stone buildings, consisting of cook-house, store-house, surgery, ablution-house, stable, &c., were built under the superintendence of the Surgeon. Moreover, three new huts, each capable of accommodating 75 men were erected for the use of the Regiment.

December 1855 to June 1856.—The Regiment throughout this period maintained a very high standard of health, and while only a few cases of Fever, Catarrhal Complaints, local affections, &c., were presented, only one death was returned, and it appears that this was the result of Apoplexy and Pneumonia of some days' standing, in a man of intemperate habits, who had been drinking previous to admission. Moreover three cases of Delirium Tremens were received during the six subsequent months, all of which terminated favourably.

Thirty-one men joined the Regiment in December, 32 in January, 42 in February, and 11 ineffective men were removed to Balaklava. On the 7th of June the Regimental Hospital was closed, and the sick, with the exception of one man suffering from a severe attack of purulent Ophthalmia, who was transferred to the General Hospital, were all sufficiently recovered to accompany the Regiment on its embarkation for England.

The 33rd Regiment on proceeding to the East, consisted of 33 officers, and 912 men, 35 officers, and 689 men subsequently joined the Corps. During the service of the Regiment in the field, it appears that 3,062 cases were received into the Hospital and that 475 deaths were recorded, viz., 297 in the Regimental Hospital, and 173 in General Hospitals and elsewhere; of these deaths 110 were the result of Fever, 17 of Diseases of the Chest, 123 of the Fluxes, 100 of Cholera, 70 of Wounds, 23 of Frost-bite or Gangrene, 21 of Scurvy, and the remainder of other causes; it remains only to add, that 293 men were invalided to England during the war, and that 35 were discharged the service on account of disease, and 115 in consequence of wounds received in action.

33RD REGIMENT.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date	Month	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May
	Year	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.
Station		Scutari.	Scutari.	Alladyn.	Monaster.	Monaster.	At Sea and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.
Strength	Officers	38	32	32	33	32	34	24	18	15	17	17	18	21	22
	Men	888	887	875	931	925	969	427	534	595	415	328	518	340	381
Specific Disease.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Febris Remittens..		1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Com. Cont.		4	..	2	..	2	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..
„ Remittens	2	34	3	20	2	27	..	55	..	66
„ Typhus	4	3	13	10
Pleuritis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	3
Phthisis Pulmonalis		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Catarrhus Acutus..		5	..	22	3	7	2	..	3	11	2	10	1	7	3
„ Chronicus	1	1	..	..
Bronchitis ..		3	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	13	2
Dyspnœa	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aneurisma
Phlebitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Icterus
Enteritis	12	..	2	..	22	1	10	..	1
Dysenteria Acuta..		1	1	1	1	..	2
„ Chronica	1	..	..	..
Diarrhœa ..		7	4	3	125	50	1	34	55	49	76	2	46	13	28
Colica	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Obstipatio	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhœis	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Dyspepsia	2	..
Apoplexia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Paralysis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delirium Tremens	
Epilepsia
Cholera Spasmodica		12	10	33	17	34	19	2	2	6	1	17
Ditto in Gen. Hospital		8	4	..	5	..	2	8	4	..	1	2
Rheumat. Acutus..		..	2	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	4	..	5
„ Chronicus	2	..
Phlegmon et Abscessus		2	2	..	7	1	..	..	..	4	..	17	..	3	..
Paronychia
Ulcus ..		2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
Syphilis Primitiva		2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Consecutiva		2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcus Penis	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bubo ..		8	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..
Gonorrhœa ..		3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Verruæ	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia Humoralis		3	1	1	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
Subluxatio	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vulnus Sclopitorum		199	2	10	1	60	7	9	3	..
„ Incisum	1	1
Contusio ..		2	1	1	4	..	2	2	4	1	..	..	..	3	6
Fractura	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambustio	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punitus ..		1	2	3	..	..	..	9	1	5	..	..	1	1	5
Gelatio	2	1	1	65	14	21	1
Scorbutus	1	7	3	43	13	5
Morbi Oculorum ..		4	2	4	2	1	..	2	3	..	1	1	1	..	..
Morbi Cutis
Cynanche ..		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Otitis
Vermes
Scrofula	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumores	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Debilitas	1	1	..	..	..
Dropsy
Neuralgia
Drowning
Exposure to Cold..	
Morbi Varii
Total ..		50	68	31	193	14	150	28	295	25	121	7	238	11	247

Deaths, from 15th April, 1854, to 7th June, 1856.

[illegible]

34TH REGIMENT.

THE 34th Regiment, after a tour of foreign service in the Mediterranean and West Indies, returned to England from Barbadoes in June 1853, and again proceeded abroad in August 1854, for service in the Ionian Islands; but, having been ordered to the Crimea, it left Corfu on the 22nd of the following November, in the "Gomalza," and landed at Balaklava on the 9th of December, with a strength of 559 men and 20 officers, having left nine men at Scutari in passing.

For the next three days it was encamped in the immediate neighbourhood of Balaklava, and hardly had the men been placed under canvas than they began to be affected with Cholera and Diarrhœa. One man died of Cholera on the 10th, 12 hours after seizure, and two more on the 12th, after 16 and 14 hours' illness respectively. On the 12th, the Regiment marched to the front, having been posted to the Light Division, and pitched its Camp between the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade and the Victoria Redoubt. The ground sloped gently towards "the Windmill" ravine, and the locality selected was considered by the Surgeon an eligible one; but the weather was wet and inclement, the tents pervious, and the duties excessive.

The men were in the trenches almost every alternate night, and, when relieved in the morning, were often obliged to go on fatigue to Balaklava. They had landed without a sufficient supply of warm clothing, nor had they means or opportunity of either changing or drying such as they had on their return to their tents. Although cooks had been, from the first, told off, and fuel, consisting of the roots of brushwood, was abundant, the food is stated to have often been improperly cooked in bad weather, owing to the exposed condition of the cooking fires, and the great difficulty and labour required in obtaining the fuel.

The Hospital accommodation consisted of one marquee and bell-tents; the number of the latter augmented in proportion to the number of sick. The floors of both were covered with water-decks, and each patient was supplied with three blankets, besides his great-coat, but no other bedding could be obtained. The means of cooking were scanty, the Hospital only having been supplied with a single ordinary camp-kettle.

By the 18th, 13 more deaths from Cholera were numbered, all fatal in less than 48 hours after the commencement of the attack; and, by the end of the month, a total of 45 cases of Cholera and 127 of Diarrhœa had been received for treatment, and 31 of the former had ended in death. Seven instances of wounds in action had likewise presented, one of which was mortal, but the sick list was otherwise blank, except one case of Bronchitis and three of Rheumatism, of little severity.

January 1855.—Sheepskin coats and buffalo robes were supplied about the middle of the month. Occasional issues of preserved potatoes and fresh onions were made, and trestle beds obtained for the worst cases of sickness in the Hospital. Cholera had disappeared as rapidly as it sprung up, and although a draft of 123 men and six officers joined on the 23rd, no fresh case declared itself during this month; and the two deaths caused by it were in men—one attacked on the 22nd, the other on the 31st of the preceding month. Diarrhœa, which still prevailed, now assumed more of the dysenteric form, and 49 admissions and two deaths are recorded under the head of "Dysent. Acut." The Surgeon, on the 31st, says:—"Bronchitic Affections have been prevalent, owing, no doubt, to the want of warm clothing in the earlier part of the month. This, however, has now been remedied, and the men are well supplied in that respect. The 28 cases treated under the head Gelatio have been mostly mild."

February.—The strength of the Corps was again increased by the arrival of two drafts from England, numbering six officers and 165 non-commissioned officers and men. The Regiment remained free from Cholera, but a death, from the consequences of that disease, took place in one of the General Hospitals. Fevers, often of an obscurely remittent type, and exhibiting a great tendency to biliary derangement, were becoming more prominent: sixteen admissions took place, and two of the cases proved fatal. One man died from Pneumonia, and 21 were admitted for Dysentery, of whom one died.

From about the middle of the month the rations issued are stated to have been satisfactory; preserved vegetables were issued more frequently, and lime-juice supplied occasionally as a part of the ration; no soft bread, however, could be procured, even for the use of the sick.

March.—Fevers were still the prevailing form of disease. Thirty-two cases, now chiefly characterized by head symptoms, were admitted, and two ended fatally. Four men, affected with Pneumonia, came under treatment, and one of them died after four days' illness. Seven instances of disease of the liver are returned, one of which proved fatal in five days, and, on post-mortem examination, in addition to the disease of the liver, consider-

able enlargement of the spleen was discovered, as well as tubercles in both hemispheres of the brain, and in the cerebellum. Eight admissions for Dysentery took place, and three casualties were caused by that affection.

After the 15th of this month the issue of lime-juice, as a constituent part of the ration, became regular.

April.—Fever was still the prevailing disease. Thirty cases were admitted, one of which was Ague, and two deaths are recorded under the title Remittent Fever. Dysentery also proved fatal in three cases, and Cholera had reappeared in one instance, and ended fatally on the seventh day. Seventeen men and two officers were admitted for wounds, and a death took place, in the case of a man shot through the chest, from gangrene of the lung.

Before the end of the month five wooden huts had been erected, four of which were devoted to the use of the sick, each capable of accommodating conveniently 14 patients.

May.—Fever again caused two deaths, but Cholera had now become the most important disease. Nine admissions and seven deaths are recorded from it during the month, and an increase of Diarrhœa took place simultaneously. Twenty-seven admissions into Hospital, and one death, after 18 days' treatment, are returned under that head, and a man died of Chronic Dysentery, of long standing. Of the 16 wounded, four were mortally so, and only survived a few hours. An officer also was wounded, but not severely.

June.—Cholera now rapidly and fatally extended its ravages, and, of 51 cases admitted, 31 proved fatal; the Assistant-Surgeon, Mr. Worthington, remarks, that "the symptoms of the disease were in almost every instance most strongly marked from the commencement, although in every case which occurred among men of this Regiment it was ascertained that there had been premonitory symptoms in the shape of Diarrhœa, usually, however, not of a severe character, but when once the developed disease had appeared, treatment seemed to be of little avail in checking its fatal progress. In a great proportion of the cases the attack seemed to have occurred either while the men were on duty in the trenches, or within a few hours after their return to camp from this duty, and so much was this the case that medical officers, going on duty to the trenches, always furnished themselves with the necessary medicines for palliating the urgent symptoms of the complaint. Consecutive Fever occurred in nearly all the cases that recovered from the stage of collapse, and in very many instances proved fatal."

Fever produced one death which was the only other casualty from disease during the month, but both on the 7th and the 18th the Regiment suffered severely in action. 201 wounded men were admitted into Hospital during the month, mainly the result of these two days' fighting, and 14 wounded officers came under treatment. Twenty of the men and an officer died before the 30th, and the Corps, in addition, lost 49 men, who were killed in action.

July.—Cholera now rapidly declined, only five fresh cases presented during the month, but four of them were fatal. Fever, though not very prevalent, caused a death, as did also Pneumonia. Nineteen instances of Dysentery were admitted, and one man died of that disease. Seven casualties from the effects of wounds took place, and another of the officers wounded on the 18th of June, died of the injuries inflicted.

August.—A draft of young recruits joined, whose physical stamina did not appear to the Surgeon well fitted to endure the hardships of camp life. Five cases of Cholera were admitted during the month, all in an advanced stage of collapse, and all ended fatally, three of them in less than eight hours. Fever again claimed a victim, and a death from Dysentery, after 12 days' illness, occurred. Twenty-nine cases of gunshot wounds were admitted, and seven deaths from their effects took place. In two of these fatal cases "amputation of the leg had been performed; the first man had been subjected to operation as far back as the 4th of May, and the healing process had gone on favourably, although he had had frequent relapses of Diarrhœa; but this disease having assumed a chronic form, the cicatrix of the stump opened, after which he lingered but a short time. The second case was that of an old soldier of a bad constitution, who died twelve days after the performance of the operation, when no attempt at the reparative process was apparent in the wound."

September.—Although the amount of febrile disease in the Corps had throughout been moderate, this month presented the first instance since January without a death from that class of disease. One man, however, died from Bronchitis, after 19 days' illness, and a case of Cholera was admitted, which recovered. The Regiment again suffered considerably in action, 64 men were wounded, and four deaths from the effects of wounds took place during the month—and three men were killed and two officers wounded on the 8th, at the assault of the Redan.

October.—After the fall of the town, and the consequent cessation of the severe trench duties, the health of the men obviously improved, and although four cases of

Cholera, and seven of Dysentery were admitted into Hospital during the month, no death took place except from wounds; from the effects of these two casualties occurred. One of the men had been 108 days under treatment for a "compound comminuted gunshot fracture of both bones of the left leg, and, after resection of the shattered ends of the bones, he was progressing very favourably, when he was attacked with dysenteric symptoms, under which he rapidly sank."

November.—Disease had now become very trivial, the admissions for it were under eight per cent. of the strength present, and no death occurred, but the return is swelled by 14 cases of men of the Regiment seriously injured by the explosion of the depôt of ammunition near the "Windmill," which took place on the 15th of the month, and one was at the same time killed on the spot.

The following barrack hut accommodation had been put up for the winter—viz., six huts measuring 32 feet by 16—six 36 feet by 16—and four 72 feet by 26. They were erected in the position occupied by the Regiment throughout, to the south side of the Windmill Ravine, on the right of the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and which, since the removal of the 2nd Division from the Inkermann Heights, had become the extreme right of the British force. The surface had a gentle slope towards the ravine, affording great facilities for thorough drainage.

The Hospital accommodation was the same as it had been since April—viz., four huts, three of which measured 32 feet by 16, and one 60 feet by 20; and in the present healthy state of the Corps this was ample, but during the summer, "every available hut of the Regiment barely sufficed to accommodate the wounded, of whom there were upwards of 190 in Hospital at one time. The rations now supplied are stated to have been as follows:—

Salt Pork, or Beef	.	.	.	.	.	1lb.
Or Fresh Meat	.	.	.	.	.	1lb.
Or Preserved Meat, without Bone	.	.	.	.	.	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.
Soft Bread	.	.	.	.	.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Or Biscuit	.	.	.	.	.	1lb.
Fresh Potatoes	.	.	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Tea	.	.	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Or Coffee or Cocoa	.	.	.	.	.	1oz.
Sugar	.	.	.	.	.	2oz.
Rice	.	.	.	.	.	1oz.
Rum	.	.	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gill.

When fresh potatoes were not supplied, fresh onions or preserved potatoes and compressed and dried vegetables of different assorted kinds were issued in proportionate quantities.

Subsequently to the evacuation of Sebastopol, "cook-houses of a commodious and substantial character were erected with materials obtained from the town, and the meals we now served with as much regularity and good order as at any other station."

The duties of the men were now almost confined to the routine duties of a soldier, with the exception of making roads and erecting huts, collecting shot and shell, &c.

Crime, except occasional acts of intemperance, was absent, and the punishment, which during the continuance of the siege had been restricted to the lash, was now changed to imprisonment with hard labour.

The good effects of military savings banks were well exemplified during this winter, by the fact that a sum of £711 was deposited, by the men of the Regiment, in addition to £950 remitted home.

In December one death from Dysentery took place, and 11 instances of Gelatio, and one of Scurvy appeared, but both these diseases were in a very mild form. The quantity of fuel allowed for Hospital purposes was now thought not to be sufficient for the double purpose of cooking for the sick and of warming the huts occupied by them; but it was amply supplemented, even during the inclement weather which prevailed, by wood procured from the ruins of Sebastopol.

In January a death from Apoplexy is recorded, and three admissions for Scurvy appear on the return. Two deaths took place in March, one from Fever, and one from Pneumonia. With these exceptions, scarcely any disease worthy of notice presented, and the Regimental Hospital was closed on the 13th of June, on which day the Corps left the Crimea.

Besides the deaths already detailed, 60 took place out of the Regimental Hospital, on passage from the Crimea, in the various General Hospitals on the Bosphorus, or elsewhere, which require to be added, to arrive at the ultimate result of the cases of disease detailed in the return. Of these, eight were due to Fevers, five to Pulmonic Affections, 28 to Enteric Lesions, and 10 to Wounds. One is returned under the head Rheumatism, another under that of Stricture, and five under that of Gelatio, which, there can be little doubt, were not due to the affections named, but to some other disease super-added upon those which primarily caused the admission of the men into Hospital, while by some omission the name of the disease was not altered. One-half of the total number

of 60 took place during the four months included between the 1st of January and the 30th April 1855.

The 34th thus served a little over 18 months in the Crimea. In addition to the men who embarked at Corfu, reinforcements from home joined it from time to time, by which the total force sent out was raised to 1,267 men and 63 officers. Of these, 81 men and five officers were killed, and 375 men and 18 officers wounded in action with the enemy, of whom 55 men and two officers subsequently died of their wounds. 165 men and an officer died of disease, and one man from an accidental injury. 216 men and 25 officers were invalided home, and 119 men were ultimately discharged the service in consequence of disabilities contracted in the East.

34TH REGIMENT.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date .. {	Month ..	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.	June 1855.	July 1855.	August 1855.	Sept. 1855.
Station ..		Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.
Strength {	Officers ..	20	27	29	28	29	29	29	20	25	28
	Men ..	559	644	811	780	776	748	666	620	668	678
Specific Disease.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Febris Intermittens ..		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
" Com. Cont. ..		..	..	6	5	8	..	9	4	5	4
" Remittens ..		..	..	..	11	2	32	2	21	2	24
Pleuritis ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia ..		..	..	..	2	1	4	1	..	..	..
Hæmoptysis ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrhus Acutus ..		..	25	22	..	9	..	5	..	3	..
" Chronicus ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6
Bronchitis ..		1	..	7	..	2	..	5	..	..	1
Hepatitis Acuta ..		..	..	..	2	..	5	1	..	..	..
Icterus ..		..	1	..	4	..	2	..	3	..	..
Dysenteria Acuta ..		..	49	2	21	1	8	3	4	3	3
" Chronica ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	10
Diarrhœa ..		127	..	24	..	7	..	6	..	9	27
Colica ..		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	1
Hæmorrhoids ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Dyspepsia ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Apoplexia ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paralysis ..		..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delirium Tremens ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera Spasmodica ..		45	31	..	2	..	..	1	1	9	6
Ditto in Gen. Hospital ..		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Rheumat. Acutus ..		3	..	14	..	6	..	5	..	4	..
" Chronicus ..		..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..		..	12	..	7	..	9	..	5	..	4
Paronychia ..		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Ulcus ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Syphilis Primitiva ..		..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Consecutiva ..		..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Ulcus Penis ..		..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bubo ..		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Gonorrhœa ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hernia Humoralis ..		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Stricture Urethræ ..		..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxatio ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Subluxatio ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vulnus Scloptorum ..		7	1	2	..	1	13	..	17	1	16
" Incisum ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	201	20
Contusio ..		..	1	..	..	1	..	6	..	5	..
Fractura ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ambustio ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Punitis ..		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Gelatio ..		..	28	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scorbutus ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbi Oculorum ..		..	..	2	..	..	2	..	4	..	3
Morbi Cutis ..		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Cynanche ..		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Otitis, Otorrhœa, &c. ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas ..		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scrofula ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contractura ..		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Debilitas ..		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dropsy ..		..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
Observatio ..		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Unknown ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		183	32	176	4	99	5	100	7	94	7

Deaths, from 9th December, 1854, to 13th June, 1856.

Oct. 1855.		Nov. 1855.		Dec. 1855.		Jan. 1856.		Feb. 1856.		March 1856.		April 1856.		May 1856.		June 1856.		Deaths out of the Regimental Hospitals.	Total Admitted.		Total Died.		
Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.			By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	
28		30		28		29		29		35		33		32		26							
663		661		615		596		654		655		657		694		676							
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.						
2	..	3	..	1	2	..	6	..	5	..	6	1	30	261	1	20	
14	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	5	..	6	..	4	..	2	..	7	81		7		
5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150		12		
..	1	1	1	248	5	10	
..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	11		1		
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1		1		
1	..	10	..	10	..	8	..	14	..	35	..	16	..	10	..	2	..	2	177		2		
..	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..		..
..	..	4	..	9	..	7	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	1
1	2	..	1	12	30	1	1	
..	18	..		..
7	..	6	..	3	1	2	1	158	592	13	42	
..	11	1		12		
20	..	6	..	4	..	3	..	4	..	5	..	5	..	4	..	5	..	16	363		17		
1	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	52		..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..		..
2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	12	..	..
..	1	1	1	9	1	1	
..	1	..		..
..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	..	..
4	121	121	82	82	
..		
4	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	3	..	2	..	2	68	82	1	1	
..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14		..
3	..	5	..	11	..	30	..	22	..	30	..	9	..	10	170	200	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..		..
..	..	1	..	8	..	5	..	4	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	27	..		..
..	2	3	24	
..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..		..
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..		..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..		..
..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..		..
1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	5	..	..
..	1	1	2	3	1	1	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		..
..	1	..	3	1	..	1	3	430	55	56	
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..		..
1	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	375		..
..	4	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..		..
..	1	..	1	..	1	..	32	..		..
..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	
..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	7	..		
..	11	1	..	3	5	46	46	5	5	
..	1	..	3	..	1	..	1	6	6	
..	3	..	4	..	4	6	..	3	39	39	
..	1	..	2	..	6	..	1	..	1	12	12	
..	..	1	..	2	..	2	1	6	17	1	2	
..	2	1	1	3	
..	1	1	1	
..	1	1	
..	3	1	
66	2	66	..	88	1	88	1	86	..	129	2	57	..	59	..	17	..	60	2127	2127	221	221	

38TH REGIMENT.

THE 38th Regiment embarked for foreign service in 1840, and, after having served in the Mediterranean, the West Indies, and Nova Scotia, returned to England in the summer of 1851. On the 26th of April, 1854, the Head-Quarters of the Corps, consisting of 32 officers and 910 men, embarked on board the "Megara," and, on the 11th of May, landed at Gallipoli, and encamped about four miles inland, on the declivity of a ridge of hills, to the eastward of which a well wooded valley extended down to the sea. Through this valley ran a small river, which served to drain the low, damp ground at the foot of the encampment; and the soil was of a thick, tenacious clay, which yielded most luxuriant crops of barley and oats.

The isthmus here occupied by the Regiment was defined by the Sea of Marmora on one side and the Gulf of Xeros on the other, and a fresh, easterly wind generally blew over the former about sunrise till noon, while a westerly breeze, from the Gulf of Xeros, of several hours' duration, tended to moderate the temperature.

On the 9th of June, the 38th Regiment proceeded to Boulahir, seven miles nearer to the head of the Gulf of Xeros, and encamped on a large, dry plain, nearly on a level with the sea.

On the 25th of June, the Corps embarked for Varna, and, after its arrival at that place, took up ground about four miles to the westward of the town, half-a-mile distant from the edge of Lake Devna, and about 100 feet above it, the intervening portion of land being covered with brushwood. This position it continued to occupy for about a fortnight, and was then moved to higher ground, on the declivity of the chain of hills extending to the westward. Cholera first made its appearance in the Division after this change of position, and, as it continued gradually increasing in severity for eight or ten days, it was deemed advisable to move the encampment to the heights of Galata Point. The ground now occupied by the Regiment was arid and sandy, but the country to the rear of the Camp was closely covered with wood, and, although no instance of Cholera was presented for a few days after the Regiment arrived on the heights, the pestilence once more appeared with increased virulence, and the Corps was finally moved to the northward, and encamped outside of Varna, to the eastward of the town, on ground nearer to the sea than the site of the encampment which it first occupied after arrival in Bulgaria.

While the Regiment remained at Gallipoli and Varna, the men were liberally supplied with fresh meat, either beef or mutton, vegetables, bread, and a ration of rum; the coffee, however, was issued raw, and was almost useless, from the difficulty of grinding and roasting it. The duties were not of a very severe description for some time, but large fatigue parties were detailed from the Regiment for duty in Varna for about a month previous to its embarkation.

During the months of May and June, the troops maintained the high state of sanitary efficiency in which they landed at Gallipoli, and though 122 cases were received under treatment in May, and 122 in June, a large proportion of the cases were of a local nature. It is to be added, however, that Fever and Catarrhal Complaints were presented in several instances—that four cases of Fever, attributed by the Surgeon to dissipation, proved fatal in May; and that Diarrhoea became a common ailment in the month of June. After the arrival of the Regiment in Bulgaria, the soldiers continued to enjoy, for about a fortnight, great immunity from disease, but, towards the middle of July, Diarrhoea became a still more prevalent affection, and, in some instances, was attended with choleraic sinking or collapse, and, on the 23rd of the month, a case of Cholera occurred, which proved fatal in 24 hours.

Dr. Foaker reports:—"On the removal of the Regiment to the heights of Galata (which now took place), the disease for a time subsided; but a severe outbreak of the pestilence soon after occurred, and some of the cases terminated fatally in less than 12 hours. It was particularly observed, after a heavy shower, especially if accompanied by thunder and a westerly wind, that the virulence of the disease and the number of patients were greatly increased." He adds:—"The Regiment remained at Galata Point for about three weeks, and, at the end of this time, was removed to the neighbourhood of Varna; and as the insalubrity natural to the climate was increased by the filthy state of the streets of the town, and the Regiment performed all the fatigues and guards of the place, the pestilence acquired increased prevalence while the Corps occupied this locality, and committed still greater ravages." It appears from the return, that in July 14 cases of Cholera were received under treatment, and that all the deaths, eight in number, which occurred during the month, were the result of that disease; and that in August 34 cases of Cholera were presented, of which 22 had a fatal issue. Further, it is to be observed, that during the period Cholera thus carried devastation through the troops, Diarrhoea became almost universal, Fever acquired greater prevalence and increased severity of character, and proved fatal in four instances; while one death was the result of Aneurism, and one of Apoplexy.

September.—On the 3rd of September, the Regiment embarked on board the “Apollo,” at Varna, and proceeded to the Crimea; and having landed with the Army at Old Fort, on the 14th, it accompanied the 3rd Division in the march thence to the heights before Sebastopol. During the voyage to the Crimea the troops improved greatly in health, and only one case of Cholera was presented; but the disease again appeared three days after the Regiment landed there, and carried off several men. It appears, however, that only 78 cases were admitted during the month; that Fever declined greatly in prevalence, while the disease was of a milder character, and that only six deaths were recorded, all of which were the result of Cholera.

October.—Towards the end of September the Regiment arrived before Sebastopol, and occupied ground, which presented no objectionable features of a sanitary nature, and the supply of water was abundant; but the labours of the siege were now entered upon, and proved incessant and severe; and, henceforward, the diet of the soldier was, for several months, and during the winter and spring of 1854-55, comprised, to a great extent, of salt meat and biscuit. The health of the Regiment continued, however, satisfactory during the month, for the weather yet retained, to a considerable degree, its autumnal mildness. The diet of the troops was more largely composed of fresh meat than it afterwards became, more regularly issued, and better cooked, and the duties of the soldier had not exhibited the full effect of their baneful influence.

The number of admissions amounted to 118, but the apparently increased prevalence of disease thus exhibited is to be referred to the circumstance that the Regimental Hospital was now open for the accommodation of sick; and accordingly, while only five instances of Cholera and 14 of Fever occurred, 63 cases of Diarrhœa were received under treatment. Four cases proved fatal during the month, three of Cholera and one of wounds; and it is reported by the Surgeon, that of 12 cases of wounds received in the trenches three were very severe, and inflicted by fragments of shell.

November.—The conditions of the service became much more unsatisfactory during this month; the clothing of the troops deteriorated—the weather became wet, cold, and inclement—the duties more severe and exacting—and, while the diet of the soldier was still more exclusively composed of salt meat and biscuit, the brushwood, which at first abounded in the vicinity of the Camp, was already nearly all consumed as firewood. “Henceforward, and during the winter months,” reports Dr. Forteach, “the men endured much hardship in searching for and grubbing up roots (which it was frequently impossible to do, owing to the depth of snow on the ground), and this, with an utter deficiency of bedding, and proper clothing, irregular supply of provisions (frequently but half-cooked), constant exposure to the weather, both by day and night, and the use of tents, through which rain and snow penetrated freely, produced results most destructive to the health of the men.

But, although the soldier was thus subjected to increased hardships, privations, and suffering, it would appear that they had not yet been sufficiently long in operation to develop the effects which were, at a later period, observed, for 84 cases only were admitted during the month, and all the deaths (12 in number), with the exception of one caused by Fever and another by Dysentery, were the result of Cholera. It is to be noticed, however, that the cases of Cholera were generally admitted in a state of collapse; and the Surgeon records his opinion, that the constant exposure to the inclemency of the weather, without shirts, without stockings, without shoes, and the wet state of the men's clothes, were the causes of this collapse.

December.—During this month, disease acquired greatly increased prevalence, and assumed a more serious character. The number of admissions amounted to 272, or 43·2 per cent. of strength; and while 143 cases of Diarrhœa, and 25 of Cholera, were received under treatment, 33 instances of Fever were presented, and the disease exhibited itself more frequently with grave symptoms. Moreover, also, Catarrhal Complaints became somewhat more common, and numerous instances of Rheumatism were observed. The Surgeon reports that although most of the men were provided with warm clothing, they continued to suffer from Diarrhœa, Rheumatic and Catarrhal Complaints, and adds:—“The constant exposure, in a state of inactivity, in the trenches, the want of any other shelter than the damp cold tents, when the men were relieved from duty, and the great difficulty of obtaining wood to cook the rations, which the soldier was frequently unable to procure from physical exhaustion and debility, may be deemed the exciting causes of most, if not all the sickness which was observed.”

The number of deaths recorded in the Regimental Hospital amounted to 16, namely, one the result of Fever, one of Diarrhœa, one of Epilepsy, of nine Cholera, and two of wounds inflicted by the enemy; and it appears that three men were killed in the trenches. Forty-two men joined the Regiment on the 9th of the month.

January 1855.—The condition of the troops was still more deplorable, and, with the increasing difficulties, privations, and hardships of the service, disease became at once much more prevalent and fatal. 562 cases were admitted into the Regimental Hospital, or 66·1 per cent. of strength, and 31 deaths were recorded.

Fever, Catarrhal Complaints, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Frost-bite, and

Scurvy, represented the predominant diseases. Fever not only acquired additional prevalence, but assumed grave and fatal forms; for while 43 cases were received under treatment, 20 men died of the disease; 311 cases of the Fluxes were presented, and six deaths were returned from these complaints, which were of a scorbutic, degenerate type; and 61 cases of Frost-bite, and 59 of Scurvy, came under observation; and it appears that the instances of Rheumatism were frequently complicated with Dropsy and Scurvy. Dr. Lawlor remarks:—"Scurvy is spreading. Few men of those originally sent out are free from it; but latterly a small supply of preserved potatoes, lime-juice, and fresh meat were issued to the Regiment once or twice a week; but it was insufficient to counteract the ravages of the malady." And adds:—"The feet of the men were ill-protected by the ordinary ammunition boots in their possession, which were not adapted to resist the snow and wet during the past month." A draft of 50 men joined the Regiment on the 9th, 128 on the 27th, and 87 on the 27th of the month.

February.—The number of admissions declined to 274, or 37 per cent. of strength; but while the sanitary state of the Regiment indicated some improvement, in the reduced prevalence of Diarrhœa and Dysentery, and in the more rare occurrence of Scurvy and Frost-bite, Fever and diseases of the lungs received additional extension, and acquired much greater powers of destruction; for the former, 45 men were admitted, and 34 deaths were the result of the disease; and for the latter, 39 were presented, while three deaths were reported from Pneumonia, and one from Bronchitis; and it is observed that while three of the cases which proved fatal from Fever in January were admitted in the previous month, 25 of those which had a fatal issue in February were admitted in the month of January. The deplorable predominance which Fever thus presented was doubtless, to a great extent, the result of the low physical condition to which the men were reduced by months of hardship, but it is apparent, also, that the immense number of men under treatment, in January and February, together with the limited Hospital accommodation which was available for them, tended to develop the germs of contagious Fever, and to impart to it its eminently fatal type.

Dr. Foaker reports:—"Fever was accompanied by Diarrhœa, which continued, throughout the whole course of the disease, the most untractable of the symptoms;" and adds:—"Every measure was taken to promote cleanliness of the patients in the Hospital; but nevertheless, owing to the necessity of the men being compelled to perform their ablutions in the open air, which sometimes, for days together, they were prevented doing through the inclemency of the weather, personal cleanliness was not kept up to that degree which might be desirable; and these remarks apply with even more force to the men employed in their duties. Further," he observes, "Scurvy continues very prevalent, but in consequence of a frequent issue of lime-juice and fresh meat, the severity of the disease is on the decline.

March.—The fatal character which distinguished the epidemic outbreak of Fever during the preceding months was preserved during the early part of March; but though the disease became yet more prevalent, and 106 men were admitted, during the month, suffering from Fever, the affection from this period rapidly lost the malignant, contagious form it had so suddenly assumed. Thirty deaths were recorded, but it appears that 23 of these were the result of cases admitted in February, and only seven—of those which were received into Hospital in March; while 13 deaths which occurred in April were derived from the admissions of this month. In other respects, also, the sanitary state of the Regiment exhibited much improvement. Diseases of the lungs were represented in 14 cases of Catarrh; the Fluxes diminished greatly in prevalence; Frost-bite was no longer observed; 35 cases of Scurvy were returned; but, the Surgeon reports:—"Scorbutic Complaints underwent considerable amelioration during the month; and it will be observed, that, in addition to the cases of Fever which proved fatal, only two other cases had a fatal issue, both of which were the result of wounds received in the trenches.

April.—The improvement noticed in the health of the troops during the preceding month became still more marked and decided. The admissions declined to 155; and whereas 70 instances of Diarrhœa and Dysentery were submitted to Hospital treatment in February, only 18 cases of Diarrhœa were admitted in this month, and Dysentery had ceased to exhibit itself. Moreover, no instances of Scurvy or Gangrene were observed. It appears, however, that Fever continued not only the most prevalent disease, but that it still preserved, in part, its grave character; and while the total deaths amounted to 18, 17 of these were caused by Fever alone, namely, 13 the result of the disease as contracted in March, and four derived from the admissions during this month. Dr. Foaker reports, the cases of Fever generally assumed, in April, the continued type, which merged, after the duration of a week or two, into either the intermittent or remittent forms of the disease, most frequently the former; and referring to the epidemic of Fever the progress, culmination, and decline of which we have thus witnessed, he observes:—"Towards the middle of November, Fever of a very inveterate character presented itself. The men, being so much exposed to the very severe weather at all times, either in their tents, or in the trenches, or on fatigue, were very liable to disease. The patient generally had, in the first instance, a rigor, accompanied with headache and pain across the loins, the pulse was

quick—the tongue was covered with a brown or white fur—a typhoid state supervened, and, notwithstanding the free use of brandy, wine, ammonia, &c., the patient sunk. In a great proportion of the men attacked by Fever, Scorbutic Diarrhœa was present, which was much relieved by lime-juice. Passive congestion of the lungs and liver (principally) was of very frequent occurrence, and, on account of the scorbutic state of the patient, the application of counter-irritants of the mildest description had to be discontinued, owing to the very troublesome ulcers they gave rise to, and which, on one or two occasions, went on to sloughing.”

“In some instances petechiæ were present, and, in many cases, the toes became gangrenous. Relapses were very common, and the patient was generally carried off by the second attack. The convalescence of the patient was exceedingly slow, but about the middle of March the disease assumed a milder form, and presented, to a greater extent, the bilious remittent, and, in some cases, the intermittent character—a change attributable to the mild weather and the facility thence enjoyed by the soldier of washing his clothes and observing personal cleanliness—to the exemption from the severe fatigue duties which devolved upon him in the preceding winter, and to the better arrangement and fuller Hospital accommodation, which was very inadequate during the months in which it was most required.”

It will be perceived from the details now communicated, that the deaths recorded in the Regimental Hospital from the commencement of the siege, in October 1854, till the end of April 1855, represented a considerable mortality; during this period, however, a large number of men were removed ineffective to Balaklava and the Hospitals of the Bosphorus, and the following table of deaths which occurred at Scutari, Kulluli, Smyrna, and Abydos, taken with the facts already stated, illustrates to a still greater extent the disastrous effects of the hardships and difficulties which formed such conspicuous features of the siege during the winter and spring months of 1854-55, though it cannot be doubted, that to arrive at the total mortality of the period, it would be necessary to take account of the men who died in the Hospital at Balaklava, and on board ship.

Diseases.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	Total.
Fevers.. . . . .	..	..	..	6	11	5	3	25
Diseases of the Lungs.. . . .	1	..	..	..	..	4	3	8
Diseases of the Stomach and bowels	1	3	7	26	24	5	4	70
Cholera	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scurvy.. . . . .	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4
Frost-bite .. . . . .	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	5
Wounds and Injuries .. . . .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
Other Diseases .. . . . .	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3
Total	3	3	8	34	41	19	10	118

May.—The health of the troops experienced much improvement during this month, and, while the number of admissions did not exceed 122, Fever became much less prevalent, and presented itself in a milder form, and proved fatal only in five instances, two of which were admitted in the month of April. Cholera, however, once more appeared in the Regiment, and two cases of the disease, both of which proved fatal, were returned; but the total deaths during the month amounted to 10, two of which were the result of wounds received in the trenches.

Having thus indicated the most important details connected with the epidemic outbreak of Fever which devastated the Regiment during the months of January, February, March, April, and May 1855, it will not be considered perhaps devoid of interest to exhibit in detail the duration of the fatal cases recorded in the Regimental Hospital during each of the months just mentioned.

January.		3rd.	4th.	5th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	12th.	14th.	16th.	18th.	20th.	23rd.	24th.	30th.	31st.
Day of Disease on which Death occurred ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of Men who Died ..	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1

February.		8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	20th.	22nd.	24th.	27th.	29th.	30th.	32nd.	36th.	38th.	40th.	41st.	44th.	47th.
Day of Disease on which Death occurred ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of Men who Died ..	..	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1

March.																			
Day of	Disease on which Death occurred	3rd.	5th.	8th.	9th.	13th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	25th.	26th.	33rd.	34th.	37th.	38th.	42nd.
Number of	Men who Died	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
April.																			
Day of	Disease on which Death occurred	4th.	6th.	7th.	10th.	13th.	15th.	20th.	21st.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	32nd.	38th.	39th.	40th.	44th.	
Number of	Men who Died		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	
May.																			
Day of	Disease on which Death occurred	9th.	11th.	16th.	27th.	63rd.													
Number of	Men who Died	1	1	1	1	1													

Moreover, it may be added, that independent of the deaths which occurred in the Regimental Hospital, 104 men died in General Hospitals of the Bosphorus during the months of January, February, March, and April, and that 25 of these casualties—viz., six in January, 11 in February, five in March, and three in April, were the result of Fever alone.

June.—The sanitary state of the Corps became still more satisfactory, for although 233 cases were admitted, a large proportion of them were instances of wounds and mechanical injuries. The Fluxes, however, acquired increased prevalence, and 10 cases of Cholera were presented, of which six were attended with a fatal issue; and it was observed, that while Fever was deprived to a great degree of its malignant character, the disease acquired somewhat increased extension. On the 18th of June the Regiment was engaged on the assault on the Redan, upon which occasion 17 men were killed, five officers and 74 men were wounded; and it appears that many of the wounds were severe, inflicted by round-shot and musketry, and that several of the cases proved fatal in the General Hospital. Forty-one men joined the Regiment on the 1st, and 48 men on the 16th of the month.

July.—The number of admissions declined to 114, and the satisfactory state of physical efficiency which now distinguished the soldier, was rendered apparent in the reduced prevalence of all the classes of diseases which had hitherto so much predominated—Fever, the Fluxes, and Cholera, presented greatly diminished proportions, and while no death was referred to the two former, only three cases of Cholera proved fatal, both of which had been admitted during the previous month.

August and September.—The Regiment enjoyed, during these months, a very high standard of health. The admissions in August amounted only to 98, and the only death recorded was the result of a wound received in the trenches. And in the following month, the number of cases received into Hospital did not exceed 95; and of the two fatal cases recorded, it appears that one occurred as a consequence of disease, and the other of a wound received in the trenches. Forty-two men joined the Corps on the 23rd, 87 men on the 29th of August, and 32 men on the 24th of September.

October 1855, to June 1856.—The duties of the Corps continued severe previous to the fall of Sebastopol, and the men were not able to enjoy more than four nights' rest in the week, but henceforward the soldier was allowed seven or eight nights off duty. Towards the end of December 12 wooden buildings were erected; and whereas the troops had hitherto occupied tents, each of which accommodated on an average 10 men, they were now provided with large, well-ventilated huts, which effectually resisted the rain, and afforded during the winter months comfortable shelter. These improved conditions, together with full supplies of clothing and diet, secured to the Regiment the high state of sanitary efficiency to which it had lately attained.

In October 98 cases were presented, and while only three deaths occurred, two were the result of Cholera, of which three cases were admitted. In November, disease acquired somewhat increased prevalence, but although 127 cases were received under treatment, Fever and Pulmonary Complaints were the only affections which attracted attention; and it appears that while 39 cases of Fever were admitted, three instances of Typhus proved fatal, and that one death was recorded from Pneumonia. During the following month, the number of admissions declined to 95, and only one death was returned (the result of Apoplexy), but while only 17 cases of Fever were presented, the instances of pulmonary complaints were as numerous as in the month of November. In the following month disease assumed still more unimportant proportions, and though three deaths were recorded, the Regiment from this time forward enjoyed a very high standard of health; and while no fatal case occurred, Fever and the Fluxes almost disappeared, and most of the ailments observed were of a local nature. On the 26th of June, 1856, when the Hospital was closed, eight men only were under treatment, and these accompanied the Regiment to England.

The 38th Regiment, on proceeding to the seat of war, consisted of 32 officers and 910 men. Thirty-three officers and 756 men subsequently joined the Corps. 3,595 cases were admitted into Hospital during the period embraced between the month of May 1854, and the month of June 1856; and 458 men died—namely, 172 from Fever, 22 from Diseases of the Lungs, 103 from Affections of the Bowels, 76 from Cholera, 24 from Wounds, eight from Frost-bite or Gangrene, six from Scurvy, and the remainder from other causes. And it appears that 224 of the deaths occurred in the Regimental Hospital, and that 234 were recorded in General Hospitals on board ship and elsewhere.

It remains only to add that 258 men were invalided to England during the war, and that 36 men were discharged the service on account of wounds and injuries, and 59 men on account of disease contracted in the field.

38TH REGIMENT.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date .. {	Month ..	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June																
Year ..	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.																
Station ..	Gallipoli.	Gallipoli and Varna.	Varna.	Varna.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.																
Strength {	Officers ..	80	80	31	31	25	27	28	36	37	36	33	26	31	34																
	Men ..	876	860	859	829	609	630	609	630	850	789	684	650	635	657																
Specific Disease.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.															
Febris Intermittens ..	12	4	17	..	29	..	33	4	17	..	14	..	12	1	33	1	40	17	45	34	106	30	39	17	47	5	50	3			
" Com. Cont. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Remittens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Typhus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pleuritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmoptysis ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrhus Acutus ..	14	..	6	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Chronicus ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palpitatio ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aneurisma ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varix ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hepatitis Chronica ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Icterus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysenteria Acuta ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Chronica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Scorbutica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	21	..	37	..	69	..	31	..	63	..	30	..	143	1	301	4	115	..	63	..	18	9	..	29	1		
Colica ..	4	..	1	..	10	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Obstipatio ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhoids ..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia ..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyspepsia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dementia, &c. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apoplexia ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delirium Tremens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tetanus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsia ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera Spasmodica	8	5	34	21	14	5	1	1	15	10	21	9	1	2	1	10	5		
Ditto in Gen. Hospital.	6	3	..	1	..	1	4	2	4	2	..	2	1	..	1			
Rheumat. Acutus ..	1	..	5	..	5	2	..	3	..	3	..	17	..	23	..	6	3	..	1	..		
" Chronicus	1			
Sciatica			
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..	10	..	10	..	5	1	..	4	..	1	..	10	..	11	..	10	15	..	17	..	9	..
Paronychia	15	..	5		
Ulcus	1		
Syphilis Primitiva ..	12	..	2		
" Consecutiva ..	2	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	
Bubo ..	4	..	6	..	2	
Gonorrhœa ..	15	
Hernia Humoralis ..	2	2	
Hydrocele	
Stricture ..	3	1	
Ischuria and Dysuria	
Cystitis, &c. ..	2	
Subluxatio	9	
Vulnus Sclopitorum	12	1	9	..	13	2	7	1	1	1	1	4	2	5	..	7	2	72	
" Incisum	5	1	
Contusio ..	1	..	3	3	..	3	
Fractura	1	
Ambustio	
Punitus ..	6	..	4	..	5	1	..	1	..	4	
Gelatio	
Scorbutus	
Morbi Oculorum ..	18	..	5	..	11	1	1	..	2	..	1	
Morbi Cutis ..	5	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	7	
Cynanche ..	2	..	2	
Erysipelas ..	1	..	1	
Epistaxis	
Scrofula ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..			

[illegible]

39TH REGIMENT.

THIS Regiment, after having served nearly seven years at home, embarked for Gibraltar in the month of April 1854. On the 9th of December following, the Corps, consisting of 24 officers and 660 men, proceeded from Gibraltar to Constantinople, from whence it was conveyed on board the "Golden Fleece," to Balaklava.

During the passage to the Crimea the health of the troops was extremely satisfactory, but the Regiment, on arrival at Balaklava, was detained on board the "Golden Fleece" for 27 days, on account of the severity of the weather. The Surgeon observes:—"Sickness has prevailed considerably in the Regiment during the past month (January 1855) attributable to the crowded state of the ship, on board which the men lived during the greater part of the month, bad ventilation, change of climate, and exposure; and it appears from the return that 259 cases were admitted, that 47 cases of Fever were presented, two of which had a fatal issue; that 119 instances of bowel affections (chiefly Diarrhœa) occurred, of which two terminated fatally; that seven men were admitted for Cholera, all of whom died, and that 10 cases of Frost-bite were received under treatment. It is reported that the Fever which prevailed was marked at the first by extreme debility and exhaustion, and that the first case of Cholera occurred on the day after the Regiment arrived at Balaklava. And it is worthy of notice that the ship in which the Regiment thus so suddenly became unhealthy, had for some time previously been employed in conveying sick to Scutari.

February 1855.—During the last week or ten days in January, the Regiment disembarked in successive Detachments, and occupied wooden huts at Kadekoi. But on the 22nd of this month the Corps proceeded to the front and took possession of huts which had been constructed in rear of the 3rd Division. The duties which devolved upon the men at Kadekoi were not of a severe character, and they were exempt from night work, but after it was moved up to the "front" they participated in the labours of the siege. The diet of the men was throughout sufficient in quantity, and was made up, to a considerable extent, of fresh meat and vegetables; and the health of the Regiment during the month exhibited marked improvement. The admissions declined to 138, and only two deaths were recorded, one of which was the result of a wound received in the trenches. Fever and Bowel Complaints represented the most prevalent affections, but no case of Cholera was observed, and it would appear probable that the satisfactory sanitary state to which the troops had again so rapidly attained, was referable in a great measure to their release from overcrowding on board ship, and their removal from the unhealthy neighbourhood of Balaklava.

On landing in the Crimea 37 ineffective men were transferred to the General Hospital at Scutari, and 31 men were admitted into the Hospital of Balaklava when the Corps moved up to the front. On the 10th of the month a draft of 184 men joined the Corps.

March.—The Regiment preserved a satisfactory standard of health; the admissions amounted to 146, and though Fever, Dysentery, and Diarrhœa, continued the most prominent diseases, only two deaths were assigned to these ailments. One man, however, died suddenly from hypertrophy of the heart, and another died after the operation of tracheotomy, which became necessary in consequence of the occurrence of œdema of the larynx, in connection with an abscess of the parotid gland.

April.—The admissions declined to 77 during this month, and while Fever still continued a prevalent disease, it presented in many cases the low typhoid character, and proved fatal in one instance.

Only seven cases of Diarrhœa were presented, but no instances of Dysentery were observed. Five men were admitted on account of wounds received in the trenches, and two cases of wounds had a fatal issue, one of which was received under treatment in the preceding month.

May.—The health of the Regiment continued satisfactory, and the admissions did not exceed 71. Cholera, however, once more appeared in the ranks, and six cases were presented, all of which had a fatal issue. Moreover, while Fever declined in prevalence, and assumed a milder character, Choleraic Diarrhœa became a common affection.

June.—Cholera acquired increased prevalence, 26 cases having been admitted, of which 18 terminated fatally, and while Diarrhœa prevailed to a considerable extent, in association with that disease, several cases of Dysentery were received under treatment. Further, Fever represented a more prominent affection than in the preceding month, and though it was generally not attended with grave symptoms, one case had a fatal issue.

Six men were admitted on account of wounds received in the trenches; one of these men suffered from severe lacerated wounds of both legs caused by the bursting of a shell, which he was holding between his knees, and died in a few hours; and the other received

a wound from a shell, which fractured the skull, and died ten days after the injury was inflicted. A draft of 92 men joined the Regiment on the 29th of June.

July.—The sanitary state of the Regiment exhibited slight deterioration—192 cases were received into the Camp Hospital, and 11 deaths were recorded. Fever acquired greatly increased prevalence—73 cases having been admitted—and though a large proportion of the cases presented mild symptoms, a few presented a typhoid character, and three terminated fatally. Bowel Affections continued rather prevalent, and one case had a fatal issue; and while Cholera declined considerably, six cases proved fatal.

One man was killed in the trenches, and fourteen instances of gunshot wounds were admitted during the month, one of which, inflicted by a shell, terminated fatally.

August.—The Regiment enjoyed a higher standard of health, and the admissions declined to 86, while four cases only were attended with a fatal issue. Fever subsided very considerably, and Diarrhœa and Dysentery became much less prevalent, and were not, except in one instance, attended with a fatal issue; and two deaths only were the result of Cholera.

Ten cases of wounds were admitted during the month, one of which proved fatal after amputation of the thigh had been resorted to.

September.—The Regiment was relieved from the duties of the trenches in the early part of this month, and thenceforward the labours of the troops were not of a nature to affect prejudicially the health of the soldier. The admissions accordingly declined to 55, and no death was recorded during the month. Fever and Ophthalmia represented the most prominent affections; the former, however, seldom presented grave symptoms; and the cases of Ophthalmia, 16 in number, were almost exclusively confined to a draft of 103 men which joined the Regiment during the month.

October and November.—During these months the Regiment maintained a satisfactory state of health; but while the most prevalent affections were Fever, Catarrhal Complaints, Diarrhœa, and Ophthalmia, only one death was assigned to them, and this was the result of Fever, in a case of long standing. One man, however, died from Dropsy in October, and two from Cholera in November.

December.—The weather was cold and inclement, and Catarrhal Affections represented a large proportion of the cases admitted under medical treatment during this month. The men, moreover, while engaged in the performance of fatigue duties, in many instances contracted ulcers on the feet, in consequence of the large ill-footing boots with which they were supplied, but the Regiment enjoyed throughout a very high standard of health, and no death was recorded.

January to April 1856.—The Regiment enjoyed great exemption from all diseases of a grave description during this period, and while the admissions monthly did not much exceed 30 on an average, only two deaths occurred, viz., one, the result of Catarrh, in January, to which Pneumonia supervened; and the other the result of Catarrh, in April, which merged into Bronchitis. About the 16th of February the Corps was moved down from the plateau of Sebastopol, to the Marine Heights overlooking Balaklava, in which it remained until the end of April, when it embarked at Balaklava, and proceeded to North America.

The 39th Regiment, consisting of 24 officers and 660 men, arrived at Balaklava on the 31st of December, 1854. 527 men joined the Corps during the period of its service in the Crimea, three men were killed, 104 men died in the various Hospitals, viz., 26 from Fever, four from Diseases of the Chest, 16 from Affections of the Bowels, 41 from Cholera, seven from wounds, and the remainder from other causes. It remains only to add, that 106 men were invalided to England, that nine men were discharged from the service in consequence of wounds, and 26 men on account of disease contracted in the field.

*Deaths from 1st January, 1855, to 30th April, 1856.

Oct. 1855.		Nov. 1855.		Dec. 1855.		Jan. 1856.		Feb. 1856.		March 1856.		April 1856.		Died out of Regimental Hospital.	Total Admitted.		Total Died.	
Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.			By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
27		28		27		27		28		30		28						
800		797		796		784		781		883		829						
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.					
12	1	14	..	10	..	4	..	3	..	4	..	5	..	13	2	378	20	26
..	3	14		3	
..	1	5		1	
..	1	..	..	1	1
..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	8	145	1	4
..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10		..	
..	1	2		..	
7	..	7	..	32	..	10	1	3	..	3	..	2	..	1	4	3	1	1
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	106		1	
3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	4		1	
..	11	..	..	..
..	2	9	1	..
..	1		3	..
1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
1	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	516	3	16
17	..	21	..	8	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	3	1		13	
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	7		..	
..	2	53	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		..	
..	2		..	
1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	1	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3		..	
..	4	..	..	..
1	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	53	41	41
..	2		..	
2	..	3	..	8	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	46	53	1	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5		..	
1	1	..	..	1		..	
..	1	107	3	3
3	..	5	..	7	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	2	69		..	
..	..	3	..	9	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	1		37	..
..	10	38	..	..
..	2		..	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3		..	
..	7	118	7	7
2	3		..	
..	13		..	
..	7	60	..	..
9	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	43		..	
..	..	8	..	5	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	6	..	..	13		..	
..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	50	60	1	1
..	3		..	
..	2		..	
..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	15	1	1
..	1	..	..	..	1	3	3	1	1
13	..	7	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	5	..	9	..	..	66	66	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..
1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	19	60	..	..
..	1		..	
..	1		..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	60	1	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		..	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		..	
..	1	..	..	30			..
..	6			..
78	2	82	2	98	..	48	1	20	..	30	..	38	1	34	1,577	1,577	104	104

41st REGIMENT.

THIS Regiment returned from the East Indies in 1843, and after remaining seven years and a-half at home, embarked at Cork in January 1851, for service in the Ionian Islands, whence, in 1853, it proceeded to Malta, and formed part of the garrison of that island until its embarkation for Turkey on the 10th of April, 1854.

At Malta, the Regiment was carefully weeded of all sickly and weakly individuals, and 866 seasoned soldiers and 26 officers, in company with the 33rd Regiment, proceeded to Scutari in the "Himalaya," steam ship, numbering in all (42 women who accompanied the two Regiments being included), 1860 souls, exclusive of the ship's company.

The troops landed on the 15th of April, 1854, in good health, and were the first British soldiers who had disembarked at Scutari. The men of the 41st were, in the first instance, accommodated in the barracks, as they had not been supplied with tents before leaving Malta.

During the month of May, however, tents were issued to them, and on the 3rd of June the Regiment encamped in the neighbourhood of the General Hospital, and remained there till the 17th of the same month, when it proceeded to Varna. During the whole of its two months' stay at Scutari disease had been of the most trivial description. One case, however, of gunshot wound, inflicted by the man's own firelock, had occurred, by which amputation of the thigh was rendered necessary.

On the 19th of June it landed at Varna, and encamped in the neighbourhood of the town, on an elevated spot, on the north side of the Lower Devna Lake, where the soil was sandy and covered with short grass. With the 47th and 49th Regiments it formed the 2nd Brigade of the 2nd Division.

July.—At that spot it remained till the 3rd, when it marched to Karagule, where the situation of the camp is described as having been low and marshy. Very shortly, however, it proceeded to Yooksakova, and there the camping ground was elevated and dry, and the soil of a sandy nature, but covered with grass of a luxuriant growth. Here Cholera appeared in the Division; and although the 41st was not yet attacked, cases of Diarrhoea had already begun to present themselves in considerable numbers, and forty-one required hospital treatment during the month. On the 31st the encampment was shifted to a still more elevated site, on a sandy soil, in the neighbourhood of Soombay.

The rations, which consisted chiefly of salt meat and biscuit, were at all the above-mentioned places good and abundant. The supply of water was also plentiful, and its quality good.

The sick were treated in a marquee, and all the more serious cases were provided with palliasses and pillows stuffed with hay.

August.—The prevailing epidemic (Cholera), now attacked the Regiment. The first case occurred on the 7th, and proved fatal in fifteen hours, no other appeared till the 13th, but before the end of the month six cases of the disease had been treated, of which five had proved fatal. Febrile diseases also were assuming an importance they had not hitherto presented. Forty-five cases were treated during the month, and two men died. Ten instances of Dysentery are returned, and a death is also recorded from Apoplexy. On the 30th the Regiment returned to Varna, and on the 31st embarked in four detachments for the Crimea.

September.—Disease, while on board ship, was of little moment, and on the 14th the Regiment, which still formed part of the 2nd Brigade of the 2nd Division, landed at Old Fort. It was engaged at the Alma, where it had four men killed and twenty-three wounded, who were sent on board ship for passage to Scutari, and, like the remainder of the Army, was without tents, except a solitary one for the sick, during the subsequent march on Sebastopol.

The chief diseases that presented during the month were Fever, Cholera, and Diarrhoea. Of the first, 28 cases were treated, and one was fatal; of the second, 21, of which eight ended in death; and of the last, 86, from which one death resulted. Six cases of Dysentery are returned; and one death from a gunshot wound, and another in a General Hospital from Cholera, occurred.

October.—The 2nd Division now formed the extreme right of the force in front of Sebastopol, and occupied the "Heights of Inkermann," a sort of irregular plateau, overlooking, at a height of some 600 feet, the valley of the Tchernaya. The ground on which camp was pitched was to the right of the road leading from "the Windmill" down a narrow ravine to the causeway, at the head of the harbour. It sloped gently to the south-east, and thus readily admitted of surface drainage. The soil was a thin layer of loam, resting upon the Sebastopol tertiary limestone, and the surface was thickly sprinkled with a scrub of dwarf oak, which, in many places, required to be cleared away before the tents, which were supplied early in the month, could be pitched.

The order in which the Regiments of the Division lay, proceeding down the slope from the north southwards, was as follows:—The 30th, 55th, and 95th, comprising the 1st Brigade; the 41st, 47th, and 49th, constituting the 2nd Brigade of the Division, but the 55th and 47th were subsequently shifted some 200 yards to the left side of the road before mentioned. The Hospital marquees of all the Regiments were placed about 200 yards in rear of the 49th, and upon more level ground. Considerable attention was paid to the sanitary condition of the Camp, and the latrines were established at a distance of about 200 yards from it.

The water was obtained chiefly from springs in the neighbourhood of "the windmill" (used by us as a magazine), about three-quarters of a mile from the camp, and it was of good quality, but apt to be rendered muddy by the disturbance caused in dipping it up. The food consisted of biscuit, salt pork, and raw coffee, of good quality, and regularly issued. Each man cooked for himself, as the camp-kettles had been lost or purposely made away with on the march from the Alma. The duties were severe, consisting chiefly of large outlying pickets and working parties. The men were usually on duty every alternate night, and when not so were often aroused long before dawn to proceed to their appointed work, concealed from the enemy under cover of the darkness.

On the 26th of the month the Division was engaged in the repulse of a formidable sortie, directed against the Inkermann Heights, and the 41st had one man killed and seven men and an officer wounded.

The prevailing diseases were still Fever and Diarrhœa; of the first, 32 cases, and of the latter 55 were treated, but none proved fatal; two of Cholera likewise showed themselves, both had a fatal issue, and three men died of their wounds during the month. The state of health on the whole, however, was excellent, as the average daily sick only amounted to nineteen, or 2·6 per cent. of the strength present.

November.—The Division continued to occupy the same position, and during the early part of the month the state of health remained good. On the 5th the Regiment suffered very severely at the battle of Inkermann, the brunt of the commencement of the fight having fallen on the Division. Forty-nine men and four officers of the 41st were killed in the action, and 105 men and seven officers wounded. Among the latter was Colonel Carpenter, the Commanding Officer, who had fallen from his horse after receiving a gunshot wound, had been twice bayoneted while on the ground, and also struck in the face with the butt end of a clubbed musket; the injuries inflicted were so severe that he only survived a few hours. The wounded, after the performance of the operations rendered necessary, were all in the course of the two days next succeeding the action removed to Balaklava, by order of the Commander-in-chief, mainly on the French ambulance mules, and sent to Scutari for further treatment.

The Hospital marquees of the Division were much damaged by shot and shell in this action, and thenceforward the sick were of necessity treated in the ordinary bell-tents as the new marquees were not forthcoming.

On the 14th the tents of the Division were prostrated by the storm of that day, and the damaged marquees finally rendered useless. The weather had now become stormy and very wet, so that although firewood (the stumps and roots of the oak scrub) was abundant, the desultory cooking in use had become a work of great difficulty; the men's clothes were seldom dry, and they had no change—no bedding even for the sick could be obtained beyond each man's single blanket and his great-coat, with the exception of 20 blankets issued to the Surgeon in October, and 50 obtained by him on the 18th of the present month by indent. The duties were even more severe than they had been last month, for although 102 men joined during the month, the strength was reduced on the 30th to 678. Moreover, "seven out of the 12 bât horses, which had been supplied to the Regiment, were killed in the battle of Inkermann. In the beginning of January eight more were supplied, but by that time the five which had remained were utterly useless from overwork, and three were ultimately shot. In consequence of the deficiency of bât horses it became necessary to employ the men on fatigue parties to bring up supplies for the Regiment—warm clothing—the extra regimental clothing—the men's packs—and the greater portion of the Hospital huts. Fatigue parties were also sent to assist the Commissariat animals and carts; the men on this duty were sometimes out a day and a-half." The number of admissions, however, for disease (exclusive of wounds) scarcely exceeded that of October, but the cases generally were of a graver type, although the actual mortality was less.

The principal complaints were Fevers, Catarrhs, and Diarrhœa. The latter disease, which principally "showed itself among the recruits, was of a very severe form, in some instances accompanied with obstinate vomiting and partial suppression of urine; and one death took place from true Cholera, seven cases of Dysentery were admitted, and an old soldier died suddenly from rupture of an aneurism of the aorta. Some of the cases of Fever were severe, and I observe that a man never recovers his strength here after Fever, even though the symptoms attending it have not been severe." But at this time no fresh meat was obtainable, even for the sick, for several weeks together, although, till towards the end of the month, the Surgeon says, "the sick had been fairly supplied with fresh meat, and on a few occasions with a minute quantity of vegetables." The bread was, however, in the shape of "hard biscuit, which sick men cannot and will not eat;" but soft bread was frequently purchased for them with their own funds, by order of the Commanding Officer, either at Balaklava or from the French. "Vegetables or other diet of an anti-scorbutic nature must

speedily be issued to the troops, or the men will soon be fit for nothing, for scurvy is assuredly hanging over them."

December.—Camp-kettles were now obtained, and cooks told off, but although the rations continued to be supplied with great regularity, and the cooking was now improved, the men were very badly off in other respects. The weather was wet and cold, and the exigencies of the service allowed no respite from their severe duties. The clothing was ill-adapted for such a climate and such a season, and disease rapidly increased.

"The prevailing diseases were Fevers, Catarrhs, and Diarrhoea, some instances of the first quickly assuming a typhoid form, and two proved fatal. In the early part of the month a kind of Choleroïd Diarrhoea prevailed, particularly among the young soldiers. At first it was often attended with cramps in the extremities, soon followed by more or less collapse and cessation of the Diarrhoea, with diminution in the quantity of urine." Eighty-seven cases were treated, and three of them were fatal. Four instances of genuine Cholera also showed themselves, of which three were fatal. Eighty-five cases of Catarrh and eight of Acute Dysentery were admitted, and the total admissions of the month amounted to 36 per cent. of the strength, and the average daily sick, under treatment in Hospital, was 91, or 14 per cent. of the strength, exclusive of many men suffering from Diarrhoea, who received medicine but remained at their duty.

The Surgeon says:—"I have eight circular tents for the accommodation of the sick, at this season of the year totally unfitted for their reception, as the weather side is never water-proof; to endeavour to obviate this, as well as the cold, I obtained old tents as coverings, which in some measure answered the purpose, but on the other hand they rendered the atmosphere so close, that I am in doubt which of the two evils is the least injurious." A Hospital marquee was, however, obtained towards the middle of the month, and about the same time 22 of "Smith's" cots were procured, so that some, although only a few the worst cases, were placed in comparative comfort.

January 1855.—Warm clothing began now to be freely distributed—an occasional issue of preserved vegetables was made—a Hospital hut was completed towards the end of the month, and the general health of the men appeared to have improved, but the character of disease was changing, and a greater mortality (nearly 3 per cent. of the strength) occurred, although the number of admissions for disease was considerably diminished. "The deaths occurred in men whose constitutions had been greatly reduced by the long-continued use of salt provisions, exposure on duty, want of proper shelter in camp, cold, and want of warm clothing, and especially by the want of vegetables."

Fever and Scurvy had now become the principal diseases; of the first, 40 admissions took place, and eight deaths resulted among the men, and the disease appeared to have acquired contagious properties. Mr. Anderson, the Surgeon, and Mr. Lamont, the senior assistant, both fell victims to it in the early part of the month. The number of admissions for Diarrhoea was still high, viz., 52, and eight deaths are returned under this head, but it had ceased to present choleroïd symptoms, true Cholera had disappeared, and it seemed to be more allied to Scurvy in its nature. Two deaths are also returned under the head "Dysent. Ac.," which probably had a similar origin. Thirteen instances of well-marked Scurvy, showed themselves, and 29 cases of Gelatio were admitted, of which one ended in death.

February.—Staff-Surgeon Evans now in medical charge, reports:—"The return shows a considerable increase of admissions for disease, but there has not been an actual increase, except in Fevers, it having been caused by my having entered all as sick who were not able to perform all their duties, a system which was not adopted previously to my taking charge of the Regiment on the 8th. The health of the men on duty is improving, but those taken ill convalesce very slowly. Fevers have increased considerably (66 admissions), and many of the cases have been typhoid, and 13 have ended fatally. The Fever is of a most infectious nature, and most of the orderlies attending on the sick have been attacked with it." And another officer adds, in April:—"Besides the two medical officers who died of it, five others have gone away ill with Fever. The Hospital Serjeant had it twice; the Roman Catholic priest died; a Protestant clergyman also died, and one or two have gone away ill with it." The return shows, also, 39 Bronchitic Affections, of which two ended fatally; 17 Dysenteries, one fatal; 49 Diarrhoeas, five fatal; one apoplexy, fatal; 17 Frost-bites, one fatal; 38 admissions, for Scurvy, and a fatal case of Dropsy.

During this month, lime-juice began to be issued as a ration to the men at duty, but it had been issued to the Hospital as a medicine, and used to a very considerable extent in the treatment of disease since November.

March.—On the 27th, the Regiment moved from the encampment at Inkermann, which it had occupied throughout the winter, into huts, which had been put up near the Woronzoff Road, between the Light and 4th Divisions, and this position the Division occupied until the Crimea was evacuated.

The principal disease was Fever of a remarkably low type and particularly prone to relapse. Ninety-six admissions and 17 deaths are recorded. Of the fatal cases, exclusive of four, in which the duration of the disease varied from 17 to 53 days, the average duration was seven days and a-half. Two deaths from Bronchitis, three from Diarrhoea, two from Gelatio, and one from gunshot wound, are also returned; and 38 admissions for Scurvy took place.

April.—With the exception of the officers, the whole of the Regiment was now huddled. The number of huts was 24, arranged in three rows of eight each; the length, 28 feet by 16 wide. Twenty-four men were told off to each; but allowing for men on duty or in Hospital, the number usually sleeping in them was about 18. Cooking-houses had been erected, and a good supply of water was near at hand, and its quality was "wholesome, though muddy after rain." Soft bread began to be issued after the 20th of the month. The Hospital huts were five in number, of dimensions similar to those of the barracks, and the greatest number of patients in each was 14.

Fever was still the prevailing disease, but the admissions did not reach one-half those of March. Thirteen deaths from it occurred, and its average duration, before the fatal termination took place, was now $20\frac{1}{2}$ days, and death rarely occurred till after one or two relapses. One death took place from Dysentery, and post-mortem examination showed that the man was likewise affected with cancer of the pylorus; another from Diarrhoea, and four from wounds. Gelatio and Scurvy had entirely disappeared.

May.—The health of the Corps was now again becoming satisfactory. Admissions into Hospital for disease, exclusive of wounds, only reached 11 per cent. of the strength, and the average daily sick barely exceeded 8 per cent.; but Cholera had reappeared, eight cases of the disease were treated, and three ended in death. One death is also returned from Diarrhoea, and five from Fever. Fifty healthy-looking recruits joined from Malta.

June.—Disease had slightly increased, chiefly due to an increase of Cholera and its associated Diarrhoea. For the first there were nine admissions, two fatal. Of Diarrhoea, 47 cases were treated, and one ended fatally. "The case, towards the close, had most of the symptoms of Cholera, which, in this Regiment, seems to attack equally the recruit and the soldier who has been some time in the Crimea. Twenty-two cases of Fever were treated, but it had quite lost its deadly character. A few instances (seven) of Dysentery, began to show themselves; and 45 men were wounded in the trenches, and three of them died before the end of the month."

July.—Admissions for disease had risen to 13 per cent. of the strength, but only one death took place. It occurred from Cholera, in a man who had been admitted during the preceding month. Eighteen cases of Dysentery presented; and 23 wounded men were admitted, and five of them died.

August.—Admissions for disease were only 9 per cent. of the strength, but Cholera was still prevalent. Nine cases, seven of which were fatal, are recorded, and one death from Diarrhoea. Forty-one men were wounded, and two of them died.

September.—Cholera had disappeared. The total number of men admitted during the month, for disease, was only 27, and no death among them occurred; but the casualties in action were heavy, and were mainly produced by the attack on the Great Redan on the 8th, when the Regiment lost 32 men and two officers killed, and had 115 men and eight officers wounded—among the latter the Commanding Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Eman, mortally—and eight men died of their wounds before the end of the month. "Four of these were cases of extensive fracture of the skull, with injury of the brain and its membranes; one of injury of the bladder, with extravasation of urine, and peritonitis; one of injury, by grape, of the abdomen, with protrusion of the small intestines; one of fracture of both bones of the leg, followed by diffuse inflammation; and one of Tetanus following a musket-ball wound of the ligamentum nuchæ."

From the date of the termination of the siege operations, disease was of little moment; and during the remaining nine months of service in the East, the monthly admissions per cent. of the strength present did not exceed seven.

In October, a death occurred from Delirium Tremens, another from Cholera, and three from wounds received in September. Another wounded man died in November ("trephined, but the operation was followed by hernia cerebri—he lived 53 days"). In April, a man was wounded by the explosion of a live shell, which he was in the act of lifting, which shattered his right hand (amputated), but inflicted little other injury; and a man died in June of "Pneumonia and chronic disease of the liver, spleen, and kidneys." The Hospital was closed on the 16th of June, the Regiment being under orders to embark for England on the morrow.

In addition to the deaths already detailed as having taken place in the Regimental Hospital, those which occurred on the passage from the Crimea, or after arrival in the various General Hospitals, accidental deaths, &c., require to be added to obtain the correct total of the mortality in the Regiment during its Eastern service. These amounted to 132 in number, and were caused by the following diseases:—Fever, 32; Diseases of the Respiratory Apparatus, 10; of the Organs of Assimilation, 54; of the Nervous System, three; Rheumatic Diseases, one; Abscesses, two; Wounds, 15; Frost-bites, three; Scurvy, five; miscellaneous and unknown, five.

The Regiment thus served some twenty-seven months in the East. It embarked with a strength of 869 men and 28 officers, and 575 men and 32 officers joined as reinforcements, making a total sent out of 1,444 men and 60 officers. 110 men and six officers were killed in action, 50 men and three officers died of their wounds, 254 men and three officers died of disease, 280 men and 21 officers were invalided home, and 144 men were ultimately discharged the service in consequence of disabilities contracted in the East.

41ST REGIMENT.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date .. {	Month ..	April 1854.	May 1854.	June 1854.	July 1854.	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	October 1854.	Nov. 1854.	December 1854.	January 1855.	February 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.
Station	Scutari.	Scutari.	Varna.	Varna.	Varna.	Sea and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.
Strength {	Officers ..	26	30	31	30	28	21	21	18	18	16	13	18	19	27
	Men ..	866	901	907	921	911	726	724	678	648	684	691	651	596	644
Specific Disease.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Febris Intermittens	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Com. Con...	2	..	9	..	16	..	12	..	43	2	21	..	46	13
" Remittens	1	..	7	1	4	..	..	..
" Typhus
Pleuritis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis
Catarrhus Acutus	5	..	13	..	7	..	15	..	3	..	4	..	12	..
" Chronicus
Bronchitis	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Morbus Cordis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aneurisma	1	1	..	..	..	..
Varix	1	..	..	..	..	..
Hepatitis Acuta	1	..	..	..
Icterus	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	..	1
Dysenteria Acuta	1	..	10	..	6	..	..	2	1	1
" Chronica	17	1	..	..
Diarrhoea	5	..	8	..	1	..	41	..	25	..	86	1	15	1
Colica	1	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	1	..
Obstipatio	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhoids
Dyspepsia	1	..	..	..
Dementia, &c.	1	..	..	..
Apeplexia	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Paralysis
Delirium Tremens
Tetanus
Epilepsia	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Cholera Spasmodica	6	5	21	8	2	2	1	1	4	3
Do. in General Hospital	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumat. Acutus	1	..	6	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	5	..
" Chronicus	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arthritis, &c.	1	..	..	..
Lumbago
Phlegmon et Abscessus	1	..	7	..	10	..	11	..	1	..	1	..	5	..
Paronychia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Ulcus	1	..	6	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Fistula in Ano	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis Primitiva	7	..	10	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
" Consecutiva	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Ulcus Penis	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Bubo	2	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Gonorrhœa	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Verruæ & Condylomata
Hernia Humoralis	3	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stricture Urethræ
Ischuria and Dysuria
Luxatio	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subluxatio	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Vulnus Sclopitorum	24	1	10	3	103	1	4	1
" Incisum	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	1
Contusio	5	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	4	..
Fractura	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambustio	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Punitus	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Gelatio
Scorbutus	13	..	3	..
Morbi Oculorum	2	..	7	..	5	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	3	2
Morbi Cutis	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Cynanche	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Otitis, Otorrhœa, &c.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Vermes	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Debilitas	3	..	1	..
Scabies	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Dropsy	1	1	..	..
Cephalalgia, Vertigo, &c.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neuralgia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ebrietas	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Observatio	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	3	1
Unknown
Total	49	108	82	101	116	8	185	12	120	6	235	3	242	10

Deaths, from 15th April, 1854, to 15th June, 1856.

June 1855.	July 1855.	August 1855.	Sept. 1855.	October 1855.	Nov. 1855.	December 1855.	January 1856.	February 1856.	March 1856.	April 1856.	May 1856.	June 1856.	Died in General Hospitals during the War.	Total Admitted.		Total Died.	
Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.		By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
24	25	26	30	28	28	26	29	31	31	31	31	31					
649	624	768	606	602	612	588	587	669	720	713	702	691					
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.				
22	..	20	..	20	4	6	..	3	..	2	..	7	..	5	3	3	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	524	87	93
..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	2	1
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..
4	..	..	..	3	..	8	13	10	16	25	14	3	..	2	4	4	16
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	7	1	..	3	348	5	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	21	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
7	18	10	1	2	5	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	17	1
47	1	31	18	6	8	3	4	2	3	1	..	2	..	17	94	4	82
..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	37	635	17	61
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	62	33
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	764	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2
1	9	2	1	9	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	11	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	2	35
..	..	2	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	33	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	50	1	1
10	5	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	6	5	8	1	..	1	1	1	2
2	3	2	..	7	..	..	1	5	1	..	1	4	4	1	125	194	1
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	65	1	1
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	35	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	7	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
45	3	23	5	41	2	122	8	..	2	..	1	..	..	17	14	49	..
2	..	..	3	1	2	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	485	6	1	50
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	48	1	..	..
4	1	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	17	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	27	7	7
..	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	51	51	5	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	7	1	..	55	55	5	..
2	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	5	54	54	9	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	9	18	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	4	3	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
1	2	3	1	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	4	27	..	8
159	6	110	6	117	10	150	8	42	5	25	1	38	..	43	..	41	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	54	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	35	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	180	2925
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2925	304	304	304

42ND HIGHLANDERS.

THE 42nd Highlanders returned from North America in June 1852, and after having served nearly two years at home, it embarked—33 officers and 918 men—on board the “Hydaspes” at Portsmouth, on the 20th May, 1854, and proceeded to the East on active service. On the 1st of June the Regiment arrived at Malta, and two men affected with Small-Pox, and one with Pneumonia, were there landed for further treatment. On the 7th of June the Corps arrived at Scutari, and on the 9th the troops disembarked, and encamped, between the 79th and 93rd Highlanders, on a height rising gradually from the Bosphorus, the General Hospital being to the left, and the barracks to the right, of the position.

On the 13th of June the 42nd Regiment re-embarked on board the steamer, and proceeded to Varna, at which place it landed on the 15th, and encamped close to the Brigade of Guards, near the Lower Devna Lake, about two miles west of the town. On the 1st of July the Regiment, accompanying the Division, moved inland a distance of about seven miles, and after a fatiguing march in a hot sun, during which many men fell out of the ranks exhausted, took up a position near the village of Alladyn. “The encampment at Alladyn lay upon a hill considerably above, and to the north of the Lower Devna Lake, and near its junction by a short river, bordered by extensive marshes, with the Upper Devna Lake, the ground gradually sloped to the south, until it ended in the marshes referred to. It was bordered to the west by a deep ravine, well wooded, and was surrounded to the east and north by extensive tracts of level ground covered by brushwood, beyond which, at the distance of two miles, lay a large valley nearly covered by water in the rainy season, and rife with malaria in the hot. The soil here was sandy, and the ground covered with grass and wild flowers, intermixed with patches of brushwood, and it was partly occupied by the Light Division before it was removed to Devna.”

On the 28th of July, Cholera having previously broken out in the Brigade of Guards, the Regiment moved away from the vicinity of the lake, a distance of five or six miles, and “encamped on beautiful high ground which was to a great extent under cultivation, and was of an open undulating nature, interspersed with woods.” Cholera, however, still assailed the troops, and the Camp was broken up; and on the 15th of August the Corps accompanied the Division to the heights of Galata, south of the Bay of Varna, where it took up a position on the ground which the Surgeon had recommended as a suitable site for the encampment of the Regiment two months previously, and in this position it remained until the 29th of August, when it embarked on board the “Emeu” for service in the Crimea.

Throughout the month of June the weather was dry and hot, and the duties were comprised in the ordinary guards and parades. In the following month the weather was usually warm, but there were occasional showers of short duration. The duties were “few and slight,” much care, moreover, was given to the health of the troops, but, nevertheless, disease (represented chiefly in Abdominal Complaints, Fevers, and Cholera), became more prevalent.

“During the month of August the temperature was sometimes oppressive, but the nights were generally cool, and the weather was throughout very fine. The troops were employed in making gabions, in furnishing camp guards and inlying pickets, and were allowed two nights in bed. Throughout a great part of this period the diet of the men was rather inferior in quality, and defective in composition. At Scutari and Varna, preserved potatoes, porter, &c., were issued, but after the Regiment arrived at Alladyn these were discontinued, and meat of a poor description was supplied. The stamina of the troops accordingly became reduced, and they were placed in the most favourable state to contract Cholera.” “Half-a-pound of meat was subsequently added to the ration, but it failed to produce much benefit, from carelessness in the cooking and management of it.” The accommodation for the sick in Bulgaria was at first represented by a single marquee, but two more marquees were subsequently supplied for Hospital purposes. The supplies of medicines for the Regiment were left behind at Varna by order, and medicines were therefore very sparingly issued, while some important drugs were “altogether wanting.” Medical comforts were deficient in quantity, and inadequate to the demand for them; moreover, the Surgeon was under the necessity of purchasing candles and mustard, in order that the patients under his charge might not suffer from the want of them.

The ineffective men were conveyed from place to place in rough country vehicles, called arabas, drawn by oxen, which were by no means suited for such a purpose. On the 16th of August, however, two ambulance waggons were handed over to the Regiment, and in these 20 men were conveyed to Galata Point, when the Corps moved to the southward of Varna Bay.

During the month of June the Regiment enjoyed excellent health, and a large proportion of the cases were instances of disease contracted in England, but one man died who contracted Fever on the voyage from Scutari to Varna. In the following month Fever

and Diarrhœa became somewhat prevalent, and Cholera assailed the Regiment, and during the month of August the health of the Corps became still more unsatisfactory, 201 men having been admitted into Hospital, of whom 11 died, and 83 cases of Fever, 59 of Diarrhœa, and 10 of Cholera were received under treatment, and one man committed suicide while in a state of delirium from Fever, while another was drowned towards the end of the month—having fallen overboard after the Regiment embarked. The following notice of the appearance of Cholera in the Regiment has been communicated by Surgeon Furlong:—"On the 29th of July," he observes, "a drummer of the 7th Fusiliers, discharged convalescent (disease not known) from Varna Hospital, where Cholera was rife, arrived in the Camp; on the morning of the 30th he was seized with Cholera, and was treated in the Hospital of the 42nd Regiment, he died the same evening. The next morning, the 31st, the first case of Cholera appeared in the Regiment, the subject of which died on the 1st of August; the second case occurred on the 4th of August, and the subject of it was also a convalescent from Varna Hospital, under the same circumstances as the man of the 7th Fusiliers. The disease at this time was very prevalent in the Brigade of Guards, but no other case occurred in the Regiment until it returned to Varna. Diseases of the Bowels increased in prevalence from the 29th of July to the 12th of August; and during the period embraced between the 15th and 21st of August, while the Regiment was on the march, or only recovering from the fatigues of it, five cases of Cholera occurred, all of which proved fatal. Two mild cases of the disease were also presented on the 26th of August, but from this date to the 1st of September, no other instance of Cholera was observed;" he adds:—"I think the causes of the latter cases were increased fatigues acting on weakened constitutions, which predisposed the men to disease."

September.—On the 29th of August the 42nd Highlanders embarked on board the steamer "Emeu," and on the 7th of September accompanied the Army to the Crimea. On the 14th of the month the Regiment landed at Kalamita Bay, and bivouacked for the night (which was extremely wet) near Lake Touzla, four miles inland. On the 19th, all the ineffective men having been removed on board ship, the Corps accompanied the 1st Division on the march towards Sebastopol, and at 4 P.M., having crossed the small stream of the Bulganak, a skirmish occurred between the British Cavalry and the Cossack horse.

On the 20th of September the Regiment, consisting of 28 officers and 708 non-commissioned officers and men, was hotly engaged with the enemy at the battle of the Alma; in this action five men were killed and 36 wounded; and the Surgeon reports "that all the latter were collected together before night, and placed under the shelter of a wine store, and that they were removed on board ship on the 22nd by the French ambulance mules and regimental bearers." On the 23rd the Regiment continued its march, on the 26th it arrived at Balaklava, and on the 2nd of October it accompanied the Division to the southern heights of Sebastopol.

During the month of September the health of the troops exhibited some improvement, and Fever and Diarrhœa became somewhat less prevalent ailments. On the voyage to the Crimea, however, Cholera again broke out among the men, and nine deaths were the result of the disease in the Regimental Hospital, while two cases proved fatal on the march, and five deaths were returned among the men who were unable to accompany the corps.

October.—The encampment formed by the Regiment on the heights before Sebastopol, was situated on dry ground, and wood was abundant, but water was procured with some difficulty. On the 25th of the month, however, the Camp was again broken up, and the Corps having been removed from the front to assist in the defence of Balaklava, encamped on the heights to the east of the harbour, overlooking the plain towards the village of Kamara, and the Regimental Hospital was now established in a house at Kadekoi, while two bell-tents were provided as shelter for slight cases of illness in the Regiment.

The troops during this month were employed as outlying pickets, and as working parties, by day and night, and were moreover detailed for duty in the trenches, and the soldier consequently seldom enjoyed a night's unbroken rest; the climate, however, still continued extremely mild and agreeable, and the health of the Regiment accordingly did not exhibit much deterioration in the presence of some very obvious causes of disease.

The total admissions amounted to 160, and while Fever and Catarrhal Affections were presented in very few instances, Diarrhœa became much more prevalent, and Cholera again devastated the ranks.

Dr. Mackinnon reports:—"That many of the cases of Diarrhœa were of an obstinate character, and assumed dysenteric symptoms; and it appears from the return that 33 cases of Cholera occurred, of which 17 had a fatal issue.

November.—The duties during this month consisted of outlying and inlying pickets, camp guards, and general fatigues, but the men were allowed one night's rest. On the 14th of the month, a violent storm occurred, and the tents were blown down and much injured; and the weather having become very severe, wet, and cold, the labours and exposure of the troops were more acutely felt. The health of the Regiment, however, still

continued satisfactory, and while the number of admissions did not exceed 152, all the deaths, viz., 17, with the exception of one caused by Dysentery, were the result of Cholera, and the cases of Fever and Catarrhal Complaints did not present symptoms of a grave character.

December.—The weather was cold and wet during this month, and the men suffered severely in their tents, although blankets, drawers, and guernsey frocks were issued to them. The duties were arduous, and the diet inadequate and insufficient. The sanitary condition of the men now began to exhibit more marked deterioration; for though only 12 cases proved fatal in the Regimental Hospital, the deaths from Cholera did not exceed three in number, and two cases of Fever, one of Pneumonia, one of Acute Catarrh, and three of Diarrhoea, had a fatal issue; and while the Fluxes, in many instances, presented a scorbutic character, three cases of Scurvy were admitted under treatment.

January 1855.—A further supply of warm clothing was issued to the Regiment in January, and the use of the kilt was discontinued. Salt meat was still usually provided for the men at duty, but during this month fresh meat was supplied on twenty days for the sick. Diarrhoea became a much less prevalent affection, and the last fatal case of Cholera which occurred in the Regiment during this epidemic was presented on the 6th of the month; but, nevertheless, it does not appear that the health and stamina of the men exhibited much general improvement. The Fluxes acquired more of a scorbutic and dysenteric type, and a few cases of Scurvy, and Frost-bite or Gangrene, were received under treatment.

February.—Towards the middle of this month, wooden huts were erected by the troops along the line of defences. The ground was well drained, and paved pathways formed around and between the huts; and about the same time, the house at Kadekoi, which had hitherto been used as a Hospital, was abandoned, and the sick were removed into huts which were erected within the regimental lines, on a dry, sloping hill, a little in rear of the centre of the Camp, and close to a spring of good water. The Hospital accommodation henceforward consisted of four huts, capable of containing 72 beds, one hut for the hospital serjeant, a cook-house, in which a Russian boiler was put up, and an ablution tent; and the sick were now provided with fresh meat, preserved meats and vegetables, and medical comforts of every kind in great abundance.

During this month the weather became much more agreeable, and the climate had lost much of its former severity. The diet of the troops was more varied, abundant, and wholesome, and the soldier enjoyed greater facilities of procuring those articles of food which the instincts of nature suggested the necessity of using. Withal, the troops were provided with large supplies of bedding and clothing, while the duties and exposure were less severely felt.

The Regiment soon experienced the beneficial effects of these more favourable conditions of life. The men in the ranks began to acquire a more healthy aspect; disease declined in prevalence; pulmonary complaints were less frequently observed; few cases of Fever were presented, and only one proved fatal; and, though Diarrhoea and Dysentery still exhibited the low, degenerate, scorbutic character, and terminated fatally in five instances, the number of admissions subsided from 40 to 15 cases.

March.—The conditions of the service became still more favourable this month, but now, while Diarrhoea and Dysentery greatly declined in prevalence, Fever acquired increased extension, and proved fatal in three instances. The disease, however, in most cases, was not very severe in character, presented the intermittent and remittent forms more or less distinctly, and generally yielded to the treatment adopted.

It will be observed, from the details already communicated, that although the Corps suffered considerably from hardship, exposure, and defective diet, the mortality, from month to month, during the period embraced between the 1st of October, 1854, and the end of March 1855, was, nevertheless, by no means extraordinary. It appears, however, three deaths occurred in October, four in November, three in December 1854, 11 in January, 23 in February, and six in March 1855, in the hospitals of Scutari and Kullali, &c., and doubtless several men died in the passage from the Crimea to the Bosphorus; and it is thus evident that the loss sustained by the Regiment during this period was at least considerable, though not so large as that experienced by many other Corps in the Army. Dr. Furlong, referring to medical events of the winter and spring of 1854–55, observes:—"The long-continued use of salt provisions, without any supply of vegetables, or the use of vegetable acids, caused its usual bad effects in the Regiment, but it has not suffered so much as others under the same circumstances, as particular attention was paid to the cooking of the men's rations, and the camp-kettles were not thrown away by the men in the early period of the campaign. As the Regiment had the advantage of being near Balaklava, it did not suffer so much from want of food as the Corps in the front. Nevertheless, Scurvy existed to a great extent in the Regiment, though it is now decreasing, as vegetables and lime-juice have been supplied and issued frequently;" and he adds:—"From the 29th of August, 1854, the date of the embarkation at Varna, to the 31st of March, 1855, fresh meat was issued to the Regiment forty-two times, but on eight of these occasions only to the extent of half a ration."

April.—The health of the Regiment improved rapidly during this month. The total admissions did not exceed 54, and only two deaths were recorded. Bowel Affections now almost disappeared, and while Fever continued the most prevalent disease, it seldom presented serious symptoms, and proved fatal only in one instance; and it deserves to be noticed, that the mild character of Fever was attributed by the medical officers to the circumstance of quinine having been given, in combination with lime-juice, as a prophylactic during this and the preceding month.

From the details thus far communicated, it will be observed that the number of deaths recorded in the field, from the date of commencement of the siege in October 1854 till the end of April 1855, was very considerable; in estimating, however, the full effects of the hardships and exposure which constituted the causes of disease during this period, it is necessary to bear in mind that a large number of ineffective men were removed from the Regimental Camp from time to time, many of whom died in the Hospital of Balaklava, on board ship, and in the Hospitals of the Bosphorus; but the following table of the deaths which occurred at Scutari, Kullali, Smyrna, and Abydos, will serve with the facts above stated, to illustrate this part of the subject:—

Diseases.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	Total.
Fevers .. .. .	..	..	..	3	3	2	1	9
Diseases of the Lungs .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels ..	..	4	3	7	15	2	..	31
Frost-bite .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Wounds and Injuries .. .	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	4
Other Diseases .. .	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3
Total .. .	3	4	3	11	23	6	1	51

May and June.—On the 3rd of May, the 42nd Highlanders embarked on board the “Valorous” and “Sidon,” but after a short cruise to the eastward it returned to Balaklava. On the 22nd of May, however, the Corps embarked on board the “Leopard,” war steamer, and again having proceeded to the eastward, arrived at Ambulaki, a place six miles south of Kertch, on the 24th of the same month. The troops, on landing at Ambulaki, were provided with three days provisions, and after having disembarked, they bivouacked for the night about two miles from the beach.

On the following day the Regiment marched through Kertch to Yenikale, a distance of about fourteen miles, and few men fell out on the march, although the sun was very hot, and little water was procurable on the road. At Yenikale the troops bivouacked on dry ground for two nights, and on the third they encamped on a dry elevation about one mile from the fortress, and the same distance from each side of the strait, having the open country in front. While occupying this position the weather was very hot and dry, but on the 13th of June the Regiment re-embarked, and on the 15th, having arrived at Balaklava, it took possession of the quarters it had occupied so long on the heights of Balaklava. On the 17th, however, the Corps was moved up to the plateau, and encamped close to the Guards, and the following day two men were killed at the assault of the Redan.

During the period the Regiment remained at Kertch, the troops were supplied with fresh meat of good quality, and the men succeeded in procuring good wine in considerable quantity, both of these served to strengthen their constitutions, which were rather shaken by the hardships and insufficient food of the preceding winter; but although the duties were severe, and the soldier was almost constantly employed either marching, “drilling,” or throwing up entrenchments, few cases of serious disease were observed.

The most prevalent diseases in the months of May and June were Fever, but though 52 cases were admitted in the former, and 58 in the latter, only one instance of the affection terminated fatally, and it generally presented itself in the mild intermittent and remittent forms.

On the 26th of May one case of Cholera occurred, which proved fatal on the 27th, and several cases of Diarrhœa were observed during the remainder of the month; after the Regiment returned to Balaklava, Diarrhœa continued somewhat prevalent, and in June six other cases of Cholera were admitted, one of which proved fatal on the heights of Balaklava, and two on the plateau before Sebastopol.

A draft of 97 men joined the Regiment in the beginning of June.

July and August.—The Regiment remained encamped with the 1st Division on the plateau of Sebastopol, and shared with the rest of the troops the labours of the trenches; but though the men were engaged every second or third day on trench duty for a period of 24 hours at a time, and were employed on working parties, they preserved a satisfactory state of health.

In July, the admissions for Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and wounds, were most numerous, but the cases of Fever were of the ordinary kind, while those of Bowel Affections, in part dependent upon the season, and the influence of the reigning epidemic, &c., yielded to the treatment had recourse to, and no instance of either class of disease proved fatal. Three men, however, were killed in the trenches, and 12 were admitted for gunshot injuries, and amputation of the foot, of the arm, and of some of the fingers, was found necessary in three of the cases, but none of the wounds inflicted had a fatal issue. During the following month disease acquired slightly increased prevalence, and 138 cases were admitted, eight of which terminated fatally. Fever and Affections of the Bowels, and wounds, represented a large proportion of the cases; but it appears that while one death was the result of Fever, one of Bronchitis, and one of wounds, Cholera again appeared, and nine cases were admitted of which five had a fatal issue. Moreover, three men were killed in the trenches. A draft of 107 men joined the Corps in the month of July.

September.—On the 14th of August, the Regiment accompanied the Highland Brigade to the high ground behind the ruined church of Kamara, and there encamped in a favourable position. The district sloped northward to the Tchernaya, eastward towards the valley of Varnoutka, and westward to the source of the Balaklava river. The ground was formed of a mixture of clay, sand, and rock, and water and wood were procurable in abundance. At first the neighbourhood was quite free from marshy ground, but it is reported that after the rains of winter set in, numerous springs broke out.

The sanitary condition of the Regiment exhibited considerable improvement during this month. Many men were discharged from Hospital, and the total admissions declined to 57. Cholera had now disappeared, the cases of Diarrhœa became less numerous, and only one case of disease proved fatal. It is to be observed, however, that the Regiment was moved from Kamara to the heights of Sebastopol, previous to the final assault upon the Redan, and that one man died who was wounded by round-shot.

October.—The troops acquired a very high standard of health. The admissions declined to 27, and only one death was recorded, the result of Pneumonia, in a weakly scrofulous boy of nervous temperament. The men were actively engaged during the month in constructing huts, and a sufficient number were erected before its termination for the accommodation of three companies of the Regiment.

November and December.—During the month of November, the remainder of the huts for the winter accommodation of the Regiment were erected, and on the 5th of December the whole of the troops were under cover. These huts were constructed on the slope of the hill on which the Regiment was for a time encamped, but further to the eastward, and on ground which sloped down the left side of the Varnoutka Valley, and overlooked the little river which runs through it. The foundations of the huts were dug in a clay soil or loam, formed by decayed leaves, and debris swept from the hills by successive winter rains. Deep drains were dug all round, and every precaution was taken to render the place as dry as possible; and from the warping of boards, and the bad timber used, there would have been no great want of ventilation, even if the doors and windows were always closed. Sixty or 70 men were accommodated in the large huts, and 25 in the small huts. Further, a good cook-house was built, and furnished with stoves and two boilers. Latrines were erected, a large tent was available for purposes of ablution, and a small hut was built close to the Regiment, for the accommodation of any serious cases of sudden illness which might occur.

Hitherto the accommodation at Kamara for the sick of the Regiment consisted of marquees, but on the 29th of November the Regiment commenced to erect huts on the ground upon which it was encamped during the months of September and October, and, on the 18th of December, these huts (one large hut and two small huts), were so far completed that the sick were moved into them. It is stated, however, that the Regiment retained possession of the Hospital huts, erected on the heights of Balaklava, during the spring of 1855; and Dr. Fuller reports:—"These huts were found of the greatest use, as patients, when not convalescing rapidly in the Field Hospital, were sent down to them for change of air with the most decided benefit." And adds:—"Numbers of men were thus detained and cured in the Crimea who would otherwise have been sent to Scutari or England." During the month of November the admissions did not exceed 16, and only one death occurred; but, in December, 49 cases were received under treatment, and four cases of Cholera were presented, three of which proved fatal; and the outbreak of the disease was connected with the heavy rains which occurred and the bad quality of the boots with which the men were provided.

January to June 1856.—The conditions of the service during this period were of an ordinary character. The troops were fully employed, but enjoyed regular rest at night, were well fed and clothed, and were provided with excellent accommodation, and, although the winter and spring months were very severe, the soldier was at length in a position to resist the full rigour of the climate, and, accordingly, enjoyed a marked exemption from serious disease. The average monthly admissions did not exceed 35. No class of disease

proved particularly prevalent, and it is only necessary to add, that while one man died of Fever in January, and one of Pneumonia, three of the deaths which occurred during the five subsequent months were the result of Pneumonia, and one of Phthisis Pulmonalis.

On the 14th of June the Regimental Hospital was closed, and the Regiment, after a period of two years active service in the field, again embarked on board ship and returned to England.

It remains only to state, that during these two years the Regiment received 319 men as reinforcements, that 19 men were killed in action, that 237 men died, viz., 41 from Fever, 16 from Diseases of the Chest, 78 from Affections of the Bowels, 78 from Cholera, 12 from wounds, and the remainder from other causes, and that 112 men were invalided to England, while 54 men were discharged the service on account of disease contracted in the field, and 38 in consequence of wounds inflicted by the enemy.

42ND HIGHLANDERS.—Admissions into Hospital

Date { Month Year	June 1854.	July 1854.	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	October 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.	June 1855.													
Station	Varna.	Alladyn, &c.	Govreko and at Sea.	At Sea and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.													
Strength { Officers .. Men	33 876	32 964	28 946	27 923	25 718	22 733	33 895	22 657	25 667	26 680	26 687	22 624	26 778													
Specific Disease.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.													
Febris Intermittens ..	..	4	14	5	1	2	..	..	..	2	9	23	16									
" Continua Com. ..	5	1	25	1	69	2	15	1	9	15	2	14	17													
" Remittens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	13	25				
" Typhus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..				
Rubeola ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Pleuritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..										
Phthisis Pulmonalis ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..										
Catarrhus Acutus ..	1	1	6	..	6	23	15	1	16	..	5	3	1													
" Chronicus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..			
Bronchitis ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Dyspnoea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1		
Hepatitis Chronica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Icterus ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..								
Splenitis, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery Acuta ..	..	1	4	1	..	3	8	11	1	7	1	2	6												
" Chronica ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..										
" Scorbutica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..										
Diarrhoea ..	2	26	59	55	97	82	71	3	40	5	15	13	41													
Colica ..	4	5	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	3								
Obstipatio ..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Hæmorrhoids ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..											
Hernia ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	4	..					
Dyspepsia ..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Apoplexia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..								
Paralysis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..										
Delirium Tremens ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..									
Tetanus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsia ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Cholera Spasmodica ..	..	2	1	8	7	24	11	33	17	15	16	1	6												
Ditto in General Hospital ..	..	6	3	2	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	1							
Rheumatismus Acutus ..	2	3	3	3	..	2	6	2	..	1	1	..	1													
" Chronicus ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	4	1	..										
Lumbago ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..	8	19	3	7	..	..	..	2	3	6	1	3	4										
Paronychia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2				
Ulcus ..	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	..	2	..	1	1													
Syphilis Primitiva ..	48	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1					
" Consecutiva ..	8	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Ulcus Penis ..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2			
Bubo ..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1				
Gonorrhoea ..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hernia Humoralis ..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
Stricture Urethrae ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..										
Ischuria and Dysuria ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..				
Subluxatio ..	1	1	1	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..									
Vulnus Sclopitorum ..	..	..	36	2	5	..	4	1	1	1	1	1	11											
" Incisum ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2					
Contusio ..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..							
Fractura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambustio ..	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2						
Amputatio ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2			
Punitus ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	1				
Gelatio ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	10	2	6	2							
Scorbutus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	4	..	6	5						
Morbi Oculorum ..	7	9	4	..	..	1	..	4	1	4	..	6	5											
Morbi Cutis ..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	3	4	3	..									
Cynanche ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..										
Otitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scrofula ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Tumores ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	6	1	..	..											
Scabies ..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1												
Dropsy ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..										
Neuralgia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..		
Drowned ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1		
Observatio ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..										
Total	136	1	130	5	201	11	151	19	160	17	152	17	147	12	112	8	58	7	92	9	54	2	110	3	153	5

and Deaths, from 9th June, 1854, to 14th June, 1856.

July 1855.	August 1855.	Sept. 1855.	Oct. 1855.	Nov. 1855.	Dec. 1855.	Jan. 1856.	Feb. 1856.	March 1856.	April 1856.	May 1856.	June 1856.	Died in General Hospitals during the War.	Total Admitted.	Total Died.	
Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.				
31	31	31	33	33	32	33	31	32	3	33	30				
846	821	813	851	847	843	836	797	821	815	810	810				
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
2	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	6	..	6	..	3	..	101	..
28	..	19	..	6	1	1	..	3	..	2	..	21	..	301	..
4	..	9	..	11	..	5	..	1	..	7	..	1	..	104	..
1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	7	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	3	1	1	..	13	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	2	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	1	..	1	..	..	97	..
..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	8	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	2	..	..	1	..	18	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	8	..
20	27	7	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	107	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
14	18	10	1	1	16	..	5	2	..	8	..	39	..	3	..
..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	583	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	26	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	9	5	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	..
..	2	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	31	..
4	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	11	..
1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	5	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..
1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	..
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
12	15	1	18	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	5	..	4	..
1	1	..	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	104	..
2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	9	..
1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	18	..
3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	8	..
2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	13	..
1	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	28	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	21	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
1	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	17	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
5	1	2	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	3	4	2	..	36	..
112	138	57	27	16	49	28	32	38	36	31	12	100	2232	237	

44TH REGIMENT.

THE 44th Regiment proceeded on foreign service in April 1854, and served in the Mediterranean garrisons—three years at Malta, and three years at Gibraltar—until the spring of 1854. It left Gibraltar on the 10th of March, 1854, with a strength of 31 officers and 923 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, and on the 15th of the same month landed at Malta, where it formed part of the Expeditionary Army under orders for service in Turkey.

Two officers joined at Malta, and on the Corps leaving for active service, three officers and 17 men were left in that island; of the former two were sick, and of the latter 12 were in Hospital, and five remained for duty.

April.—On the 4th the Corps embarked on board the steam-ship “Vulcan,” and on the 10th it landed at Gallipoli, with a strength of 30 officers and 906 men; and formed part of the 3rd Division of the Army. Immediately after disembarkation, the Regiment marched about two miles and a-half from the town of Gallipoli, and encamped in the neighbourhood of a small village named Chifflick. The admissions into Hospital, at this Camp, amounted to 46, none of which were of a serious description.

May.—On the 6th the Regiment moved to ground in the vicinity of Boulahir, a village distant about ten miles in the north-west direction from the town of Gallipoli, and encamped near the Gulf of Xeros. During the whole month, it remained in this position, employed in constructing entrenchments across the narrow isthmus which connects the small peninsula of Gallipoli with Roumelia. This isthmus measured about three miles across, and “formed a natural ridge of deep clay. The soil of the peninsula was light, but deep and sandy, producing crops of wheat, vegetables, grapes, &c.”

During the month 65 cases were admitted into Hospital, of which 29 were instances of Common Continued Fever, but no death occurred from this disease. On the 16th, a man, aged 29, of eight years’ service, died in the General Hospital in Gallipoli; he had been employed in the town, and after being absent from duty for two days, he was brought, in a state of insensibility, from the French Camp, where he had been drinking; he was admitted into Hospital in a comatose state, and died ten minutes afterwards. Apoplexy was returned as the disease of which he died.

June.—On the 8th the Corps again marched to the neighbourhood of the town of Gallipoli, and pitched its Camp near the site of the former encampment at Chifflick. It occupied this ground until the 23rd and 24th, when it embarked for Varna. On leaving Gallipoli, 23 sick—chiefly suffering from Continued Fever—were transferred to the General Detachment Hospital formed at that town; and on passing Constantinople, 19 men, convalescent from Fever, but unfit for active field duty, were admitted into the General Hospital at Scutari. On the 27th the Regiment, consisting of 31 officers and 861 men, arrived at Varna, disembarked the following day, and encamped in the vicinity of that town. The Surgeon reports:—“During the past month the weather has been very warm—thermometer often at 98°, and occasionally above 100° in the tents. Fever was the prevailing disease; it was accompanied with great debility and rheumatic pains in the lower extremities.” The admissions amounted to 51, of which 24 were cases of Fever, and two men died from this disease on the 12th and 17th in the General Hospital at Gallipoli, to which they had been transferred in the previous month.

July.—At Varna, the Camp was pitched about two miles to the north-west of the town, on ground contiguous to the lake; but on the 12th, it was removed to the distance of a mile from the lake, and placed on higher ground. On the 21st, the Regiment moved to the south side of Varna Bay, and encamped about three miles to the south-west of the town, on the Galata Heights, at a considerable elevation above the sea. The Camp was pitched on a circumscribed piece of table land, scarcely sufficient in extent for the Regiment, surrounded by a thick, dense, and in many places, impenetrable brushwood, open only to the north, and with thickly-wooded ravines on two sides. “The weather during the month was variable, occasionally cool and pleasant, at other times very warm—the thermometer in a tent stood as high as 100°. There was also some rain in the middle and latter part of the month.” The admissions into Hospital rose to 117, of which 37 were cases of Fever, 39 of Diarrhœa, and five of Cholera, three in the Field Hospital, and two in the General Hospital, Varna.

August.—“The weather during the first part of the month was warm and oppressive; latterly, the temperature declined some ten degrees or more, and the evenings were cool. For some days (4th to 6th) a strong land wind blew, which was succeeded by rain.”

A great increase took place in the sickness of the Regiment. The admissions amounted to 273, or 33 per cent. of the strength. Of these, 124 were cases of Fever, 113 of Diarrhœa, and 15 of Cholera—nine in the Field Hospital and six in the General Hospital at Varna.

“On the 29th, the Head-Quarters, with a strength of 720 men, embarked on board the steam transport ‘Tynemouth,’ leaving on shore, in Bulgaria, 77 men in the Camp Hospital, 22 men for duty with the regimental bāt-horses, &c., 14 sick in the Varna Hospital, 24 convalescent men on board the transport ‘Bombay,’ and 16 men employed on staff duties. Three officers (including an Assistant-Surgeon) remained for duty at Varna.”

Surgeon Mee further reports:—“Diseases of a febrile and diarrhœal type were very pre-

valent. Of the cases of Fever, 15 were sent to the General Hospital at Varna; the others were treated in the Camp Hospital, and had a favourable result. Of the cases of Diarrhœa, the first was admitted on the 8th, a second on the 9th, and the two next on the 16th; after which date, the average daily admissions were two and one-third. Of the 39 instances recorded in the accompanying return, five occurred among a party of sappers and miners, the sick of which were treated in the Hospital of the 44th Regiment. Five cases of the disease were sent to the Hospital at Varna; the others were of a milder character, and yielded to treatment. In a few of the cases, slight spasms and nausea were complained of on admission, but these symptoms readily yielded to chloroform and sinapisms. The first instance (during this month) of Cholera was admitted on the 25th, and proved fatal in 30 hours; two others on the 31st, of which one terminated fatally after 14 hours' duration. A third death occurred from the disease in the General Hospital at Varna, on the 30th. In addition to these deaths from Cholera, three men died from Fever; one on the 1st at the Detachment Hospital at Gallipoli, and the others in the General Hospital at Varna, on the 15th and 31st.

September.—"During the voyage to the Crimea, one death occurred from Cholera on board the 'Tynemouth.' The Regiment landed on the 14th at Old Fort, leaving on board 38 sick and three orderlies. During the time it remained near the place of landing, two men died of Cholera—on the 16th and 17th—and 19 sick were sent on board ship, of whom 14 were suffering from Diarrhœa. Tents were landed for men and officers on the 16th, but were re-shipped on the 18th. On the 19th the Corps advanced; after a march of 10 miles, halted for the night; and on the following morning, about nine o'clock, after eight sick men were sent on board ship, the march was resumed. On this march to Alma, the men suffered much from want of water and were exhausted; and many were obliged to "fall out" of the ranks. At the battle of Alma, one man was killed and seven were wounded. During the two days' halt, four wounded and 12 sick men were sent on board ship; of the latter, six were suffering from Diarrhœa, and five from Cholera. About seven o'clock on the morning of the 23rd, the Corps again advanced; bivouacked that night on the banks of the Katcha; the following day crossed the Balbek, and remained on the heights during the night; on the 25th, made the flank march past Mackenzie's farm—halting at the Tchernaya for the night—to Balaklava. During the march from Alma 10 cases of sickness occurred, which were sent into the General Hospital at Balaklava. On the 28th the Corps moved from the town to the plateau before Sebastopol, leaving a detachment of two officers and 28 men to form a dépôt at Balaklava.

October.—On the 2nd, the Regiment took up its position on an elevated and rocky part of the plateau, about two miles from Sebastopol, with a deep ravine on the west side, extending into the head of the harbour. From the 3rd to the 10th, tents were supplied for men and officers. The Surgeon reports:—"The weather for the past month was mild and fine, except on the 9th, 10th, 29th, and 30th, on which days there was a strong cold north-east wind. There was hardly any rain during the month. The night air was cold and the morning dews heavy." The admissions into Hospital amounted to 134, of which 22 were cases of Fever, two of Pulmonary Disease, two of Jaundice, and 82 of Diarrhœa. "The febrile and diarrhoeal cases were of a mild type, but the convalescence was tedious, and 29 were sent to Balaklava. One man suffering from Catarrh was sent on board ship. Of the cases of Icterus one was mild, and the other was severe, and sent on board ship. Of the men admitted with gunshot wounds, four, who did not recover from the collapse, died in a few hours after being injured—two on the 17th, one on the 18th, and one on the 20th; eight were sent on board ship, and three were treated in the Hospital marquee."

November.—"The weather for the first eight or ten days was fine, but after that was most severe, with high winds and rain. On the 14th the hurricane commenced, at seven o'clock in the morning, and by eight o'clock all the tents and Hospital marquees were blown down. Febrile attacks, attended with pulmonary and rheumatic diseases, became prevalent a few days after this storm. On the 28th Cholera of a very fatal character declared itself amongst the troops; during that and the following two days 36 cases and 21 deaths occurred in the 44th Regiment. Collapse seized the sufferers at the outset of the attack, and all the stimulants that could be administered failed to produce reaction."

December.—Cholera continued its ravages in the Regiment up to the 11th of the month; 21 cases were admitted, and 20 deaths occurred from the disease. "The patients were generally attacked with great depression at the outset of the attack, vomiting and purging, surface cold, cholera voice, spasms of the legs and abdomen were present, but not very severe. Many of the early cases terminated fatally in from 10 to 20 hours; but as the epidemic declined the depression was not so great, and the fatal cases lasted some days." The total admissions into Hospital amounted to 140, of which 64 were returned as cases of Fever, 11 of Pulmonary Disease, and 26 as Diarrhœa. The strength of the Corps was much reduced by the number of men who were sent away on account of illness; there were above 300 men of the Regiment in the Hospitals at Scutari.

January 1855.—"The weather for the first half or more was most severe and cold; snow on the ground; the thermometer, in a tent, often as low as 25° or 20°, and on some occasions it marked 18°; but the latter 10 days of the month were much more genial. Two drafts, consisting of 279 recruits, arrived from England, and 33 convalescent soldiers from Scutari, joined head-quarters. The recruits were mere boys, physically unable to endure the privations of a campaign. On the 24th a wooden hut was completed, capable of accommodating 25 patients, and furnished with a stove. A good supply of Hospital bedding and clothing and buffalo robes was obtained; lime-juice, potatoes, and oranges

were more abundant than in previous months." The admissions into Hospital increased to 352, of which 130 were cases of Fever, 13 of Pulmonary Disease, two of Jaundice, 97 of Diarrhœa, 19 of Frost-bite, 22 of Scurvy, and six of Anasarca. The deaths during the month amounted to 77, of which 43 occurred in the Field Hospital, and 34 in the General Hospitals on the Bosphorus and elsewhere.

The Surgeon observes:—"With respect to Frost-bite, although only 19 cases were returned under this head of disease, many more men suffered from it, but were admitted into Hospital for some other affection, as Fever, Diarrhœa, &c., and many patients, while in Hospital, were attacked with Gelatio. It was, however, considered not to be true Frost-bite, such as soldiers in good health suffer from in North America, but a species of Sphacelus, depending on general debility and anæmic condition of the system. This disease often appeared as a severe form of chilblain, such as occurs in England, in winter, in the badly-fed and ill-clothed; and generally attacked the toes. In one instance, it was very severe, engaging both feet and ankles. In this case, the sufferer, after twenty days' treatment in the Regimental Hospital, was sent on board ship, and subsequently died at Scutari, after amputation of both legs. There was no death from this disease in the Field Hospital; but as many men were sent on board ship from the Camp, in a low state, after Fever or Diarrhœa, who were also affected with this condition of the lower extremities, they have been recorded in the ship-returns, and the records of the General Hospitals, as labouring under Gelatio. This may explain the number of deaths from Gelatio which are recorded as having occurred away from the Regimental Hospital." Mr. Mee adds:—"The same may be said of Scorbutus as of Frost-bite, that many patients admitted for other diseases were tainted with Scurvy; also many men who continued at their duty were more or less affected with it."

February.—"For the first four or five days, the weather was severe. Snow, rain, and a cold north wind prevailed. From the 5th to the 20th, it was much milder, but on the latter day there was a severe snow-storm, accompanied by a high wind from the north. Thermometer in a tent marked ten degrees below freezing-point. The following day was rather mild; and from that time the weather was genial. On the 27th, the heat was considerable, the thermometer in a tent marking 65°.

"During this month two additional wooden huts were erected for the sick, each capable of accommodating 60 patients. Each hut was 30 feet long by 18 feet broad, the height of the side wall being six feet. In the gable end of each hut, opposite the door, was a large window for light and ventilation; and other windows were afterwards made in the sides, by which the ventilation was improved. Each hut was furnished with a stove, the chimney of which passed through the centre of the roof, but the supply of fuel was often very deficient. There was no outhouse; a hole dug in the ground, surrounded with a bank of stones and clay, and covered with tarpaulin, was used as a kitchen."

The admissions decreased to 206, of which 120 were cases of Fever, 15 of Pulmonary Disease, 31 of Diarrhœa, 17 of Phlegmon et Abscessus, and eight of Scorbutus. "167 men were discharged, of which 74 went to duty, 59 were sent on board ship for conveyance to the General Hospitals, and 32 were re-admitted. The prevailing diseases were Fever and Diarrhœa, which were also the most fatal affections. The attacks were accompanied by depression almost from the commencement, and in many of the fatal cases of Fever the patients became quite apathetic, and only cared for rest; food and nourishment were disregarded; and delirium was often present. Scurvy declined, and only eight cases were admitted; but many of the other diseases, especially Rheumatism and Diarrhœa, were combined with it, which to some extent accounts for the depression in these cases. A good supply of lime-juice in the cases of both Diarrhœa and Rheumatism, was found very beneficial."

During this month the deaths of 105 men were recorded, of whom 53 died in the Field Hospital, and 52 on board ship and in the General Hospitals.

March.—"The weather was very fine, with scarcely any rain; during the last 10 days the thermometer ranged above 60°, and on two or more occasions it marked 80°; but there was occasionally a great variation in the temperature. On the 30th the thermometer marked 64°, and on the following day the temperature was as low as 38°. A fair supply of vegetables and lime-juice, with fresh meat twice or three times a week was issued."

"On the 30th a daily morning parade was ordered," but as this increased the labour, with the other severe duties which the soldier had to perform, was considered likely to increase the sick list, the Surgeon suggested "that the morning parades (until the soldiers became less sickly) should be reduced to two per week."

The total admissions showed a further decrease to 157, of which 120 were cases of Fever, eight of Pulmonary Disease, and 12 of Diarrhœa. The mortality decreased to 55 deaths during the month, of which 40 occurred in the Regimental Hospital, and 15 in the General Hospitals and elsewhere. The Surgeon reports:—"Fever of the continued type was the prevailing disease; many cases were accompanied with Jaundice, and in a few instances the patient suffered from irritation of the urinary organs and difficulty in micturition. Diarrhœa may be said to have subsided, as only 12 cases occurred, and the last was admitted on the 8th of the month."

April.—"The daily morning parades were discontinued, and a ration of firewood was issued; by this means, the duties and fatigues were greatly diminished." The fresh meat was reported to be "of a very inferior quality, and preserved meat often required to be added to make the soup at all nutritious."

A considerable improvement took place in the health of the Corps during this month; the admissions only amounted to 58, of which 53 were cases of Fever. The Surgeon reports:—"Fever of the continued type was the prevailing disease; many cases were complicated with pulmonary attacks, as Bronchitis, and relapses were not unfrequent. Many patients in the convalescent state suffered from pains in the loins and extremities."

Twenty-two deaths were recorded during the month; of these, seven occurred in the Field Hospital, and 15 in the General Hospitals, and elsewhere. In all these instances the patients had been attacked by disease, and admitted into Hospital in the previous months.

May.—"About the 20th, the summer clothing, made of a thick coarse linen, was issued. During this month five cases of Cholera were admitted to the Regimental Hospital; the first case on the 19th, the second and third on the following evening, the fourth case on the 21st, and the fifth on the 31st. In the first and third instances, the men were seized with collapse, and died in a few hours. The second and fourth cases were attended with excitement; chloroform checked the spasms; a favourable recovery followed, and the men went to duty. In the last case, the patient had been under treatment in hospital for 13 days, suffering from Fever; he was suddenly seized with vomiting, purging, and collapse, with slight spasms in the thighs; he recovered."

A further improvement took place in the health of the Regiment; the admissions decreased to 50, of which 27 were cases of Fever. The Surgeon reports:—"Fever continued of similar type to that of the cases in the previous month; relapses often occurred; and in many on the decline of the acute constitutional symptoms, Diarrhœa supervened. Only two cases of Diarrhœa were admitted; they were of simple type." Eight men died during the month—four in the Regimental Hospital, and four away from Head-Quarters.

June.—A draft of 50 men joined during this month. The admissions into Hospital amounted to 165, including 76 cases of gunshot wounds; of the latter, 65 were received at the attack on Sebastopol, on the 18th. Of the admissions for disease, 49 were cases of Fever, 10 of Diarrhœa, and 13 of Cholera. The Surgeon reports:—"Fever of the continued type has been the prevailing disease, the convalescence from which has been tedious, and often attended with Diarrhœa. During the last 10 days, many febrile attacks began with vomiting and purging. Most of the men attacked with Fever require change of air before they are able to resume their duty." He further observes:—"The Cholera cases were of a milder type than previously; only two were seized with collapse at the beginning of the disease, and these terminated fatally in a few hours." Five deaths occurred from this disease on the 2nd, 19th, 20th, 24th, and 30th. This officer attributes the sickness "to the increased temperature, and the troops occupying the same encamping ground since the previous October, which no doubt had become impregnated with animal emanations, &c., and when acted on by an intense sun, gave out noxious effluvia."

July.—A draft of 30 recruits joined the Head-Quarters. The admissions into Hospital amounted to 103, of which 61 were cases of Fever, 24 of Diarrhœa, one of Cholera, and four of gunshot injury. The Surgeon reports:—"The symptoms in the cases of Fever and Diarrhœa were not very acute, but the convalescence was very tedious, and most of the patients required to be sent to Scutari, or elsewhere, for change of air, before resuming duty. In most instances of Fever, on the decline of the febrile symptoms, Diarrhœa supervened, and relapses were very frequent. There was only one case of Cholera admitted; it occurred on the 24th, and the patient, who had been in Hospital for fourteen days, under treatment for Diarrhœa, died in twenty-four hours. Another man, who had been admitted with Cholera on the 29th of the previous month, died on the 2nd. The case of Purpura Hæmorrhagica, a severe one, was admitted on the 28th; the patient had been fourteen days in Hospital suffering from Fever."

During the remaining time the Regiment served in the Crimea, the medical events were not of sufficient importance to require a monthly detail. In October 1855, the erection of wooden huts for the accommodation of the Corps commenced, and these were completed in January 1856. These were occupied by the men and officers until the summer of 1856, when the Regiment moved to the Balaklava heights, previous to leaving the Crimea. On the 29th of May, two companies marched to Balaklava heights; and on the 5th of June the remaining six companies removed to this encampment. On the 25th, the Regiment embarked on board the steamship "Colossus," for Portsmouth, where it landed on the 18th of the following month. No death occurred during the voyage home, but one officer and a soldier were landed at Gibraltar, both suffering from Fever, and the latter subsequently died.

The 44th Regiment had proceeded to Turkey with a strength of 31 officers and 923 men, and reinforcements to the number of 32 officers and 640 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, joined during the campaign. Of the 63 officers and 1,563 men who served in the East, 23 men were killed in action, and eight officers and 156 men were wounded, of whom four officers and 29 men died. Two officers and 401 men died from disease and other causes; 25 officers and 247 men were invalided to England; 11 men were made prisoners of war; one man deserted; and 73 men were ultimately discharged the service.

44TH REGIMENT.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date {	Month	April 1854.	May 1854.	June 1854.	July 1854.	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.											
Station		Gallipoli.	Boulahir.	Gallipoli and Varna.	Varna.	Varna.	At Sea and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.											
Strength {	Officers	30	30	31	31	30	27	33	22	22	26	26	25	26	26											
	Men	906	906	869	860	819	650	635	640	500	742	633	496	500	536											
Specific Disease.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.											
Febris Continua Com. ..	2	29	24	2	37	124	2	24	22	23	64	7	130	24	120	31	120	28	53	5	27	1				
„ Remittens .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Typhus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Variola .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmoptysis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrhus Acutus .. ..	..	3	..	..	4	8	..	2	..	6	10	..	12	2	14	3	7	1	..	1	..	2	
„ Chronicus	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bronchitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Morbus Cordis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hepatitis Acuta .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Icterus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysenteria Acuta .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Chronica .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	5	..	..	..	39	113	2	48	..	82	17	1	26	2	97	13	31	17	12	10	1	2	
Colica	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Obstipatio	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhoids .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dementia, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apoplexia .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera Spasmodica	3	2	9	7	14	3	1	..	36	21	21	20	5	2			
Ditto in General Hospital	..	..	..	..	2	1	6	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Rheumatismus Acutus ..	1	3	2	8	8	..	..	..	2	..	8	31	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
„ Chronicus .. ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..	1	2	9	6	1	2	..	1	..	..	4	..	8	..	17	..	4	..	2	..	4	..		
Paronychia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ulcus	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis Primitiva	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Consecutiva	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcus Penis .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bubo	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conorrhœa	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia Humoralis	3	..	3	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stricture .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ischuria and Dysuria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxatio .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subluxatio	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Vulnus Sclopitorum	4	..	15	4	5	..	4	1	5	1	2	1	3	..	1	..	5	1			
„ Incisum .. ..	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contusio	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
Fractura .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambustio	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amputatio .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punitus .. ..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Gelatio .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scorbutus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	22	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Purpura Hæmorrhagica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbi Oculorum	2	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbi Cutis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cynanche	1	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scrofula .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyseceæ .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scabies	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Anasarca .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drowning .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Observatio .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	46	65	51	2	117	3	273	14	98	3	134	6	94	25	140	32	352	43	206	53	157	40	58	7	52	5

46TH REGIMENT.

THE 46th Regiment returned from North America, after several years' foreign service, in May 1848. During the month of July 1854, two companies of the Regiment embarked for service in the Crimea, and on the 12th of October, the head-quarters of the Corps, consisting of six companies, marched from Windsor to Greenhithe, and at the latter place embarked on board the steamer "Prince," in which they were conveyed to the Crimea.

On the 8th of November the troops disembarked at Balaklava, and marched up to the heights of Sebastopol, where they joined the two companies of the Regiment, which had previously accompanied the 63rd Regiment to the Crimea, and the Corps thus formed encamped on elevated ground to the extreme left of the 4th Division, to which it was attached, and about 600 yards from Cathcart's Hill, a position which it continued to occupy during the whole period of the military operations before Sebastopol.

The strength of the Regiment, including the two companies which had previously arrived in the Crimea, was at this time about 900, and the men were in all respects equipped for field service, according to the regulations, while the Hospital accommodation consisted of marquees and bell-tents.

During the months of September and October Cholera assailed with virulence the detachment of the companies, and 45 cases were presented, of which 21 proved fatal, but the troops enjoyed tolerable immunity from other severe forms of disease, though Diarrhœa was rather prevalent in the ranks.

November.—"On the afternoon of the 8th of November the Regiment, with the exception of five men left at the General Hospital at Balaklava, moved up to the heights before Sebastopol, and joined the 4th Division, all the men being in a state of fine health. The tents of the Regiment, however, did not arrive at the encampment ground until 4 o'clock on the following morning, and thus the troops were exposed the first night after landing to rain and the cold night air. On the 9th of November upwards of 500 men were detailed for duty in the trenches; on the 10th Cholera broke out among the troops; on the 14th the tents of the Regiment were overturned by a violent hurricane, and during the remainder of the month it rained almost constantly, while the men had no other protection from the damp ground than a mat or a single blanket." Hitherto the tour of duty in the trenches lasted 24 hours, but about the 16th, owing to the severity of the weather, the men in the trenches were relieved every 12 hours; and it is stated that every disposable man of the Regiment, for eight or nine consecutive days, marched to the trenches about 4½ P.M., and returned from them at 6½ A.M. on the following day; that the troops meantime were without warm clothing, on a short allowance of rations, and in want of fuel. The sanitary condition of the Regiment rapidly deteriorated; the number of admissions amounted to 443, or 56 per cent. of the strength, and 86 deaths were recorded, of which only three were the result of wounds inflicted by the enemy. Diarrhœa became almost universal in the ranks, and 268 cases of Cholera were received under treatment in the period embraced between the 10th and 30th of the month. "The men," observes Surgeon Webb, "did not fall victims to the disease after a very few hours' illness, as in Asiatic Cholera, produced apparently by a malignant poison, but it appeared to originate in exposure to constant wet and cold and hardship, and was in a great many cases preceded by Diarrhœa, which continued until collapse supervened, and carried the patients off. The blueness of the surface and rice-coloured evacuations were not common to all, but men became *pulseless*, and died in a state of collapse." He adds:—"Young soldiers, middle aged, and those more advanced in life, suffered in an equal proportion; it is, however, a fact, which has been noticed by all, that new comers invariably suffer the most."

December.—The duties of the Regiment continued extremely severe, and the men were almost constantly employed in the trenches, on fatigue duties to Balaklava, and on Camp guards. Moreover, while the rations consisted almost exclusively of salt meat and biscuits, and were often issued too late in the afternoon to be properly cooked, there was little fuel available to the soldier except what was procured by digging up the roots of trees and brushwood.

During this month the men were not deprived of rest for many nights consecutively, and enjoyed two nights in the week off trench duty. On the 3rd and 5th of the month a supply of flannel drawers was issued to the Regiment, and at a somewhat later date the men were supplied with an additional blanket. The weather had, however, become more inclement, the tents were pervious to rain, and the troops still suffered severely from the absence of adequate bedding, and any substitutes for bedsteads, which might protect them from the damp ground. The result of the conditions now detailed, was still more forcibly expressed in the deteriorated health of the troops. 356 men were admitted into the Regimental Hospital, or 69.1 per cent. of strength, and 66 perished, and while 27 cases of Cholera and three of wounds proved fatal, 27 men succumbed to the Fluxes, and nine died of Rheumatism, complicated with pericarditis.

January 1855.—The duties which devolved upon the Regiment were similar in kind to those which were performed in the preceding month, and the men were not allowed more than two nights' rest during the week; and although the troops were better provided with warm clothing, the specific effects of exposure were more frequently realized, as the weather became more severe, and frost and snow were of long continuance. 344 cases were admitted under medical treatment, or *upwards* of 100 per cent. of the strength of the men in camp, and 61 deaths were recorded. Fever rapidly acquired considerable prevalence, 40 cases having been admitted, four of which proved fatal: several instances of Catarrhal Affections were presented; the Fluxes occupied a prominent place in the return of sick, assumed in many cases the scorbutic degenerate type, and terminated fatally in 36 instances; 16 cases of Cholera occurred, and eight men perished from the disease; 76 cases of Frost-bite, and five of Scurvy were observed, and 12 men died of pericardiac complications in Acute Rheumatism.

February.—The conditions of the service underwent some improvement. The weather lost much of its former severity, the duties of the troops were less incessant and exacting, and the men were allowed four nights off duty in the week. The diet was more frequently composed of fresh meat, and preserved vegetables were issued after the middle of the month, while lime-juice and sugar were also supplied; further two huts were erected as Hospital accommodation, one of which was occupied on the 17th, and the other on the 24th of the month. The result of the favourable change in the circumstances of the soldier was soon rendered apparent. The number of admissions declined to 205, and only 22 deaths were returned. Catarrhal Affections were numerous, but did not in any instance prove fatal. The Fluxes declined greatly in prevalence, and all the deaths referred to this class of affections were derived from the admissions of the preceding months. Only one case of Cholera was presented. Rheumatism was no longer a common affection, nor attended with fatal cardiac symptoms; and the instances of Frost-bite did not exceed 14; while, however, the physical efficiency of the men in the ranks exhibited improvement, and the diseases which had hitherto assailed with such disastrous issue the patients in Hospital subsided to so great an extent, the scorbutic state of many of the sick was more clearly expressed, and Fever acquired greater extension, assumed the form of Typhus, and proved fatal in eight instances.

The following table exhibits the fatal course of Cholera, as illustrated in the Regimental Hospital, during the months of November and December 1854, and January and February 1855. It has been already stated that 21 cases of the disease proved fatal in September, and five in October, among the two companies which preceded the Head-Quarters of the Regiment to the Crimea; and it will be observed, from the annexed return, that in addition to numbers here detailed, three cases had a fatal issue in General Hospitals in November 1854, and two during the month of January 1855.

Nov. 1854. Died on the	12th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	Total.
Number ..	2	1	5	6	9	6	9	5	4	5	5	1	3	2	2	10	3	1	79
Dec. 1854. Died on the	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	17th.	18th.	20th.	23rd.	24th.	26th.	31st.	Total.
Number ..	2	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	27
Jan. 1855. Died on the	6th.				15th.	17th.	20th.	21st.	Feb. 1855. Died on the				6th.						
Number ..	2				1	1	1	1	Number ..				1						

And it appears, that in accordance with the peculiar relationship and characters assigned to the disease by Surgeon Webb, that in November, two cases proved fatal in one day, 18 in two days, 15 in three days, 29 in four days, seven in five days, one in six days, five in seven days, one in eight days, and one in nine days from the period of admission into the Regimental Hospital; that in December, six cases terminated fatally in one day, two in two days, three in three days, one in five days, two in six days, one in seven days, one in eight days, one in 10 days, one in 12 days, two in 13 days, one in 15 days, one in 16 days, one in 23 days, one in 25 days, one in 29 days, one in 30 days, and one in 33 days from the period of admission; that in January 1855, one case proved fatal in one day, one in two days, one in four days, one in eight days, one in 15 days, and one in 16 days after admission; and that in February, one case (the last which occurred during the epidemic) had a fatal issue in two days from the time of admission.

March.—The number of admissions declined during the month, and as the Hospital accommodation had lately been much enlarged, the men received under medical treatment comprised all those who became ineffective and unfit for duty in the ranks. While, however, Pulmonary Complaints, the Fluxes, and Scurvy assumed very diminished proportions, and the troops generally improved in stamina and physical efficiency, Fever acquired yet greater

prevalence, and 20 cases, many of which were derived from the admissions of the previous months, proved fatal.

April.—During the months of February and March, the duties which devolved upon the troops became gradually less harassing and severe, and the exposure of night-watching in the trenches was attended with less suffering, on account of the greater mildness of the climate; but from the first of this month the labours of the soldier, though sufficiently arduous, did not prove very injurious to health, and he was able to enjoy every second night in bed, until the termination of the siege in September 1855. Moreover, the Surgeon reports that:—"During the period embraced between the 1st of April, 1855, and 17th of March, 1856, fresh bread was issued 163 days, fresh meat on 208 days, vegetables, either potatoes or onions (frequently both), or mixed vegetables on 303 days, and one ounce of rice every day;" and he adds, "the preserved meat, which has been frequently issued, cannot be too highly extolled, as a ready means of affording nutritive food to soldiers, without the trouble of cooking it. If it had been supplied during the winter months of 1854-55, when it was impossible to obtain a sufficient quantity of fuel, many valuable lives would, in all human probability, have been saved." In consequence of the more satisfactory conditions of the soldier's life now indicated, disease became less prevalent, and the admissions for the month amounted only to 107; and, while the deaths did not exceed five in number, it may be stated that the mortality henceforward was very inconsiderable, and afforded gratifying evidence of the sanitary efficiency of the Corps. But having thus detailed the sufferings and hardships by which the service was characterized during the winter and spring of 1854-55, and referred to the losses which the Regiment sustained from Cholera, the Fluxes, and Fever, &c., it is necessary to add that a large number of deaths, independent of those which occurred in the Regimental Camp, were recorded in the General Hospitals, on board ship, and elsewhere; and the proportion of these deaths will be inferred from the following table of the casualties which took place in the General Hospitals of the Bosphorus.

Diseases.								Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	Total.
Fevers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	6	3	2	19
Diseases of the Lungs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	5
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	61	27	8	2	106
Spasmodic Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scorbutic Affections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Frost-bite	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	..	7
Wounds and Injuries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
All other Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	73	45	12	6	146

May.—The number of admissions exhibited a slight increase, and amounted to 139, but the health of the Regiment nevertheless was more satisfactory, and though 20 cases of Fever were received under treatment, the disease now presented itself in a mild form, and did not prove fatal in any one instance.

Diarrhœa, however, once more acquired additional prevalence, and its relation to and connection with an epidemic constitution was declared in the fact that five cases of Cholera were admitted, one of which proved fatal on the 14th, and another on the 15th of the month; and the Surgeon, referring to this disease, observes:—"The prominent symptoms were those of pure Asiatic Cholera, the blueness of the surface, intense collapse, gradual cessation of the pulse, and rice-coloured evacuations, were characteristic of all the cases which were presented." Three men were wounded while on duty in the trenches, one of whom died, from a penetrating wound of the chest.

June.—The health of the Regiment continued satisfactory; 116 cases were admitted, six of which proved fatal. Diarrhœa and Fever represented the most prevalent ailments, and one case of the latter disease had a fatal issue. Six cases of Cholera were presented, three of which ended fatally; and one man died from a compound comminuted fracture of both bones of the forearm, attended with profuse hæmorrhage, and another succumbed to Tetanus, which supervened upon amputation near the shoulder-joint.

July.—During this month disease declined in prevalence, and the admissions did not exceed 106, while only three deaths were recorded. Fever and Affections of the Bowels still proved the predominant diseases; but while 23 admissions and one death were assigned to Fever, the Fluxes were less prevalent. Three cases of Cholera occurred, and two deaths were the result of this disease.

August.—The sanitary condition of the Regiment became yet more satisfactory, and though 106 were received under medical treatment, only one death was recorded, and that was the result of Cholera. The Fluxes again declined in importance, and though Fever and Catarrhal Complaints now represented the most prevalent forms of disease, they were of a mild character, and invariably marked by a favourable issue.

Eleven cases were admitted on account of wounds received in the trenches; in one of these a rifle bullet penetrated the knee, and gave exit to the synovial fluid; in another, which terminated fatally on the 12th of September, a round shot caused a severe, lacerated, and contused wound of the nates, which was followed by prolonged collapse and paralysis of lower extremities; and in a third case a ball passed through the left hand, causing extensive compound comminuted fracture of the carpal and metacarpal bones.

September.—The Regiment exhibited a higher standard of health, and while the number of cases admitted did not exceed 93, only two deaths were recorded, and one of these was the result of a wound received in the trenches during the preceding month. A draft of 160 recruits joined the Regiment on the 3rd of the month.

October to December.—Hitherto the men of the 46th Regiment were accommodated exclusively in bell-tents, but the materials for huts were brought up from Balaklava in the month of October, and during this and the two following months huts were erected in sufficient number to afford shelter to the soldier against the inclemency of the winter season. Cook-houses and latrines were also constructed, and a large hut was added to the Hospital accommodation. The duties in which the Regiment were meantime engaged, while they contributed to assimilate the circumstances of the troops more and more to those of ordinary garrison life, and to surround the soldier with every desirable comfort, were not of a very laborious nature, for although paved roads were formed, and the Camp was effectually drained by the troops, the soldier was able to enjoy six nights' rest in the week, the health of the Regiment accordingly became still more satisfactory; in October Fever and Affections of the Bowels greatly declined, and local complaints comprised a large proportion of the cases admitted, and no death was recorded. During the following month, only one case proved fatal, and local diseases still represented a great proportion of the cases received under treatment, and in December the admissions did not exceed 58, while only one death was returned.

January 1856.—The high standard of health to which the Regiment had now attained experienced slight deterioration during this month; the Fluxes acquired increased prevalence, and five cases of Cholera were presented, four of which had a fatal issue. The Surgeon, alluding to this disease, observes:—"The subjects of three of these cases were men who belonged to the same Company, and who occupied the same hut;" and he adds, "they were rather more crowded than in barracks at home, but ventilators were formed on the top of the tent at each end, and no other instances of the malady have since occurred."

February to May.—The Regiment preserved throughout this period a condition of sanitary efficiency, in all respects extremely satisfactory. Catarrhal Affections, Diarrhœa, and Ulcers were the ailments most frequently observed, but only two deaths were recorded; one of which occurred in February, and the other in March; and on the 19th, the date upon which the Regimental Hospital was closed, there were only 10 cases under medical treatment, none of which were of a serious character.

During the period the 46th Regiment was engaged on active service, 2,840 cases were admitted into Hospital—namely, 350 for Fever, 211 for Affections of the Chest, 829 for Diseases of the Bowels, 381 for Cholera, 201 for Wounds and Injuries, 97 for Frost-bite or Gangrene, and 32 for Scurvy, and the remainder for other diseases; and it appears that 74 deaths were assigned to Fever, 11 to Diseases of the Chest, 249 to the Fluxes, 156 to Cholera, 17 to Wounds, and the remainder to other causes—254 of these deaths having occurred in General Hospitals; it remains only to add that 190 men were invalided to England, and that 21 men were discharged the service on account of wounds, and 65 men in consequence of disease contracted during the war.

Deaths, from September, 1854, to 19th May, 1856.

August 1855.		Sept. 1855.		Oct. 1855.		Nov. 1855.		Dec. 1855.		Jan. 1856.		Feb. 1856.		March 1856.		April 1856.		May 1856.		Died in General Hospitals during the War.	Total Admitted.		Total Died.	
Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.			By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
29	36	37	33	36	35	38	42	42	35	388	496	492	479	493	484	513	658	653	518					
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.					
29	..	18	..	6	..	7	..	6	..	8	3	..	8	..	3	..	1	6	350	1	74
..	1	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	291		46	
..	2	4	1	1	..	1	..	3	53		27	
..	1	21	6	11	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
10	2	..	8	..	8	8	..	9	..	8	..	13	..	21	..	22	..	2	..	1	173	1		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
2	..	6	1	7	..	6	..	2	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215	39
9	12	..	9	..	2	2	..	2	..	19	..	9	..	13	..	3	..	..	..	69	533	69
8	2	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	99	63	69
1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	141
..	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1	1	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	11	1
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	347	132
1	6	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	2	34	24
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	133	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	3
9	10	..	13	..	18	..	13	..	11	..	11	..	11	17	..	14	..	8	..	..	4	..
..	3	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	4	..	..	7	..
..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	197	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..
..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	22	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	7	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
2	2	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	4	..	3	..	..	1	..
11	9	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..
2	2	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	77	..
5	3	..	6	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	26	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	40	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	8	..
1	..	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	97	97
4	2	..	7	..	9	..	5	..	3	..	3	..	3	1	..	5	..	6	..	..	32	32
..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	78
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	20	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	23	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
106	1	93	2	90	..	89	1	58	1	81	5	55	1	83	1	83	..	40	..	230	2840	2840	550	550

47TH REGIMENT.

THIS Regiment returned home from the West Indies in 1844, and on the 8th February 1851 proceeded to Corfu, where it was stationed till the 23rd of March, 1853, when it left that island for Malta. Here it remained till the 10th of April, 1854, when, after having been carefully weeded of men not considered fit for active field operations, it embarked on board the troop-ship "Apollo," and landed at Scutari on the 19th of the same month, with a strength of 889 men and 32 officers.

It was quartered in the barrack at that place, but the portion of the building allotted to the Regiment was considerably out of repair. The sick were accommodated in the Turkish Hospital, afterwards known by the British as "the General Hospital," and both buildings were plentifully supplied with good water. The Regiment remained at Scutari until the 17th of June, and during this period the health of the men was tolerably good; but on their first arrival the mornings and evenings were often intensely cold, and the days very warm; and the Surgeon says:—"These sudden changes were productive of chest affections and fevers, of which chest complications, although considerably masked at the outset, were frequent features." Thirty-three cases of Fevers were treated in April and May, and 59 of pulmonic disease, and of the latter two instances of Pneumonia proved fatal, but no other disease of importance presented.

June.—On the 17th the Corps proceeded to Varna in the steam transport "Cambria," having left 37 men sick at the General Hospital at Scutari, and landed at that port on the 19th. It was attached to the 2nd Division of the Army, and with the 41st and 49th Regiments formed its 2nd Brigade, familiarly known as "the Mediterranean Brigade," from the fact that all of the three Regiments composing it had served for some years on that station previous to joining the expeditionary force. The Division encamped a little to the westward of Varna, where it remained till the end of the month, and the health of the men continued satisfactory. No death occurred in the present Regiment, and the most important diseases presented in its Hospital were 12 instances of Fever, one of Pneumonia, and 18 of Diarrhœa.

July.—On the 3rd the Regiment left the neighbourhood of Varna with the Division, and proceeded to Yooksakova, after a halt of two days, near the village of Karagule. The site of the Camp was elevated, the soil dry and sandy, and the water of good quality, but Cholera appeared in the 1st Brigade of the Division, and an increase in the number of admissions for Diarrhœa to 31 occurred in the 47th Regiment, and 14 cases of Fever were treated, one of which was fatal. Two men had also been attacked with Cholera in the town of Varna, and one of them died in the General Hospital there. A small draft of men from England joined in the course of the month.

August.—On the 31st of July the Camp of the Division was broken up, and the 2nd Brigade shifted its position to a still more elevated spot near Soombay, while the 1st Brigade proceeded to Koslidcha. The 47th Regiment however was attacked with Cholera on the 1st, before moving its Camp. The first man seized had slept in the open air during a very cold night; but four other cases, all fatal, occurred at this spot, the average duration of which was only eleven hours. The move did not appear to be productive of much benefit, for before the end of the month six more cases had appeared, of which three had proved fatal.

The number of instances of Diarrhœa requiring Hospital treatment had risen to 69 in the month, and two deaths are attributed to that disease after 10 and 12 days' illness, and 14 of Dysentery are returned. Fever also had much increased. Forty-seven men were admitted for that affection, and three died. Into the General Hospital at Varna also four men of the Corps were admitted for Cholera, and two of them died.

At the end of the month the Regiment returned to Varna, and embarked on the 31st on board the screw steam transport "Melbourne."

During its stay in Bulgaria the men of the Regiment were well tented, and received an ample supply of rations, although the soft bread and fresh meat were of an inferior description, but 1½ lb. of the latter was issued on account of its poor quality, and while at Soombay biscuit and salt meat were frequently substituted. The men were seldom called upon to undergo much fatigue; water was plentiful and of good quality; the cooking was tolerably well managed, as the country furnished abundance of fuel, and the latrines and burying-grounds were always placed at a suitable distance from the Camp.

September.—The Regiment remained on board the "Melbourne" till the 14th, when it landed at Old Fort. She was at first greatly overcrowded, but upon a representation to this effect being made by the Commanding Officer and the Surgeon, some 200 men were removed to other vessels. "Diarrhœa and Cholera however soon appeared, although the ship was kept in a very creditable state of cleanliness, and nine cases of the latter disease occurred on the voyage to the Crimea, and eight of them proved fatal."

On landing each man carried his great-coat and blanket, an extra pair of shoes, and three days' cooked salt rations, but the knapsacks were ordered to be left on board ship, and the Division bivouacked about two miles from the beach, being without tents, and exposed to the rain, which fell in torrents during the night. On the 20th it was engaged in the battle of the Alma, when four of the men of the 47th were killed in action, and 37

men and four officers wounded, who were all on the following day put on board ship for conveyance to the General Hospital at Scutari.

The force moved towards Sebastopol on the 23rd, still unprovided with tents, except one per Regiment for such men as might fall sick on the route, but no means of transport for sick men could be obtained, and as long as the line of march lay along the coast, they were daily, or as opportunity offered, sent on board ship. On the 29th of the month the Division took up a position on the heights of Inkermann. The Surgeon says:—"The large proportion of cases of Cholera (20) and Diarrhoea (59) which have occurred in the Regiment since its arrival in the Crimea may be in some measure attributed to the very great exposure of the men, who have no other covering or protection from the weather than their great-coat and blanket, and to the circumstances of there having been no available assistance in the way of conveyance for weakly men over-fatigued on the line of march."

October.—Before the 5th the Regiment was under canvas with the Division on Inkermann Heights. The site of the Camp was a gentle slope facing the southward, upon a sort of irregular plateau, bounded to the north by the cliffs which rise abruptly from the valley of the Tchernaya to an elevation of some 600 feet. The position was considered a very favourable one for a summer camp. The soil was a light loam, overlying the Sebastopol tertiary limestone. The watershed perfect, anything like marshy ground absent from the vicinity (the nearest being the marsh at the mouth of the Tchernaya, through which runs the Inkermann causeway). Fuel abundant in the stumps and roots of the dwarf oak and other brushwood, with which the surface was thickly studded. The water tolerably abundant, and its quality good, except when the springs had been disturbed, and then it soon cleared on standing, or on the addition of a minute portion of alum. The entire Division was at first posted on the right or north side of the road from the windmill to the causeway, but the staff, the 55th, and the present Regiment, were afterwards shifted some 200 yards to its left side, and at this spot they remained till March 1855.

The Hospitals of the Division were congregated some 300 yards to the rear, nearer the windmill, and on more level ground.

On the 26th the Regiment was engaged in the repulse of a sortie of a large body of the enemy directed against the heights, and four men were killed, and 10 men and an officer wounded during the month. The average daily sick was 22, and Cholera still continued its ravages; 11 men were received under treatment for that disease, and five died from its effects in the Regimental Hospital, and three in the General Hospital before the 31st. One case of Dysentery, and 113 of Diarrhoea are also returned, and one of the latter proved fatal; but the Surgeon says, on the 31st October:—"During the last 10 days of the month the Bowel Complaints have assumed a very tractable form, the men labouring under Diarrhoea requiring only a few days' treatment. Although the great exposure to which the men are subjected in the trenches, and on outlying picket, together with the long-continuance of salt provisions, were sufficient in themselves to bring about more serious results."

November.—On the 5th the battle of Inkermann produced an accession to the list of wounded. Twenty men were killed, and 40 men and two officers, including the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, wounded. Two of the men died before the end of the month, and the remainder were sent on board ship on the two days next succeeding the action, by order of the Commander-in-chief.

In common with those of the other Regiments of the Division, the tents of the 47th were levelled in the storm of the 14th. A draft from England joined about this time; and on the 26th a soldier was accidentally killed in the trenches while blasting. The weather had now become wet and cold. The duties continued very laborious, consisting of large outlying pickets, trench guards, working parties, and heavy fatigues. The men were very badly off for clothes, as well as socks and boots, and although a supply of the last-named article arrived towards the end of the month, they proved to be mostly of too small a size, and they were in consequence frequently cut by the men to avoid the pressure, and this subsequently proved a fruitful source of frost-bitten toes. The supply of fresh meat was becoming hardly sufficient for the use of the sick. Cooking had become a matter of great difficulty. The men had no camp-kettles, so that each cooked for himself in his mess-tin as best he could, having first grubbed up sufficient of the damp roots to make a sorry fire with, and they were, besides, not unfrequently four nights out of the seven in the trenches.

The list of sick began rapidly to increase—the average daily sick now reached 53. The accommodation for their use after the destruction of the Hospital marquee, which, commenced by the enemy's shot and shell on the 5th, was completed by the storm of the 14th, now consisted of some seven or eight bell-tents. The canteens A and B of Hospital utensils had been left behind on board ship, and were thus lost. The sick had no bedding but a few additional blankets, and the means of cooking for them was limited to the extent of three camp-kettles. For carriage, two ambulance waggons had been told off, after the arrival of these conveyances about the middle of October, for the use of the Division, and they proved of essential service at the battle of Inkermann; but now the roads were cut up, and almost impassable for such vehicles, and the mules were rapidly perishing.

Nine cases of Cholera were admitted during the month, the first on the 24th; six of them were in men of the draft recently arrived from Ireland, and five were fatal in the Regimental Hospital, and two in the General Hospitals. 117 cases of Diarrhœa were also admitted, of which two ended in death after 29 and 12 days' illness respectively.

December.—The weather still continued wet, and was becoming colder. The men were imperfectly clad, and no relaxation from the severity of the duty could be obtained. Another draft joined during the month, and admissions for disease here reached their culminating point—they were 44 per cent. of the strength present. Seven cases of Cholera were admitted into the Regimental, and four into the General Hospital, and eight men died from the disease. 201 admissions for Diarrhœa took place, and in four instances it proved fatal; and 66 for Fever, which caused two deaths. In many respects, however, matters were beginning to improve. A large supply of blankets, jerseys, woollen drawers, socks, and great-coats, was received chiefly in the early part of the month. The Regiment continued to receive its rations (although only salt) with the greatest regularity. A supply of camp-kettles arrived on the 7th, and thereafter two regular cooks per Company were told off so as to ensure properly cooked food. After the 27th rice began again to be issued, which was not supplied from the 15th of November till that date, and, on the 22nd, 24 of "Smith's cots" were received for the use of the sick.

January 1855.—The conditions of life under which the soldier was required to serve, with the exception of the duties which had now become even more severe than they previously had been, were rapidly improving. The following articles of warm clothing were received in the month—viz., 400 blankets, 700 pairs of flannel drawers, 700 of woollen socks, 700 guernseys, 180 great-coats, 500 sheep-skin coats, 150 buffalo robes, and 18 tarpaulins. Three issues only of vegetables took place up to the 24th, when a considerable supply of preserved potatoes was received. Medical comforts, the quantity of which had previously been inadequate for the wants of so large a number of sick, owing mainly to want of land transport, were now obtained in something like proportion to that number. Fresh meat was issued with a more liberal hand, and the number of admissions diminished from 323 to 210, but, on the other hand, the deaths in the Regimental Hospital had risen from 14 to 26. This was chiefly due to Bowel Affections and to Fevers, with bowel complications. Seventy-three admissions and 10 deaths are recorded opposite the first, and 42 admissions and 12 deaths against the latter of these affections. Two deaths were likewise occasioned by Bronchitic Affections; one is returned "Rheumatism," and one took place from a gunshot wound; 25 men were also admitted for "Gelatio," and eight for "Scurvy."

February.—A small detachment from home joined in the course of the month, and the Surgeon reports on the 28th:—"During the last month 16 deaths have occurred, which is some improvement. The sick have had greater advantages in all respects. Huts for their use have been constructed, and boards and trestles for bedsteads supplied, and benefit to a great extent derived from these habitations. A great many medical comforts were given me by the Commissioners of the 'Times' fund, which, with those issued from the medical stores, were most serviceable. Fevers and Diarrhœa were the prevalent diseases (viz., 56 admissions for the former, and 10 deaths, 20 for the latter and 6 deaths); and though several cases of Frost-bite (6) still occurred, the men are both better clad and better fed, and the Regiment is certainly in a better state of health, and I have now great hopes of being able to reduce the sick list."

March.—Admissions for disease had now sunk to 91 in number, or 14 per cent. of the strength, and the deaths to seven, of which four were due to Fevers, and three to Diarrhœa, but almost all took place in old chronic cases, for with the exception of two of the cases of Fever, six and eight days respectively under treatment, the average period of illness in these fatal cases was 51 days.

On the 31st of the month the Regiment abandoned its old Camp on the Inkermann Heights, and went into huts which had been prepared for the men in a position between the Light Division and the Woronzoff Ravine, but the officers were still under canvas.

April.—The distance to be marched to the trenches was considerably diminished at the new Camp, and the labour of the men thus abridged. The soil was inclined to be rocky (nummulitic limestone), destitute of vegetation, and perfectly free from stagnant water. Twenty-six wooden huts were ultimately appropriated as barracks, each of which was considered capable of containing 24 men, but allowing for sick, and for men absent on duty, the space is said to have been ample.

The Hospital establishment consisted of five huts, one 30 feet by 18, and four 25 by 15. Regular bedsteads with canvas bottoms had now been procured, which are stated to have been a great improvement on the boarded trestle bedstead formerly in use.

During the month the admissions for disease (exclusive of injuries) were only 57 in number, or not quite nine per cent. of the strength, and the deaths five, four of which were caused by Fevers, and one by a gunshot wound of the head.

May.—Admissions for disease alone were still only 9 per cent. of the strength, but Cholera had reappeared, and caused two admissions, both fatal, in the Field Hospital, and

two admissions, of which one was fatal, into the General Hospital. No other casualties, however, occurred in the month although a draft from England joined.

June.—Another draft of men from home arrived. Cholera was still prevalent, and five deaths were due to it. The only other disease of importance was Fever, which brought 33 men into Hospital, but in no instance did it prove fatal. Sixty men and three officers were wounded during the month, 27 men were killed in action, and nine died of their wounds, six of them within 24 hours of their receipt.

July.—One case only of Cholera appeared, but it proved fatal; 40 of Fever were admitted, but without a casualty from it. Four men were killed in the trenches, and two died of wounds.

August.—Cholera again caused six admissions into Hospital and five deaths. Fifty cases of Fever were received, and one returned "Typhus," ended fatally on the eleventh day of the disease. A fatal case of Pneumonia is also recorded in a man who had had a previous attack of the disease. Seventeen admissions for gunshot wounds took place, and five ended fatally, one an amputation of both thighs. "The duties of the men are still very severe: some get but one night 'in bed,' others two, and, when off duty, their time is much occupied in 'fatigues,' so that little rest is afforded them. The recruits lately sent out are merely delicate boys, whose stamina is physically unfit for the field; they tend to crowd the Hospital and swell a sick list already heavy, besides, a very large proportion of the medical comforts are, of necessity, bestowed on them."

September.—The Regiment enjoyed a good state of health during the month; no case of Cholera appeared, and the admissions for Fever had sunk to 20 in number. One man, however, died of this affection who had been nine days ill; another, 38 days sick, died of Diarrhœa, and five died of wounds and injuries.

After the evacuation of Sebastopol by the Russians, on the 8th of September, the health of the Corps may be said to have been satisfactory throughout the remainder of its service in the East.

The condition of the huts was carefully looked to in preparation for the winter. New felt and tarred canvas were obtained for roofing those defective in that particular—stoves were procured, and fuel issued. A good stone cookhouse was erected, roofed with timber brought from Sebastopol, and fitted with boilers obtained from the same source. The cooking was well done; indeed the soup was usually pronounced by the orderly officer who daily inspected the men's diets before issue, to be "capital." The Hospital was well supplied with every requisite, the bat animals were well cared for and in good condition. The rations daily consisted, of bread or biscuit 1 lb., fresh or salt meat 1 lb., sugar 2 oz., rice 1 oz., pepper and salt, half-a-gill of rum, coffee 1 oz., or tea $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., on alternate days; a liberal allowance of potatoes and onions as they could be obtained, or preserved vegetables—and preserved fresh meat $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., without bone, was usually issued once a week in lieu of 1 lb. of meat. An allowance of lime-juice was served out twice a week on the average, with a small additional quantity of sugar, which was made into punch with the rum before issue. The men were chiefly employed in road-making, digging additional drains, and light fatigues. Acts of intemperance became unusually frequent immediately after the fall of the city, for which the field allowance of sixpence a day was in great measure blamed, as the men had now sufficient leisure to indulge, and many had accumulated a fund.

One death took place in the Field Hospital, in October, from Cholera, and another from a Chronic Bowel Affection, one in November, from Dysentery, one in February 1856, from Pneumonia, one in March from Fever, and in May another from Pneumonia. On the 25th of the month last named the Regimental Hospital was closed, and, on the 27th, the Regiment embarked for Malta.

But, in order to arrive at the total mortality of the Corps, from the diseases admitted under treatment as herein indicated, and more specifically detailed in the appended tabular form, it is necessary to add the deaths which took place in the various General Hospitals, and on ship board during the passage to Scutari and elsewhere, exclusive of those from Cholera, which have been already given. These amounted to 138 in number, and are thus detailed: from Fevers 22, from Pulmonic Diseases 7, from Aneurism one, from Enteric Lesions 69, from Wounds 10, from Frost-bite four, from Scurvy one, from Erysipelas one, and from Suicide one. Two are returned under the head Rheumatism, one as Hydrocephalus, and in 19 the cause of death is not known. Of these, 25 took place in January, and 21 in February 1855, while in the preceding months of November and December the numbers were five and four respectively, and in the succeeding ones of March and April also five and four respectively. It thus appears, that while the admissions into Hospital for disease culminated in December, when they reached 323 in number, the deaths did not reach their maximum till the following month, when they amounted to 51.

The Corps thus served nearly 26 months in the east. It embarked with a strength of 889 men and 32 officers, and reinforcements joined from time to time, which made the total sent out 1,438 men and 55 officers. Seventy-six men were killed in action, 35 died of wounds, and 270 of disease, 242 men were invalided home, and 99 were ultimately "discharged the service," on account of disabilities contracted in the East.

47TH REGIMENT.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date.. {	Month	April 1854.	May 1854.	June 1854.	July 1854.	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	October 1854.	Nov. 1854.	December 1854.	January 1855.	February 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.	
Station	Scutari.	Scutari.	Varna.	Yook-sakova.	Soombay.	At Sea and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	
Strength {	Officers ..	82	32	30	31	28	33	26	29	23	25	22	22	18	27	
	Men	889	889	845	875	801	907	675	945	661	597	625	636	623	689	
Specific Disease.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Febris Intermittens ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Com. Cont. ..	2	..	30	..	12	..	14	1	47	3	7	..	26	..	11	..
„ Remittens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Typhus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varicella ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pleuritis ..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia ..	..	..	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmoptysis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrhus Acutus ..	12	..	37	..	5	..	9	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	8	..
„ Chronicus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbus Cordis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palpitatio ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aneurisma ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Icterus ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	2	..	..
Peritonitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysenteria Acuta ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	1	..	3	..	2	..	1
„ Chronica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa ..	3	..	1	..	18	..	31	..	69	2	69	..	113	1	117	2
Colica ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Obstipatio ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhoids ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyspepsia ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dementia, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apoplexia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Epilepsia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cholera Spasmodica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	29	13	6	5	9	5	7	6
Do. in General Hospital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	2	1	2	5	3	5	2
Rheumat. Acutus ..	1	..	1	..	2	..	11	..	15	..	..	..	5	..	7	..
„ Chronicus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arthritis, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..	4	..	7	..	7	..	16	..	6	..	1	..	5	..	2	..
Paronychia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcus ..	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fistula ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis Primitiva ..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Consecutiva ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bubo ..	1	..	5	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Verrucae & Condylomata ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia Humoralis ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Stricture Urethra ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eneuresis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxatio ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Subluxatio ..	4	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Vulnus Sclopitorum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Incisum ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contusio ..	3	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	39	..	1	..	..	..
Fractura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambustio ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Concussio Cerebri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punitus ..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gelatio ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scorbutus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	6	..	..	..
Morbi Oculorum ..	3	..	6	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbi Cutis ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cynanche ..	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	4	..	..
Otitis, Otorrhœa, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cephalalgia, Vertigo, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicide ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neuralgia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrocephalus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Observatio ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	48	..	118	2	60	..	108	2	213	15	189	15	171	9	205	11

Deaths, from 19th April, 1854, to 25th May, 1856.

[illegible]

48TH REGIMENT.

THE 48th Regiment returned from Jamaica to England in 1847, and having served six years at home, it embarked for Corfu in February 1853.

On the 13th of April, 1855, the Regiment, consisting of 25 officers and 802 men, embarked at Corfu on board the "Leopard," and proceeded to the Crimea; and on the 21st of the same month, having arrived at Balaklava, moved up to the plateau in front of Sebastopol, where it encamped on an elevation a short distance to the southward of Cathcart's Hill. The ground here occupied by the Regiment was of "a tenacious clayey nature," and abounded in springs; heavy rains fell soon after the Regiment arrived, and the soil became so saturated with water, that it was found necessary to change the site of the encampment, and the Regiment took up a position on the slope of a hill, where the soil was of a chalky character, and offered facilities for effective drainage. Shortly after the arrival of the Regiment in the Crimea, the troops were detailed for duty in the trenches, and the performance of this duty involved loss of rest to the soldier several nights in the week during the continuance of the siege. The rations issued to the Regiment throughout were varied, wholesome, and nutritious; and while the men in the ranks were accommodated in bell-tents, well-ventilated wooden huts were provided for the sick. During the month of April the Regiment preserved a satisfactory state of health, but after landing in the Crimea disease at once acquired increased prevalence, and 38 cases were admitted in the period embraced between the 24th and 30th of April, of which some instances of Fever, Catarrhal Complaints, and Diarrhoea, were enumerated. No death, however, was recorded during this month from disease, though one man was killed in the trenches, the wound having been inflicted by a stone (dislodged by a round-shot) striking the right scapula, and forcing spiculæ of bone into the substance of the lung.

May.—The sanitary condition of the Regiment experienced a disastrous change, and rapidly deteriorated; 205 men were admitted into the Regimental Hospital, of whom 27 died; Fever acquired increased prevalence; Cholera appeared on the 2nd of the month, and carried devastation through the ranks, 39 cases having been admitted, of which 26 proved fatal; and Diarrhoea became almost universal among the troops.

The Surgeon, referring to this violent outbreak of Cholera, reports:—"The disease appeared a day previous to a heavy fall of rain—the thermometer indicating a temperature of 82 degrees Fahrenheit at midday, and of 48 degrees Fahrenheit at night;" and we find from the monthly return of deaths, that the disease began to decline for a time about the 16th, and that the last case which proved fatal during the month was admitted on the 19th—a decline or check in the ravages of the epidemic, which was attributed to the encampment having been changed to a drier and more chalky soil. Dr. Shelton, further alluding to the treatment of the disease, states:—"The cases which occurred between the 7th and the 13th of the month were treated principally by stimulants, chloroform, chloric ether, carbonate of ammonia, opium, brandy, port wine, frictions of turpentine, sinapisms, hot bottles to surface, and blisters to the epigastrium. On the 14th I changed the mode of treatment, substituting calomel for opium and chloric ether. A scruple of calomel was given on admission, and two grains of the mineral every 10 or 15 minutes, and the local treatment was the same as under the first plan adopted. The result in each case is as follows:—

"From the 7th to the 13th, number of cases treated without mercury, 21; proportion of deaths, 15.

"From 13th to 28th, number of cases treated with mercury, 18; proportion of deaths, 12.

"No advantage can be said, therefore, to have been derived from the system of administering calomel frequently, and in small doses;" he adds, "in five instances, the gums were affected by the use of mercury."

During the month, one man was killed. Ten cases of wounds, received in the trenches, were admitted, one of which proved fatal, a piece of shell, $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight, having been extracted from the walls of the abdomen ten days before death.

June.—During this month, 210 cases were received into the Regimental Hospital, and 19 deaths were returned. Fever acquired greatly increased prevalence and additional severity of character, and proved fatal in five instances. Diarrhoea continued a very common complaint, and Cholera reappeared in the Regiment during the first week of June, 20 cases having occurred during the month, 12 of which had a fatal issue, while one of the cases terminated fatally in the following month. The Surgeon reports that, in these instances of Cholera, the treatment by small doses of mercury was usually had recourse to, and states that, in the majority of instances, the gums were more or less affected by the use of the drug, and that Consecutive Fever occurred only in two cases, and did not prove fatal in any instance of the disease.

One man was killed in the trenches, and seven men were wounded, two of whom died, one from gunshot injury of the knee-joint, and the other from a wound inflicted by

a shell, which involved extensive injury of the soft parts, fracture of the bones of the pelvis and of the lumbar vertebræ.

July.—Towards the end of June, Cholera once more subsided in the Regiment, and during this month only one case was presented, which, however, had a fatal issue. Moreover, the sanitary state of the troops indicated, in other respects, much improvement, for Fever declined greatly in prevalence, assumed milder symptoms, and was not attended with any mortality; and, though Diarrhœa still continued a common ailment, only one death was recorded from the affection.

Two men were killed in the trenches, and 12 wounded, during the month, one of whom died a few hours after the injuries were inflicted.

August.—The Regiment acquired a still more satisfactory standard of health. The admissions declined from 178 to 145, and while only three cases proved fatal, two of these were the result of wounds. Diarrhœa became a much less prevalent ailment, 39 cases only having been received under treatment; and although the cases of Fever were somewhat more numerous than in the preceding month, few of them presented a grave or serious character; further, only one case of Cholera occurred in the Regiment.

Twenty-two men were wounded in the trenches during the month, one of whom underwent amputation above the ankle-joint, on account of fracture of the tarsus of left foot, and wound of the posterior tibial artery, terminating in Gangrene; another was injured by a bullet, which passed through the right hand, penetrated the chest an inch below and internal to right nipple, and lodged about four inches from the vertebral column, whence it was extracted. The subject of these wounds died eleven days after their infliction, and, in the treatment of the case, repeated blood-letting, and the exhibition of calomel to slight pyalism, were had recourse to; and the post-mortem examination revealed fracture of a rib, inflammation of upper middle and part of lower lobe of right lung, a solution of continuity in the diaphragm, abrasion of the upper surface of liver, along the track of the bullet, effusion of sero-sanious fluid, containing flakes of lymph in the posterior mediastinum.

September.—The admissions declined greatly during this month, and amounted only to 95, and the reduced prevalence of disease is referred, by the Surgeon, to the favourable nature of the weather, and to the discontinuance of the arduous duties of the trenches. Fever and Diarrhœa, which had so long represented the most prominent ailments of the soldier, subsided into comparative want of importance, 17 cases of the former, and 25 of the latter having been admitted; three cases of Fever, however, had a fatal issue, one from the irritation and exhaustion produced by extensive and sloughing bed sores, and another from the bursting of an aneurism of the abdominal aorta; moreover, one death, assigned to Cynanche Tonsillaris, was directly the result of œdema of the glottis, and engorgement of the trachea.

October.—The Regiment acquired a still higher standard of health, during this month, and Fever and Affections of the Bowels subsided to yet more inconsiderable proportions. 74 cases were admitted from all causes, and Catarrhal Affections now represented the most prevalent ailments. One death was recorded from Cholera, but the disease henceforward ceased to exhibit itself in the Regiment; and it appears that 63 cases were presented during the epidemic, of which 42 terminated fatally, or 66·6 per cent. of the number admitted, and that in no instance was an officer of the Regiment attacked by the disease.

November 1855 to May 1856.—During the period embraced between these months, the troops preserved a very satisfactory state of health, and while local affections and Catarrhal Complaints were those most frequently noticed, the average number of cases received monthly into Hospital, scarcely amounted to 53. Only four deaths were returned, namely, one the result of Fever, in November 1855, one of Pneumonia, one of Catarrh, and one of inflammation of the membranes of the brain, in January 1856; but in the last-named month, it should also be observed, that one man, while working in a shaft of a mine at Sebastopol, was asphyxiated by the inhalation of poisonous gases, and died suddenly. On the 29th of May, the Regimental Hospital was closed, and the Regiment, on the following day, embarked at Balaklava, and proceeded to Malta.

The 48th Regiment, on arrival in the Crimea, consisted of 25 officers and 802 men, and 23 officers and 142 men subsequently joined it as reinforcements; during the period the Regiment served in the field, six men were killed in the trenches, and 67 men died, namely, nine from Fever, four from diseases of the lungs, 42 from Cholera, seven from wounds, and the remainder from other causes; it remains only to state, that 89 were invalided to England, and that 14 were discharged the service on account of wounds inflicted by the enemy, and 31 in consequence of disability contracted in the field.

Deaths from 24th April, 1855, to 31st May, 1856.

Dec. 1855.		Jan. 1856.		Feb. 1856.		March 1856.		April 1856.		May 1856.		Died in General Hospitals during the War.	Total Admitted.		Total Died.					
Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.			By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.				
28		27		28		34		34		30										
771		765		760		812		812		796										
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.									
4	..	9	..	1	..	8	..	4	..	1	..	..	2 238	} 235	9	9		
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 2		} 116	1	} 4
13	..	4	1	14	..	13	..	8	..	1	..	1	107	} 116		1		} 4		
..	1	..	1	1	1			} 116			1	} 4
..	1	2						} 116	
..	1	1	1	1	1				
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	13	1	1				
3	..	7	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2 334	} 350	1	1	
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2		} 350	..	..	
..	6			} 350		
..	1				} 350	
..	5	} 350	..	..		
2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4		} 8	..	..	
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	} 8		..	..	
..	1		} 8	..	..	
..	63	63		42	42			
..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	26	} 27	..	..		
..	1		} 27	..	..	
3	..	2	..	7	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	49	} 158		..	..	
..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4		} 158	..	..	
12	..	26	..	11	..	8	..	4	..	5	104			} 158		
..	1				} 158	
..	7	} 21	..	..		
..	2		} 21	..	..	
..	3			} 21		
..	7				} 21	
..	1	..	..	1	} 21	..	..		
..	1	..	..	1		} 3	..	..	
..	2	} 3		..	..	
..	1		} 3	..	..	
..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	11	} 132		7	7			
1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	66		} 132	..	..	
5	..	2	..	4	..	5	..	1	..	1	8			} 132		
..	31				} 132	
1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	} 132	..	..		
..	10		} 132	..	..	
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	56	56		..	..	
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..		
..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	32	32	..	..		
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..		
4	..	7	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	37	} 93	1	} 2	
..	..	1	4		} 93		..	} 2		
..	2				} 93		..	} 2
..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	4	2						} 93		..	} 2
..	15	} 93	..	} 2				
..	..	2	5		} 93		..	} 2		
1	4				} 93		..	} 2
..	2						} 93		..	} 2
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	} 93	..	} 2	
1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	1		} 93		1	} 2		
..	20	} 93		..	} 2			
..		} 93	..		} 2		
56	..	70	4	60	..	54	..	37	..	19	..	1	1,315	1,315		67	67			

49TH REGIMENT.

THE 49th Regiment arrived in England in August 1843, after many years residence in India and China, and having served upwards of seven years at home, it embarked for Corfu in February 1851. On the 11th of April, 1854, the Corps, consisting of 27 officers and 907 men, embarked at Malta for active service, and on the 18th of the same month it landed at Scutari. Here it was for a few days quartered in the barracks; but on the 3rd of June the men were moved into tents. The Surgeon reports:—"The encampment was well situated with respect to drainage and space, and within easy access of good water for drinking and ablution-purposes; the tents were at times too crowded for the season of the year, and the more so as the Regiment did not furnish many night duties. The rations were good, and other necessities of life were readily procured from the numerous shops in the neighbourhood; as these shops, however, were not under police discipline, spirits were sold (often of bad quality), and much drunkenness among the troops generally was the result. The duties were light, consisting of a barrack or camp guard, and an inlying picket of one company as a provision against disturbance or fire." The troops during the short period they remained at Scutari enjoyed good health, and the most prevalent diseases were Fever and Catarrhal Affections. On the 19th of June the Regiment proceeded to Varna, and having landed there on the 21st, encamped two miles outside the town. "The encampment was situated just beyond the lines of Varna, and was somewhat confined in space; water was good and within easy distance of the men; firewood was collected by fatigue parties, but was not to be procured nearer than one and a-half miles from the camp. The duties were light, and similar to those performed at Scutari, and the troops were marched down for sea bathing every second day." From this position the Corps again moved on the 3rd of July, and having marched some distance inland, encamped at Yooksakova on the 6th of July; the first position here occupied was after a time abandoned, and the Regiment took up better ground, a few hundred yards in advance, and further away from the slope of a hill leading down to swampy ground and brushwood. In the first camp the men were allowed to build bowers of green branches between and around their tents, but as it was considered that these might prove prejudicial to health, their construction was not permitted at the second encampment.

The encamping ground afforded ample space, and good water was available at no great distance; the rations were good and duties light—the men were chiefly employed in making fascines and gabions. On the 1st of August, Cholera having previously broken out in the 1st Brigade (viz., the 30th, 55th, and 95th Regiments), of the 2nd Division, already situated on an elevated position, the whole Division changed ground, and the 2nd Brigade (viz., the 41st, 47th, and 49th Regiments) marched to Soombay. The 49th Regiment encamped here on sandy soil, and there was abundance of room. Cholera nevertheless appeared, and the Regiment took up a position further from the brushwood. A few arbours were constructed by batmen and others, as a shelter at night, near the horses, which were picketed close to the brushwood, and to the slope of a hill above swampy ground, but as it was observed that some of the men were attacked with Cholera, these arbours were in consequence destroyed. It was also found necessary to send out frequent patrols of the guard at night, to make prisoners of men found sleeping outside their tents, and thus exposing themselves to the heavy dews which fell at that season of the year. The water of this encampment was good, but was not over plentiful in any one locality, and the Regiments were accordingly separated more or less from each other. The 49th Regiment was supplied with excellent water, and both the rations and the duties were of the same character as at Yooksakova.

On the 29th of August the Regiment abandoned Soombay, retraced its steps to Varna, and thence embarked for service in the Crimea.

During the two months the Regiment continued at Scutari, the most prevalent ailments as already intimated, were Fever and Catarrhal Affections; but it appears that while 82 men were received under treatment in May, and 105 in June, one death from Fever occurred in the former month, and one death from Pneumonia in the latter, previous to the departure of the Regiment from Scutari. In July disease declined considerably in prevalence, and 72 cases only were admitted; Fever and Diarrhoea represented the most prominent ailments, but during this, as well as the two previous months, several cases of Ophthalmia were presented. It is reported by the late Dr. Beckwith "that none of the cases of Diarrhoea were severe; that all the cases of Fever, with the exception of three, transferred to the General Hospital at Varna for further treatment, were of a mild type and of short duration, and that the state of the health of the troops was satisfactory." Two instances of Cholera occurred during the month in the General Hospital, one of which proved fatal.

In the month of August the sanitary condition of the Regiment experienced slight deterioration—120 cases were admitted—and while the predominant diseases were, as hitherto, Fever and Diarrhoea, 34 men were received into Hospital, suffering from Dysentery, and 10 cases of Cholera were returned, viz., eight in Regimental, and two in the General Hospital.

Surgeon Davies observes:—"Of the cases of Fever which have been under treatment, several were very severe, and four ran into Typhus, copious bilious vomiting being a prominent symptom." He adds:—"None of the cases were fatal, but 11 were left behind at the General Hospital when the Regiment proceeded to the Crimea." He further remarks:—"The cases of Diarrhœa were very debilitating, and many of those of Dysentery were severe and of long continuance.

Of the 10 cases of Cholera which occurred, eight were admitted into the Regimental Hospital, and two into the General Hospital, and it appears that seven of the former and one of the latter proved fatal, and all, with the exception of two, in less than 24 hours after the invasion of the symptoms.

September.—On the 31st of August the 49th Regiment, having transferred all the sick and ineffective men to the General Hospital at Varna, embarked on board the "Hydaspes." During the voyage to the Crimea, which lasted a fortnight, several fresh cases of Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Fever were presented, and before leaving the bay of Varna, three cases of Cholera were sent ashore, while another instance of the disease subsequently proved fatal on the passage. On the 14th the Corps landed at Kalamita Bay, leaving on board nine ineffective men, and during the three following days 12 men became incapacitated for duty, and were removed on board ship. On the 20th, the Regiment was engaged in the battle of Alma, and two men were killed and 11 wounded. The Surgeon reports:—"Three of the wounds were gunshot injuries of the lower extremities, in two of which immediate amputation was resorted to above, and in one below the knee—one was a lacerated and contused wound of right leg—one was inflicted by a ball which passed through the left thigh posterior to the femur, and demanded excision—one was inflicted by a ball which passed across and through the left wrist, without however destroying the use of the hand—one was caused by a ball which passed through right leg above the ankle, and posterior to tibia and fibula—one was an injury close to the knee-joint, inflicted by a ball—one a lacerated wound of left ring finger—one a lacerated wound of the integuments below, and to the outside of right knee—and one a contused wound of left shoulder. On the 23rd the Regiment proceeded "to the southward," and arrived at Balaklava on the 26th, and during this march "some men fell sick and were attacked with Cholera, and three died on the road." On the 29th of September the Corps marched to the heights above Sebastopol, and took up its position with the other regiments of the Division on Inkermann Hill.

The number of admissions into Hospital in September was much greater than in any of the previous months, but while the prevalence of Fever and Dysentery declined, that of Pulmonary disease, Diarrhœa, and Cholera, increased very considerably; it appears, however, that all the deaths recorded (viz. nine) were the result of Cholera—that one of these deaths occurred on the 13th, two on the 20th, one on the 22nd, one on the 23rd, one on the 25th, and two on the 26th of the month, and all except four in less than 24 hours from the appearance of the disease.

October.—The Camp occupied by the 2nd Division on the 29th of September was situated on gently-rising ground on either side of the old post-road, and in this Camp the 49th was posted, in the right and rear of the position. "The space occupied by the Division," observes Dr. Bews, "was rather confined, the tents of each Regiment being placed in two close lines, with only a few yards intervening between each tent—the object being to keep the tents out of sight of the enemy. Water was procurable a mile off, down a rugged and steep ravine; but from the mud, frost, and snow, it was rendered difficult of access, and men returning from duty in the trenches, and in a feeble state of health, were often physically unable to procure and carry the water required for cooking purposes. The duties which here devolved upon the men were not severe until the siege of Sebastopol commenced; but from this date they became so; and the accommodation, both of the sick and the men in the ranks, was limited exclusively to bell-tents. The number of cases received into Hospital amounted to 214, but the increase in the prevalence of disease thus exhibited occurred under the head of Diarrhœa alone, of which 122 instances were admitted, for neither Fever nor Affections of the Chest occupied a prominent place in the return of sick, while the instances of Cholera did not exceed nine in number. One officer and two men were killed in action during the month, and two officers and 24 men wounded; and it appears that most of these casualties occurred in the engagement which took place on the 26th of the month, and that 16 of the wounds received were of a severe character. Four deaths were recorded from Cholera during the month, and one of the medical officers also fell a victim to the disease.

November.—The health of the troops would appear, from the return of sick, to have undergone some improvement, for 201 cases only were admitted, and more than one-half of these was the result of wounds received in action; but it was observed that, while Fever and Diarrhœa declined, eight cases of Cholera were presented, and Scurvy appeared among the men. On the 5th of the month, the Regiment was engaged with the enemy in the battle of Inkermann, on which occasion upwards of 40 men were killed and 107 wounded. Ninety-two of the cases of wounds were, however, sent to Balaklava, and no deaths from this cause, accordingly, are noted in the monthly return, the mortality having been entirely the result of Cholera which proved fatal in five instances.

The Surgeon reports "five cases of Fever, one of Catarrh, six of Diarrhœa, two of

Cholera, one of Anasarca, and 92 of Wounds, were transferred to Balaklava during the month; and we find that the Regiment was reinforced on the 14th of the month by a draft of 133 men from England.

December.—During this month the troops suffered much from the increasing severity of the weather; and the want of proper protection (many of the tents having been blown down, and much injured), warm clothing, and bedding, and good boots, was much felt. The rations were composed almost exclusively of salt meat and biscuit, no adequate means existed for cooking, and the soldier could not procure proper nourishment, “at the very time it was most needed, namely, during the cold and wet weather.” The duties were extremely severe; the pickets were relieved only once in twenty-four hours; working parties were detailed for the trenches by day and night; and the fatigue duties and guards were numerous. Moreover, no fuel was issued, and what was used could only be procured with great difficulty, and consisted of the roots of bushes collected in the vicinity of the Camp.

The number of cases admitted in December declined to 152, but they were nearly all instances of disease, and the Surgeon reports:—“Sickness has increased, a circumstance which might have been expected during this season of the year, more especially if the adequate protection from the weather, and the still insufficient warm clothing of the men, are taken into consideration;” and adds:—“Many of the men are still unprovided with warm clothing, and it is impossible to keep up the temperature of the body of a sick man, prostrated with disease, when lying on the damp ground in a bell-tent.”

The most prevalent diseases were Fever, Pulmonary and Catarrhal Affections, and Diarrhœa, all of which exhibited a considerable increase; but two cases of Cholera and seven of Scorbutus are also noted in the return, while five men were admitted, suffering from the poisonous effects of hemlock, which they had eaten. Sixty-two cases were transferred to Balaklava during the month, and seven proved fatal, viz., one the result of Fever, one of Pneumonia, one of Acute Catarrh, one of Diarrhœa, and three of Cholera; and it is observed that all the deaths from Cholera occurred after a period of four days from the development of the proper symptoms of the disease.

January 1855.—Hitherto the bedding of the troops was limited to a single blanket, but during this month an extra blanket and some warm clothing were issued; fuel was also occasionally supplied. Moreover, the duties of the Corps became less severe, from the period the trenches in front of Inkermann were handed over to the French Army. In other respects, however, the condition of the soldier was one of even greater hardship than in the preceding month, for the weather was much more inclement, and the accommodation afforded by the tents proved still more inadequate, while the night duties were much more severely felt. 159 cases, accordingly, were admitted into Hospital, and, although Cholera had now disappeared, 12 deaths were recorded. The most prevalent diseases were represented by Fever, Pulmonary Complaints, Scorbutic Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Frost-bite, and Scurvy. Of Fever, 25 cases were presented, one of which proved fatal; of Pulmonary Complaints, 29 cases occurred, and one death was assigned to Acute Catarrh; of Scorbutic Dysentery, 13 admissions and two deaths were returned; of Diarrhœa, 40 admissions and four deaths; of Frost-bite, 23 admissions and two deaths; and of Scurvy, 14 admissions; while only three admissions and one death were referred to Wounds.

Dr. Davies reports of Scurvy, that it chiefly affected the lower extremities, and more particularly the ham and upper part of the calf of the legs; and, alluding to the fatal cases of Frost-bite, he remarks, that the subject of one of the instances was completely frozen while on guard, and was brought to the Hospital in a perfectly rigid state. Fifty men were removed sick to Balaklava during the month, and a reinforcement of 51 men joined, on the 17th of the month, the Head-Quarters of the Corps.

February.—During this month the conditions of the service underwent progressive improvement, and the weather diminished in severity; but, nevertheless, the soldier now exhibited still further the effects of the hardships he had for many months endured. 126 cases were received under treatment, and 16 deaths occurred; and though the Fluxes subsided in prevalence to a considerable extent, and only two cases proved fatal, Fever acquired greatly increased extension and became of a graver character, forty-three cases having been admitted, four of which had a fatal issue. Moreover, thirty-two cases of Pulmonary ailments were recorded, four of which terminated fatally—and two deaths were assigned to Frost-bite, two to Scurvy, and two to Dropsy. No men were removed from the Regiment as invalids during the month, but a reinforcement of sixty-seven joined the Corps.

March.—Disease became still more prevalent and fatal, and the affection which proved most general and destructive was Fever, of which sixty-six admissions and eleven deaths were recorded. Of Diseases of the Bowels thirteen cases were admitted, but though they were less frequently observed than in the previous month, many of the cases were of a grave nature; and three deaths were assigned to Scorbutic Dysentery and two to Diarrhœa; further, five cases of Scurvy, one of which proved fatal, were received under treatment, and two instances of Wounds were also admitted. And it appears, that while twenty-five of

the cases under treatment were removed to Balaklava, no drafts joined the Regiment during the month.

April.—"The 49th Regiment moved from its position near Inkermann Hill on the 17th of this month, and took up ground on an elevated site to the left or southern side of the Woronzoff Road, and behind and between the picket-house and Cathcart's Hill, from the latter of which it was separated by low ground, the commencement of one of the large ravines leading towards Sebastopol, by which the Camp has been to a great extent drained, and rendered comparatively dry and salubrious." On arrival at this encampment huts had been provided for four companies, and in a month afterwards the whole Regiment was accommodated with huts. These huts, "24 in number, are placed three deep, and extend in a direction nearly north and south, and cover a space of ground about 120 yards in length and 30 in breadth. Each hut is 28 feet long, 16 feet wide, six feet high at the sides and 11½ feet high in the centre, and is capable of accommodating 26 men."

During this month the diet of the troops improved considerably, and fresh meat and preserved vegetables were issued; and though the duties were yet rather severe the climate had now become mild and agreeable, and night watching in the trenches was attended with comparatively little hardship. The admissions into Hospital declined from 137 to 80, and while 18 cases of Wounds were presented, and seven men were killed in the trenches, disease of every form subsided in a very remarkable manner with the exception of Fever. Thus, the admissions for Pulmonary Complaints decreased from 32 to eight—for Affections of the Bowels, from 13 to four, and no cases of Scurvy were returned. Of Fever, however, 42 cases, or more than one-half of the monthly admissions, were received under treatment; and, it appears that, of the six deaths recorded, four were the result of Fever one of Acute Catarrh, and one of Erysipelas. Forty-seven men were removed as invalids to Balaklava, 27 of whom had been under treatment for Fever, but no reinforcements joined the Regiment during the month.

From the report now submitted, it will be observed that the loss sustained by the Regiment in Camp was severe during the period embraced between the 1st of October and the end of this month; but we have now to state, that a considerable number of men were removed ineffective to the various General Hospitals, and that some of these men died at Balaklava, on board ship, and in the Hospitals of the Bosphorus. The following table, however, of the deaths which occurred at Scutari, Kullali, Smyrna, and Abydos, coupled with the details already communicated, will indicate in a great measure the full effects of the difficulties, privations, and hardships, which for so many months represented the most efficient causes of disease:—

Diseases.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	Mar. 1855.	April 1855.	Total.
Fevers .. .. .	..	..	..	3	8	3	4	18
Diseases of the Lungs	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels	1	4	8	9	21	3	3	49
Cholera	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Scurvy .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Wounds and Injuries .. ..	..	3	7	1	..	..	1	12
Other Diseases .. .. .	..	..	3	1	3	..	..	7
Total	3	7	18	15	33	6	8	90

May.—The reduced prevalence of disease noticed in April proved of short duration, for Cholera once more appeared in the Regiment, and Diarrhœa occurred to some extent as an accompaniment of that pestilence. The whole number of admissions amounted to 95, and of these only 28 were represented by Fever, while 13 were referred to Affections of the Bowels, four to Cholera, and 23 to Wounds inflicted by the enemy. All the cases of Cholera proved fatal, and the remainder of the deaths, viz., four, were the result of Fever, which disease, the Surgeon reports, had at length assumed a more manageable form. A draft of fifty-one men joined the Regiment on the 30th of May, and six invalids were transferred to Balaklava during the month.

June.—The number of admissions into Hospital exhibited a further increase, and amounted to 190; but while Affections of the Bowels became much more prevalent, and 16 cases of Cholera were presented, the instances of Fever did not exceed those of the previous month, and a large proportion of the cases (viz. 83) received into Hospital, were the result of wounds received in the assault of the 18th of June. Dr. Davies reports:—"Diarrhœa and Dysentery have increased much in prevalence during the month, though neither of these affections assumed a grave form; 16 cases of Cholera occurred, and six

proved fatal, five of which were admitted in a state of collapse (and died within a period of twenty-four hours); a large proportion of the wounds were severe, many compound fractures of the extremities were presented, and five required amputation." During the month 22 men were killed in action, nine died in Hospital, viz., six from Cholera, and three from Wounds, and 44 were transferred to Balaklava, and on the 16th of June a reinforcement of 43 men joined the Corps. The duties of the Regiment continued very severe till the 18th of this month, owing to the number of men furnished for guarding the trenches, and for working parties; but Dr. Bews reports "that the soldier enjoyed six nights off duty after this date."

July.—The Regiment presented the same sanitary condition as in the previous month, for though the admissions did not exceed 137, the reduction observed was almost exclusively presented under the head of Wounds. Thirty-four cases of Fever were received under treatment, 44 of Dysentery and Diarrhœa, and seven of Cholera, and 21 of Wounds; and it appears that while many of the latter were very severe, and two of a nature which rendered amputation necessary, four of the deaths were the result of Wounds, one of Cholera, and one of Pneumonia, and that no fatal instance of Fever or the Fluxes was recorded either in this or the preceding month. Sixty-eight men were removed as invalids to Balaklava in July, but no reinforcement was received.

August.—During this month 128 cases were admitted into Hospital, and while 50 of these were assigned in the return to Fever, 19 to Diarrhœa and Dysentery, and 30 to Wounds, Cholera once more increased in prevalence, and presented itself in 12 instances. Dr. Hannan reports:—"That many of the wounds received were of a grave character, that one was attended with fracture of the skull and protrusion of the brain, that two were lacerated wounds of the thigh, which ended fatally, that two were of a character to demand amputation, and that one involved injury to the shoulder, with fracture of neck and body of scapula and humerus, with extensive laceration of all the surrounding parts." And referring to Cholera he observes:—"14 cases were admitted in a collapsed state, 10 of which proved fatal."

During the month six men were killed, and 16 deaths were recorded in Hospital, viz., two the result of Fever, 10 of Cholera, and four of Wounds; and it appears that while 43 men were transferred to General Hospitals, no drafts joined the Regiment.

September.—The health of the troops improved considerably during this month. Eighty-two cases only were admitted into Hospital, and but two casualties occurred, both of which were the result of Wounds. The reduced prevalence of disease thus exhibited was most conspicuous under the head of Fever, for the number of admissions declined from 50 to 16, but Affections of the Bowels were less frequently observed, and the instances of Cholera were limited to two, neither of which had a fatal issue. Of Wounds, 29 cases were admitted, and Assistant-Surgeon Hannan reports:—"Many of the wounds were slight, but one man who was shot through the chest (the ball passing through the left lung), died on the eighth day after the infliction of the wound, while another underwent amputation of the left forearm." During this month three men were killed in the trenches, two died of Wounds, 16 were transferred to other Hospitals, and a draft of 108 joined the Regiment.

October.—The Regiment preserved the excellent sanitary condition to which it had lately attained. Four cases of Cholera, however, were presented, two of which proved fatal; and 25 cases of Fever were admitted, one of which had a fatal issue. No instances of Wounds were recorded in this month. Fifteen men were transferred to General Hospitals, and a reinforcement joined the Regiment.

November.—The health of the Regiment still further improved, only 45 cases were admitted, and no death was recorded. Three cases of Wounds, however, were received under treatment, one of which involved the loss of an arm.

December 1855 to June 1856.—During this period the Regiment enjoyed great immunity from disease, and maintained a very high standard of health. The admissions monthly did not exceed 40 in number, and the total deaths for the seven months only amounted to seven. In December 1855, and January 1856, Fever and Pulmonary Ailments represented the most prevalent diseases. In February and March Catarrhal Affections predominated, while the Fluxes all but disappeared. And in April and May Fever and Catarrhal Complaints became again the most prominent ailments. During these months 26 men were transferred to General Hospitals. On the 19th March 111 men arrived as a reinforcement to the Regiment, and on the 16th of June the Regimental Hospital was closed, preparatory to the embarkation of the Regiment for England.

During the period the Corps served in the East, 2,723 cases were admitted into Hospital, viz., 587 for Fever, 326 for Pulmonary Affections, 712 for Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, 101 for Cholera, 214 for Ulcers, &c., 435 for Wounds and Injuries, 35 for Frost-bite, 34 for Scurvy, and the remainder for other causes; while 290 deaths

were recorded in the Regimental and General Hospitals and on board ships, viz., 55 the result of Fever, 21 of Diseases of the Lungs, 77 of the Affections of the Bowels (Diarrhœa and Dysentery), 53 of Cholera, 44 of Wounds, seven of Frost-bite, four of Scurvy, and remainder of other diseases, 157 of these deaths having occurred in General Hospitals and 133 in the Regimental Hospital.

On leaving England the Regiment consisted of 27 officers and 907 men. Thirty-nine officers and 583 men joined the Corps during the war. 89 men were killed, 290 died of wounds received in action and disease contracted in the field, 245 men were invalided to England, 33 men were discharged the service on account of disease, and 78 in consequence of disability from wounds inflicted by the enemy.

49TH REGIMENT.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date .. {	Month ..	April 1854.	May 1854.	June 1854.	July 1854.	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.
Station ..	Year ..	Scutari.	Scutari.	Scutari and Varna.	Varna.	Varna.	At Sea and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.
Strength {	Officers ..	27	23	28	27	27	28	27	18	21	22	22	22	23	22
	Men ..	878	899	898	901	891	891	864	678	635	628	677	667	627	687
Specific Disease.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Febris Intermittens..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	24	1
" Com. Cont. ..		1	..	15	1	16	..	19	..	18	..	16	..	15	1
" Remittens ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Typhus ..		..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Pleuritis ..		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	..
Pneumonia ..		..	..	1	..	5	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Catarrhus Acutus ..		5	..	8	..	18	..	13	..	7	31	1	27	1	8
" Chronicus ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis ..		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbus Cordis ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varix ..		..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Hepatitis Acuta ..		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Icterus ..		..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Peritonitis ..		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysenteria Acuta ..		..	2	..	..	1	34	21	10	1	..	..	6	..	2
" Chronica ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	..
" Scorbutica ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	2	3	2	..
Diarrhoea ..		..	4	..	6	22	33	52	122	39	61	1	40	4	10
Colica ..		..	1	..	2	1	2	7	1	..	..	..	14	2	..
Obstipatio ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhoids ..		..	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hernia ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Dyspepsia ..		..	..	..	1	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Dementia, &c. ..		..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paralysis ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Delirium Tremens ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsia ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Cholera Spasmodica..		..	..	..	..	8	7	25	6	9	3	8	3	2	4
Ditto in General Hospital		..	..	..	2	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	..	..	..
Rheumat. Acutus ..		..	2	..	3	1	5	1	..	2	2	1	1	..	..
" Chronicus ..		..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..		5	8	12	8	2	9	6	8	2	3	5	8	2	6
Paronychia ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcus ..		1	6	5	..	2	2	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	1
Fistula ..		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis Primitiva ..		1	3	4	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
" Consecutiva ..		..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bubo ..		1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhoea ..		1	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
Verruæ & Condylomata..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia Humoralis ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Phymosis & Paraphymosis		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Luxatio ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Subluxatio ..		1	3	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	1
Vulnus Sclopitorum ..		..	..	..	..	11	24	2	107	1	2	1	2	17	23
" Incisum ..		2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Contusio ..		..	1	3	..	..	2	4	..	1	..	1	2	..	..
Fractura ..		..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Ambustio ..		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Amputatio ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punitus ..		1	2	2	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	2	..	5
Gelatio ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	23	2	6	2	..
Scorbutus ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	7	2	5	1
Morbi Oculorum ..		3	9	8	5	..	4	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	3
Morbi Cutis ..		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cynanche ..		1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Otitis ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..		..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Vermes ..		..	3	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scrofula ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbus Coxarius ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scabies ..		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	1	4	2	1
Dropsy ..		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Poisoning ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Sudden and Found Dead..		..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbi Varii ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..		25	82	105	72	120	186	214	201	152	159	126	137	80	95

Deaths from 8th April, 1854, to 15th June, 1856.

June 1855.	July 1855.	August 1855.	Sept. 1855.	Oct. 1855.	Nov. 1855.	Dec. 1855.	Jan. 1856.	Feb. 1856.	March 1856.	April 1856.	May 1856.	June 1856.	Died in General Hospitals during the War.	Total Admitted.	Total Died.
Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.			
30	27	24	28	33	31	32	30	31	33	34	34	37			
631	621	545	612	651	685	666	625	644	764	768	755	771			
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
28	34	50	16	23	17	13	16	8	4	1	12	1	20	32	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	547	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	4
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	7	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	4	..	1	21	9
2	8	4	9	3	6	3	8	5	16	10	8	..	3	4	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	291	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	7	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	10	12	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
22	33	7	4	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	149	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	5	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	4	4
21	11	12	10	16	5	3	1	7	2	2	2	2	35	500	43
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	5	..
16	6	7	12	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	45
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8
..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	2	32	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..
8	11	2	4	7	4	3	7	1	5	4	7	2	..	151	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	6	..
1	3	1	2	3	2	1	2	7	2	2	4	3	..	56	..
..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	19	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	8	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..
83	3	21	30	29	3	1	..	3	1	..	1	..	26	355	42
..	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	12	..
3	..	3	1	2	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	28	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
2	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	37	37
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	35	35
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	34	34
1	..	1	1	5	..	..	1	..	1	1	14	2	..	62	62
..	1	..	..	3	2	2	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	11	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	19	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	14
190	9	137	6	128	16	82	2	85	3	45	..	44	1	47	2
38	..	45	2	38	..	45	2	41	1	69	1	18	..	149	2,723
2,723	2,723	290	290	2,723	2,723	290	290	2,723	2,723	290	290	2,723	2,723	290	290

50TH REGIMENT.

THE Queen's Own returned from Bengal in 1848, served at home until the 24th of February, 1854, when it embarked from Ireland, with a strength of 31 officers and 910 men, under orders to join the force then collecting at Malta. On their arrival in that island they were quartered in the Cottonera Barracks, and the few trifling ailments which declared themselves treated in the Vittoriosa Hospital.

After a stay of some six weeks at Malta, the Corps proceeded, on the 9th of April, to Gallipoli, where it landed on the 12th, marched to a place called Boulahir, remained there for about a fortnight, and was then moved nearer to Gallipoli, and encamped on high ground overlooking the Sea of Marmora, about two and a-half miles distant from the town, where there was a tolerable supply of good water and plenty of fuel. It was employed principally in field exercises and in assisting to throw up some extensive field works for the defence of the peninsula.

The temperature was at first very cold, especially at night, and snow frequently lay on the ground, but after the 20th of April the weather rapidly became warmer. The state of health of the men during the remainder of April and the month of May, was excellent, and the diseases treated were chiefly Boils and syphilitic sores, contracted at Malta. A case of Phthisis, however, declared itself, and proved rapidly fatal, and a man died of Pneumonia in the General Hospital which had been established in the town of Gallipoli.

June.—The heat of summer was now rapidly approaching. On the 14th, the thermometer, in the shade, in the Camp, stood at 92 degrees at 8 A. M., and at 96 degrees at noon.

On the 22nd, the Regiment proceeded to Varna, in the steam transport "Cambria," and, on its arrival there, on the 24th, was marched some three miles into the country, and encamped with the 3rd Division of the Army (to which it was ordered to be attached), on the north side of the Lower Devna Lake.

During the month the men were very healthy; the single case of Fever which occurred "was remarkably slight," and no other disease of moment showed itself.

July.—Dr. Trousdell, Staff Surgeon in medical charge of the Regiment, the Surgeon having been sent home sick, now reports:—"The prevailing diseases during the month have been Fevers and Bowel Complaints. Of the former, 30 cases have been admitted, of which 19 have been discharged to duty, and the remainder are doing well. The Diarrhœa (21 admissions), was scarcely to be wondered at, for the men could not be prevented eating unripe fruit, and the duties of the Corps were principally mounting guard in the town and fatigues, in disembarking and carrying Commissariat stores—the latter duty, very harassing to the men, who performed it, too, under a burning sun, in a filthy, stinking, narrow-streeted town, and, on many occasions, with empty stomachs." On the 28th Spasmodic Cholera attacked the Regiment, having, a few days previously, made its appearance in some of the adjoining Corps, and, before the 31st, ten cases were admitted and three deaths had occurred, in the Regimental Hospital, in a time varying from 6½ to 10½ hours after seizure, and a fourth in the General Hospital, after two days' illness.

August.—During the early part of the month the site of the Camp had been shifted to ground east of Varna, on the north side of the bay, in order to be nearer for the fatigue duties of the town, which were still chiefly performed by the 50th, while the rest of the Division had proceeded to the heights to the south of the bay. The site of the Camp was now in the immediate vicinity of a burying-ground, from which an offensive exhalation is stated to have arisen; and, while here, the number of cases of Cholera increased considerably. Thirty-nine admissions and eighteen deaths are recorded during the month; and the Surgeon reports (31st August, 1854):—"The disease continued its course till the 13th instant, after which there were no further admissions into Hospital, if I may except two solitary cases, which were more akin to English Cholera than to the true Asiatic type." On the 8th, however, the Camp had been shifted "to elevated ground on the south side of the bay, after which the admissions were few. Diarrhœa also was prevalent, the number of men treated having been as many as 118 (viz., nine remained under treatment on the 31st of July, and 109 admitted in August), of whom three have died; but I am happy to say that an evident improvement, with respect to this disease also, took place when the Regiment changed its Camp to the present ground, and was relieved from the duties in the town."

While in Bulgaria the rations were chiefly of fresh meat, but of a poor and very indifferent quality, and soft bread, of a dark colour and inferior description. The men were provided with the ordinary bell-tents, and the Hospital accommodation was two Hospital marquees with bell-tents in addition, which were obtained, when necessary, from the companies furnishing the greatest number of sick.

September.—Prior to embarking with the expeditionary force, the Regiment was weeded of weakly and sickly men, and, although the Surgeon in medical charge was not allowed to leave behind as many as he considered desirable, 37 men were transferred to the "Invalid Dépôt," at Varna, and 30 more put on board an Hospital-ship in the bay. On the 2nd, the remainder of the Corps embarked, in four detachments; on the 4th, sailed for the general rendezvous at Baltchick Bay, and landed, on the 14th, at Old Fort. Three fatal cases of Cholera appeared on board the "Arabia," and one man on board the "Sanspareil" died of Diarrhœa, and another of Fever, during the voyage. The Army remained in the neighbourhood of Kalamita Bay till the 19th; while there a few cases of Cholera still continued to make their appearance, and were removed to shipboard for treatment. The water was brackish, and could only be procured in small quantities. Tents were at first landed, but, before marching, were re-embarked, there being no carriage available for their transport. A single tent was, however, ordered to be carried by the Quartermaster-General's Department, for the use of such sick as might appear on the line of march, but the Surgeon feelingly laments, that no means whatever of carrying sick or wounded were supplied, except ten stretchers.

On the morning of the 19th the Army marched from Old Fort, and the 50th did not halt for the bivouac till 7 o'clock that evening. The march was a very tedious one, the day hot and sultry, the soldiers heavy laden, the distances between the wells long, and the water, when obtained, disturbed and muddy, and the supply scanty. At the battle of the Alma, on the following day, the present Regiment formed a portion of the reserve, and thus escaped without casualty. Occasional cases of Cholera still appeared, and until the Army crossed the Belbec and entered upon the flank march to Balaklava, were all sent on board ship for treatment; but several cases proved fatal at the bivouac at Toulza, at that on the Alma, or on the line of march.

The route from the Belbec to the Tchernaya lay through a densely wooded country, and the want of ambulance conveyance was again severely felt. On the 27th the Regiment came in view of Sebastopol. From the date of landing, besides the deaths already enumerated, 42 men had been sent on board ship sick, viz., 14 affected with Cholera, 12 with Diarrhœa, three with Icterus, one with Gastritis, and two with Rheumatism.

October.—On the 2nd, the Division bivouacked on the ground it subsequently occupied in front of Sebastopol, on the left of the British position, between the 4th and 44th Regiment, and on the 4th the Corps again received its tents. It continued to occupy this spot till the termination of the siege. The site was good, and the supply and quality of the water good, but fuel was very scarce.

Five cases of Cholera appeared during the month, three of the patients died, and the other two were discharged to their duty. Six slight cases of Fever were treated, and 21 of Diarrhœa; and seven men were wounded, one mortally, the abdomen having been extensively opened by shell, allowing protrusion of the intestines.

November.—At the battle of Inkermann on the 5th, the Regiment was engaged, and lost eight men, and an officer killed; 19 men and an officer were also wounded, and death in four instances ensued within a few hours, the injuries being such as to preclude hope. A draft of over a hundred men joined in the course of the month.

Thirty-three cases of Cholera were treated, no less than 20 of which proved fatal, and among these in only three instances was the death delayed beyond 36 hours from the time of seizure. Twenty-four cases of Diarrhœa were also taken into Hospital, and two men died of the complaint; 24 men were wounded, of whom five died. For Fevers only 14 admissions took place, but two cases of "Dropsy," imputed to exposure, had occurred.

December.—A second large draft joined in the course of the month. Disease was now rapidly on the increase; the admissions per cent. of the strength (exclusive of injuries), which had been four in October, in November rose to nine, and in the present month to 27.

The principal diseases were Cholera, Diarrhœa, and Fever. For the first, 30 men were admitted to Hospital, and 22 of them died, as did also an officer; for the second, 69, four of whom succumbed; and for the last-named disease, 57, and one of the cases ended fatally. A death is also recorded from a bronchitic affection, and five from the effects of wounds.

January 1855.—The ratio of admissions to strength now reached its culminating point, and rose to 69 per cent., while at the same time the mortality was fearfully increased, and the number of deaths amounted to 61, or, in other words, 12 per cent. of the whole strength present died in this one month in the Field Hospital, and the average daily number of men sick now amounted to 134.

The increase in the admissions was chiefly due to Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Frost-bites, and Scurvy, and the mortality was principally caused by the two former diseases. Thus for Fevers 94 men were received into the Hospital, and 23 died (12 of these deaths took place between the fourth and the eighth day of the disease, six between the sixteenth and twenty-second, and five between the twenty-seventh and thirty-fifth). For Pulmonary Affections 17 men came under treatment, and three died; for Bowel Complaints 77, and 26 died; for the diseases called "Gelatio" and "Scorbutus," the admissions

were 88 and 31 respectively, while for "Dropsy" (Anasarca), there were 15 men treated, and five died.

February.—Although the admissions now sank to 37 per cent. of the strength, the deaths rose to 15 per cent., and the average daily sick under treatment was now 207 out of 425 men present. The number of admissions (99) for Fever was slightly increased, and the deaths from it considerably so (31). The admissions for Bowel Complaints were comparatively few, but the deaths from the affections thus returned amounted to 28, and "Scorbutic Dysentery" now began to figure as a cause of mortality, while 17 admissions for "Scorbutus" are also returned, and two deaths are ascribed to that affection, and one to "Anasarca."

The Surgeon reports (28th February):—"The cases of Fever are all of a low typhoid character, and of an infectious nature—no less than six hospital orderlies having been seized with it, of whom two fell victims. It is to be regretted that no regular ambulance waggons are in readiness to remove men as soon as a state of convalescence sets in, so as not to allow them to remain in an impure contaminated atmosphere, where in some instances a relapse took place, which proved too much for an already shattered constitution. It is also to be deplored that no means for ablutionary purposes have been introduced. Scurvy is on the decrease since the general issue of lime-juice as a ration among the men."

A small reinforcement joined during the month.

March.—Disease, both numerically, and in fatality, was rapidly decreasing. The admissions were 101 in number, or 32 per cent. of the strength, and the deaths amounted to 37, or 11 per cent. of the strength, but only eight of these deaths were caused by the admissions of the month, the remaining 29 being due to the admissions of February or January.

Fever was more than ever the predominant disease (75 admissions), but it had in great measure lost its mortality, as although 28 deaths are recorded from it during the month, only eight were in men who had contracted the disease during the period. Scurvy likewise was rapidly disappearing, only four admissions for it took place, and the single death due to the disease occurred after the man had been in Hospital 53 days. Two deaths from "Scorbutic Dysentery" are likewise returned, the subjects of which had been 34 and 40 days respectively under treatment.

Dr. Trousdell writing of the winter months, under date 31st March, 1855, remarks:—"The troops were thus circumstanced—the accommodation allotted for their use was a bell-tent, at the rate of one to every 15 men. This tent, so crowded, was pervious to the wet, affording little protection against the pelting rain or drifting snow, so that the ground on which the soldier had to lie down was a puddle little better than what was outside the tent. The duties and exposure entailed by the siege operations were too frequent and harassing. The garments in which they were clad, even in their best condition (and not torn and worn out as they were), were unsuited to the purpose, and on the men's return to camp, as they had no change to put on, the same clothes had to be worn, though dirty and wet, and had to be dried, if drying it could be called, on their persons. The food was salt rations, unrelieved by vegetable matter, and its result, assisted as it was by hardship and privation, was Scurvy.

"The means of transporting the sick from the temporary Regimental Hospital in the field to a General Hospital, were excessively meagre, and such as did not afford an opportunity of sending to the rear those cases which most particularly required removal. The means alluded to (after the ambulance carts became useless from the death of the mules) were Cavalry horses, so that a man required to be sufficiently strong to ride a distance of seven miles, or he could not be sent away."

The Staff-Surgeon in charge of the Division, in allusion to the number of sick, and the alleged deficiency of medical comforts, writes:—"Owing to the want of transport, the sick have necessarily accumulated in Camp, where, at this season of the year, they cannot be properly treated, and thus an inordinate demand has been made for tents, marquees, &c., not to be complied with, if reference be made to carriage alone.

"The sick of the Division in camp now (January), amount to 939, and we cannot keep it under; it is daily increasing. For these, medicines and medical comforts have to be provided; yet I have no carriage allotted to me for the bringing up of such articles, and I am obliged to do as I best may, using private horses, ambulance mules, and whatever conveyance I can lay my hands on. In this way, I always manage to have in store, for issue, a supply of the most necessary medicines and medical comforts; but I am *not* prepared to feed 900 men whenever salt meat may be issued, a food quite unfit for those under medical treatment, yet in great measure the Medical Department *has been* called upon to feed them, and consequently the supplies *have* sometimes failed."

But although the admissions for disease did not reach their culminating point till January, nor the mortality and number of daily sick till February, that this was so is rather to be looked on as the effect of the hardships previously endured in November and December, than of the sufferings in January and February themselves. For even before the end of December the conditions of service had in many respects begun to improve,—vegetables in scanty quantities, it is true, and which the Regiment was required to transport from

Balaklava for itself, were occasionally received after the 12th of December; and from about the middle of February they were not unfrequently issued as a part of the ration.

In December, 500 blankets, 700 guernseys, and 600 pairs of flannel drawers were issued. In January, 500 sheepskin coats, and a large supply of buffalo robes and other warm clothing, as well as some stoves, were received, but the last were of little use till afterwards from want of fuel, which the amount of transport at disposal did not admit of being brought to Camp. A supply of camp-kettles also arrived about the middle of the month, and men were regularly told off to act as cooks, so as to ensure every man a properly prepared meal. After the 14th of February, lime-juice was issued as a part of the ration, and it had all through the winter been supplied to the Hospital in liberal quantities. On the 15th of March huts began to be put up, and by the end of that month the previous misery might be said to have disappeared, and disease and mortality consequently almost ceased to be present.

April.—Admissions for disease now barely reached 11 per cent. of the strength, and only six deaths took place, all due to Fever, and three of these were due to the admissions of March. Only one case of Scurvy was admitted, and with the single exception of Fevers, disease might be said to be insignificant.

May.—Admissions for disease were only seven per cent. of the strength, and only one death occurred, viz., from Fever, after 49 days' illness. Men who had been sent to Scutari for treatment during the winter months now began to rejoin in some numbers, as, although the Corps had only received 17 men from England since December, the strength present in the field had risen from 311 in March to 375 in the present month; and the Surgeon now reports:—"The patients in Hospital now have fresh meat every day, with some vegetables; they also are supplied with soft bread, and indeed with everything that is conducive to their health and well-being."

June.—Cholera reappeared. Three men were treated for it, and one died. Two deaths were occasioned by wounds received on the 18th: in one case the injury was fracture of the ilium, with implication of the peritoneal cavity; in the other, fracture of the cranium, with extensive laceration and protrusion of the brain.

During the remaining twelve months of service in the East both sickness and mortality were very trifling. Fever, which had previously been productive of such grievous losses, almost disappeared, and not a single death was due to that disease. In July, a death from Cholera is returned, the result of the cases admitted in June. In August, no death occurred, and a draft of 120 men from England joined. In September, 13 per cent. of the strength were admitted into Hospital for disease, being the highest ratio of the whole twelve months above referred to, but no death took place. In October, a man died from Diarrhœa, after 43 days' illness, which proved to be due to chronic ulceration of the small intestines, and a solitary case of Cholera was admitted. In November, two more cases of the same disease appeared, and one of the men died. In December, the solitary instance of Scurvy of this year showed itself; six slight cases of Frost-bite were admitted, and a man was found dead. In January 1856, an instance of Pneumonia terminated fatally, after six days' illness. In February, no disease of importance appeared, and no death occurred, except that of a man poisoned by drink. In March, a draft of 151 recruits joined, and the only death in the Corps was that of a man who was found dead in the company hut from excessive drinking. During the remaining months no case of importance presented itself, and the Regimental Hospital was closed on the 30th.

For this period of twelve months then the total mortality of the Corps, by disease, in the Regimental Hospital, only amounted to four deaths, and two of these were due to Cholera. A more sufficient comment on the excellence of all the arrangements of the winter of 1855-56, when contrasted with the fearful mortality of the previous winter, seems scarcely possible.

As the ultimate result of the cases admitted into the Regimental Hospital, we have, in addition to the deaths here already detailed, to add those which took place after transfer to the various General Hospitals, in order to arrive at the total mortality of the Regiment during its service in the East. There were 124 in number, of which 26 were from Fevers, five from Pulmonic Disease, two from Liver Complaints, 61 were due to Enteric Lesions, one to Apoplexy, three are returned as the consequences of Rheumatism, one was occasioned by Abscess, ten by Wounds and Injuries, eight followed Frost-bite, and two were due to Scurvy, one to Erysipelas, one to excessive debility after Fever, and, in three instances, the cause of death is not known.

The Corps embarked with a strength of 910 men and 31 officers, and 508 men and 32 officers joined it as reinforcements, making a total sent out of 1,418 men and 63 officers. Of these, 36 men and an officer were killed in action, 24 men and an officer died of wounds, and 397 men and two officers of disease; 185 men and 26 officers were invalided home, and 73 men finally "discharged the service," on account of wounds and disabilities.

50TH REGIMENT.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date	Month Year	April and May 1854.	June 1854.	July 1854.	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.	June 1855.
Station		Gallipoli.	Gallipoli and Varna.	Varna.	Varna.	At Sea and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.
Strength	Officers	31	31	31	26	22	25	27	21	21	20	18	18	18	19
	Men	910	909	898	858	837	821	885	651	508	425	311	323	375	373
Specific Disease.		Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.
Febri Intermittens	
" Com. Cont.		..	1	..	30	..	33	..	12	1	6	..	14	..	57
" Remittens	
" Typhus	
Pleuritis	
Pneumonia	
Hæmoptysis		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrhus Acutus		7	..	1	5	..	2	..	..	4	..	5	1	13	1
" Chronicus		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	3
Bronchitis		3	1	..	..	..	..
Morbus Cordis		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hepatitis Acuta		2	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
" Chronica		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Icterus		3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysenteria Acuta		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Chronica	
" Scorbutica		6	3	5	..	2	..
Diarrhoea		1	..	21	109	3	14	1	21	..	24	2	69	4	71
Colica		3	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis		1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhoids		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia		1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyspepsia	
Dementia, &c.		2	2	..	..	..	..
Apoplexia	
Delirium Tremens		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Epilepsia		..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera Spasmodica		10	3	39	18	28	11	5	3	33	20	30	22
Ditto in Gen. Hospital		1	14	14	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Rheumat. Acutus		5	..	1	9	..	2	..	1	..	5	..	7	..	11
" Chronicus		..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Lumbago	
Phlegmon et Abscessus		11	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	3	..	2
Paronychia		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..
Ulcus		7	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	4	..
Fistula in Ano		2	..
Syphilis Primitiva		23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
" Consecutiva		1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ulcus Penis	
Bubo		..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa	
Verruæ	
Hernia Humoralis		3	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Stricture Urethræ	
Subluxatio		4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Vulnus Scloporum		1	..	..	..	..	7	1	24	5	27	5	..
" Incisum		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	..
Contusio		1	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	1
Fractura		1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambustio		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Punitus		7	2	9	5	..	5	..	5	..	5	..	8	..	..
Gelatio		88	10	..	3	..
Scorbutus		2	..	31	17	2	4	1
Morbi Oculorum		3	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Morbi Cutis		1	..	3
Cynanche		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Otitis, Otorrhœa, &c.		..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	
Serofula		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbus Coxarius		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumore	
Debilitas	
Scabies	
Dropsy		2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
Aphonia	
Observatio		1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown	
Total		81	1	25	94	5	230	96	60	16	49	4	115	27	218

Deaths, from 12th April, 1854, to 30th June, 1856.

July 1855.	August 1855.	Sept. 1855.	Oct. 1855.	Nov. 1855.	Dec. 1855.	Jan. 1856.	Feb. 1856.	March 1856.	April 1856.	May 1856.	June 1856.	Died in General Hospitals or elsewhere (not in the Regimental Hospitals) during the War.	Total Admitted.		Total Died.	
Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.		By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
19	22	29	30	30	30	31	30	34	34	34	33					
392	511	544	554	586	550	549	512	644	675	678	655					
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Died in General Hospitals or elsewhere (not in the Regimental Hospitals) during the War.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
7	13	5	7	5	1	3	1	6	12	2	10					
7	13	5	7	5	1	3	1	6	12	2	10	1	6	549	112	1
..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	555	2	117
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..
2	2	5	2	6	7	17	4	13	7	..	1	1	113	127	2	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	1	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	18	1	4
1	1	1	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	11	2	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	..	28	..
4	8	32	21	6	4	..	3	7	2	1	1	1	9	..	8	..
1	1	1	3	2	2	..	..	..	2	1	1	31	441	486	96	133
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	22	..	..	..
1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	18	3	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	151	165	79	98
3	3	..	2	3	..	..	2	3	6	2	3	1	14	..	19	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	8	83	1	3
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	2	..
3	7	9	4	7	3	2	1	2	3	1	..	1	84	..	1	1
1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	1	..	..	13	202	..	..
1	..	6	5	9	13	11	12	7	9	1	3	..	104	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	25	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	58	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..
2	6	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	3	1	4	..	4	..	..	..
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	71	23	24	..
10	5	6	4	3	5	2	2	2	1	3	6	1	64	190	1	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..
7	3	5	10	10	3	1	2	..	1	3	1	..	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	108	108	8	8
..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	104	104	5	5
4	4	3	5	2	2	1	6	2	2	7	17	2	56	56	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	71	71	..	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	51	..	11
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	6	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	6	..
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
50	1	65	87	75	62	42	42	54	60	29	60	124	2305	2305	421	421

55TH REGIMENT.

THE 55th returned from China in 1844, and served at home from that date till the 25th of February, 1851, when, in the ordinary tour of service, the Regiment embarked for the Mediterranean at Cork; and, in the spring of 1854, while stationed at Gibraltar, received the order to proceed on active service to the East.

Upon the medical examination of the Corps—made, as usual, prior to engaging in field operations—it was thought necessary to invalid 104 men, who were deemed unfitted for such service, either by age or disease, and the vacancies thus created were filled up by volunteers from the 13th Light Infantry and the 92nd Highlanders, the former contributing 86, and the latter 124, all strong, healthy, serviceable men.

On the 10th of May, nearly 700 seasoned and disciplined soldiers, and 17 commissioned officers, left Gibraltar in the West India mail steamship, “Medway;” and after having, in obedience to orders received, placed in Hospital at Malta nine men, who were temporarily disabled from marching, and received, while lying there, an accession of four men and three officers from the ship “British Queen,” which came into the harbour shortly before the “Medway” left, the Regiment landed at Scutari on the 21st. On the 24th, after a passage from England of eighteen days, the “British Queen” arrived with the remainder of a large draft for the Regiment, consisting of 199 men and 11 officers. It was composed, for the most part, of lads of eighteen or nineteen years of age. Venereal disorders prevailed among them, and, as a body, they contrasted very unfavourably with the men embarked at Gibraltar. The strength of the Regiment landed at Scutari was thus made up to 884 men and 31 officers.

The admissions into Hospital during the remainder of the month of May were 76 in number. Venereal Affections constituted one-half, and the draft appears to have furnished two-thirds of the total.

June 1854.—On the 3rd the Regiment was ordered to encamp, and, as the barrack swarmed with vermin, the change was looked upon, by both men and officers, as a great improvement. Tents had been issued to them previous to the embarkation at Gibraltar, and they considered themselves fortunate in the pattern served out, as, though the shape of the top was the same as that of the ordinary bell-tent, the walls were double the height, and the canvas thicker. Of these eight per company had been issued.

The present Regiment, with the 30th and the 95th, now formed the 1st Brigade of the 2nd Division, which was encamped on a gravelly hill in rear of the barrack. The supply of water, both here and in the barracks, was abundant, and the quality good; and Dr. Blake, the Surgeon says:—“There was no reason to complain of the rations.”

On the 17th 52 men were transferred to the General Hospital establishment at Scutari, chiefly affected with Venereal Complaints, and the Regiment embarked on board the steamship “Andes,” in good health, arrived at Varna on the 19th, at once landed, and encamped with the Division a little to the west of the town, on the Schumla Road, about half-a-mile on the north side of the Devna Lake, the 30th and 95th being on either side of the 55th, while the 2nd Brigade, composed of the 41st, 47th, and 49th, lay somewhat nearer to Varna. Disease during the month was of very little moment. The chief admissions into the Regimental Hospital were 14 for Continued Fever (mild), 23 for Catarrh, and 21 for Venereal Complaints.

July.—On the 3rd, the Division advanced for about six miles on the Schumla Road, and encamped for the night at Karagule, about three miles to the northward of the lake. A heavy thunder-storm occurred during the night, by which the roads were much cut up; but on the 5th the advance was continued for about six miles further, over broken and gradually rising ground, covered mostly with scrub, but with cultivated fields occasionally interspersed.

The Camp was now pitched on an open space, near the top of a hill of considerable elevation, not far from the village of Yooksakova, whence an uninterrupted view was obtained over the lower Devna Lake to the sea at Varna, and to the westward as far as the village of Devna.

On three sides the hill was abrupt, and covered with wood. A good supply of water was close at hand, and small supplies of milk, vegetables, and poultry could be purchased from the country people, but not in sufficient quantities to be of much benefit to the private soldiers. The weather was hot; thunder-storms frequent; the night dews heavy; and, towards evening, a dense fog often settled down, which was not dissipated till the sun was well up in the morning; it was, however, found difficult to prevent the men sleeping in the open air, on account of the heated and confined state of the atmosphere in the tents.

Throughout the month, Fevers and Bowel Affections were the prevailing diseases—the former all of a mild character, but the latter, which are returned under the head “Diarrhœa,” were, towards the end of the month, not unfrequently complicated with spasmodic pain in the abdomen and severe vomiting, and true Cholera had already (viz., on

the 24th), made its appearance in the 2nd Brigade of the Division. On the night of the 30th, an officer of the Regiment, who was attached to the Commissariat, and living with the officers of that department, about half-a-mile away in the valley, near the 2nd Brigade, was attacked with Cholera, after a period of neglected Diarrhœa, and died five hours after his seizure. No death from this or any other disease, however, occurred among the men.

August.—On the 1st, the Camp at Yooksakova was broken up, and the Regiment, with the 1st Brigade of the Division, moved along a ridge of hills, of which the late camping-ground formed the commencement, overlooking the extensive valley of Koslidcha. After marching some three miles, it halted for the night, and, on the following day, proceeded about three miles further, in a northerly direction, and finally took up ground on the heights overlooking, at a distance of about half-a-mile, the village of Koslidcha. The situation here selected was good, the ground being elevated, and the sides of the hill steep towards the village. Wood was abundant nearer the valley, while in the rear the country was broken, and covered with brushwood. There were several Bulgarian villages in the neighbourhood, surrounded by cultivated patches, and poultry, eggs, and vegetables, could be procured at reasonable prices, but in small quantities.

The men, while here, were exposed as little as possible to the sun; the tents were frequently struck and aired, flannel belts issued, precautions for the early detection of Diarrhœa adopted, the camp police carefully looked to, and every other obvious sanitary precaution adopted, except, perhaps, segregation from the Corps already affected with the disease; but Cholera, notwithstanding, broke out in the Regiment. Four men and an officer were treated for the disease, and two men and the officer died. "Diarrhœa also prevailed to a great extent; 99 cases were admitted into Hospital, and many bordered closely on Cholera, being attended with vomiting and spasms, but the urine was never suppressed." Dysentery also made its first appearance (three admissions), and Fevers—"in some cases remittent, and in four decidedly intermittent"—had become an important item in the sick list (61 admissions), and produced one death on the fifteenth day of the disease. The chief post-mortem lesion detected was great congestion of the spleen.

On the 28th, the Camp at Koslidcha was broken up, and the Regiment marched for Varna, which it reached on the 30th, and on the 31st embarked on board the "Timandra," for the Crimea.

September.—During the voyage, one man died of Fever, and the Regiment landed with the rest of the army at Old Fort, on the 14th. Each man carried with him his great-coat and blanket, and three days' cooked provisions, but the knapsacks were left on board the "Timandra." In the afternoon the Division left the beach, and, after marching some two miles, halted on ground which had been recently under cultivation, where neither straw nor fuel could be obtained, and where the water supply was scanty, and at a considerable distance from the bivouac. Towards night the rain, which had been falling at intervals during the day, came down in torrents, much to the discomfort of the men, who were without tents. On the 15th, however, the tents were landed, but only to be reshipped on the 16th.

The advance of the army commenced at daylight on the 19th, over a barren-looking steppe. The day was hot, and water scarce; and, after crossing the Buiganac, the Division halted for the night. On the morning of the 20th, the march was resumed, and the battle of the Alma fought, in which the 55th Regiment was one of the first engaged. Fourteen men and two officers were killed on the field, and 90 men and seven officers wounded.

The Surgeon reports:—"As the solitary tent which had been told off for sick on our landing had not come up, and as no cover could be obtained in the village, the unfortunate wounded remained on the ground till they were sent on board ship; and on the ground, as an operating table, all the operations of the day of the action were performed; but on the following day a door was obtained from the village.

"The senior Assistant-Surgeon having been invalided from Bulgaria, and the junior having been sent into action with the Regiment, I was very much in need of assistance; nor do I know what I should have done, but for the help of the late Dr. Mackenzie of Edinburgh, a volunteer with the army, who unfortunately died of Cholera on the march towards Sebastopol. The scarcity of every description of medical comfort was greatly felt, and added much to the sufferings of the wounded. Thirteen capital operations were performed on the 20th and 21st, and by the forenoon of the 22nd, all the wounded who required it had been operated on, dressed, and sent on board ship for conveyance to Scutari." The Division bivouacked on the heights which had formed the left of the Russian position, about two miles from the village.

On the 23rd, the advance recommenced. The Katcha and Balbec were crossed on successive days, and on the 25th the Division descended into the valley of the Tchernaya, late in the evening. Balaklava was occupied on the 26th, and the Division bivouacked near the village of Kadekoi; and from the gardens and vineyards around, some vegetables and a profusion of fine grapes were obtained. On the 29th, the army occupied the heights on the south of Sebastopol, the Division being at first on the extreme left.

From the date of landing to the end of the month, cases of disease which presented were, on the first favourable opportunity, sent on board ship—Cholera still prevailed, and

15 cases showed themselves during the month—of which four proved fatal before this could be done, three on the march from the Bulganc to the Alma, and one on the 27th.

October.—On the 3rd, the tents were once more issued, but the Regiment only obtained the ordinary bell-tents in lieu of the better description left on board the "Timandra," and the men's packs and officers' baggage were not landed. On the 4th, the Division moved to the extreme right of the army, and took up a position on the Heights of Inkermann. Here the site chosen was in many respects a good one for a Camp. Water was obtainable in sufficient quantity in a ravine at no great distance, and, the hills being covered with brushwood, fuel could always be procured, although during the winter much labour was required to dig up the roots (all of it then left) from beneath the frozen snow.

Every possible sanitary precaution was taken. The drainage was carefully attended to; the tents and ground kept as clean as circumstances would permit; latrines were established at a distance from the Camp, and carefully looked to; and the graveyard was in a ravine at a considerable distance.

The ordinary ration consisted of salt meat, pork or beef, 1lb.; biscuit, 1lb.; rice, 2 oz.; sugar, 1½ oz.; rum, 1 gill, or 1½ gills to working parties; coffee, raw, 1 oz. They were all of good quality, except that the last was imperfectly roasted by the men, and was thought to have proved a cause of Diarrhœa, and the supply was always sufficient in quantity; but the want of vegetables was much complained of, and the cooking was very imperfectly done, as only one camp-kettle was in possession of the Regiment, and, consequently, each soldier was required to cook for himself.

The Hospital establishments of both Brigades were located together some 200 yards in rear of the Division, and not with their respective Regiments, an arrangement which was thought by several of the Regimental Surgeons to have acted injuriously, both by congregating the sick to an unnecessary extent, and by entailing delay, however trifling, in obtaining medical aid.

The Hospital accommodation throughout the greater part of the winter was most limited. It consisted of one marquee and a few bell-tents, but the former was destroyed in the battle of Inkermann and the storm of the 14th of November; and the number of the latter allowed was so small, that it was often necessary to fill them as full as they could hold, although the majority of the patients were suffering from Diarrhœa and Dysentery, or Fever. No beds or bedding could be procured, beyond 20 blankets issued in October, except each sick man's great-coat and blanket, until the beginning of December, when 24 cots were furnished, but no bedding, and they proved almost useless, as it was impossible to place more than five of them in a tent, and the room thus required could not be afforded. It was not till the month of January 1855, after several men had been frost-bitten in the Hospital tents, that a sufficient supply of buffalo robes and blankets was issued.

During the month Cholera was still present, five cases were treated, and one of them ended fatally. Diarrhœa was likewise prevalent, and 141 men were admitted into Hospital for that disease. A portion of these cases were probably still the usual concomitant of Cholera, but not all, for the Surgeon remarks:—"Many presented symptoms of a highly dysenteric character;" and 13 instances of Acute Dysentery appeared, of which one proved fatal.

November.—On the 5th, the Regiment was engaged with the enemy at the battle of Inkermann, and had 14 men killed in the action, and 69 wounded, one mortally. The wounded were sent to Balaklava for transmission to Scutari on the two following days.

The weather throughout the greater part of the month was severe and cold, with thick fogs, and frequent heavy rain. The duties were very heavy, consisting of guards, large outlying pickets, working and covering parties. During the greater part of the month the men had only one, or at most two nights in bed, and were on various occasions compelled to proceed on duty immediately after having been dismissed from a previous one, and were even sometimes two consecutive nights on duty. A draft of 163 men, however, joined on the 22nd, and on the 2nd of December, another of 128 men arrived. The duty was thus rendered comparatively light.

The men, however, were still in the clothing in which they had landed, and, with the breaking up of the fine weather, began to suffer severely from cold, and still more from wet, for the tents were very pervious; they had, moreover, no change of clothing, and now officers and men began to be infested with vermin. The issue of salt rations to the duty men continued, and fresh meat for the sick began to be procured with difficulty.

Cholera was still present. Nine cases were admitted, which furnished three deaths, and a fourth proved fatal in a General Hospital. Diarrhœa also was prevalent; 90 admissions into Hospital for it occurred, but it was now in a great measure ceasing to be choleraic. "A large proportion of the cases have exhibited during their course more or less of a dysenteric character," and probably a portion of them were due to a scorbutic tendency, as three cases of Scurvy, sufficiently well-marked and distinct to be returned as such, occurred. One death also took place from Fever with pulmonary complication, and another from a gunshot wound.

The amount of "sickness among the officers was also very great, owing to the fact of their being almost constantly on duty from the small number present." The second

Assistant-Surgeon died of Cholera, and six officers obtained sick leave during the month.

December.—The weather was still very wet and cold. The issue of salt rations continued, and the supply of medical comforts had become quite inadequate to meet the enormous demands made upon them by the numbers of the sick under treatment, of whom the daily average number was now 91, out of a strength of 713; and in January to 114 out of 709. For many days at a time no fresh meat whatever could be obtained, and "it was not uncommon for the only food procurable for the sick to consist of powdered biscuit and rice boiled into a kind of soup, to which occasionally a tin or two of preserved meat was added." Upon the supply of medical comforts the feeding of nearly one-sixth of the Regiment at this time thus devolved. "During the months of November and December soft bread was only issued once, and then was a present from the French;" it was, however, occasionally purchased in Balaklava for the sick.

The draft which joined on the 2nd, as well as that which arrived in November, was "composed chiefly of young lads, quite unfit for the hardships of a campaign, and among them the most sickness has been. Cholera prevailed during the early part of the month, but was almost entirely confined to the drafts, and 10 of the 11 deaths which occurred were in men belonging to one or the other of them."

During this month the ratio of admissions to strength present reached its highest point in the 55th Regiment—viz., 58 per cent.

Admissions from Cholera continued (18 cases and 11 deaths are returned); 260 cases of Diarrhoea were treated, and eight of Dysentery, of which two ended in death; 40 cases of Fever presented, 57 of Chest Diseases, and 13 of Scurvy.

January 1855.—During the month matters began to improve. The supply of fresh meat became better, and vegetables, heretofore scarcely ever seen, were frequently served out, generally in the preserved state. Regular cooks were told off. A considerable issue of warm clothing had already been made. An occasional issue of lime-juice, as a part of the ration, took place and the number of admissions for disease decreased to less than half what they had been in December.

During the month huts were erected for the use of the sick, and a liberal issue of buffalo robes and blankets made to the Hospital.

Cholera had disappeared, but one-half, both of the admissions and of the deaths, were from Bowel Complaints, now mostly scorbutic in their origin. The Surgeon says:—"A scorbutic tendency is very prevalent among the sick, but the cases of Scurvy, properly so called, are comparatively few." Five admissions and one death appear in the return as having been caused by Scurvy, and three deaths are attributed to Diarrhoea, two to Dysentery, three to Fever, and one to a gunshot wound.

"It is necessary to notice the very great frequency of the disease 'Gelatio.' The return shows merely the number of men admitted suffering from that disease alone (viz., 22,) but some patients while in Hospital have had their feet frost-bitten, and others have been admitted in whom some other more prominent disease existed, under which head they appear in the return, and these are therefore not included under the head 'Gelatio.' Although cold is undoubtedly the proximate cause of this complaint, I must mention that the men's boots are generally too small and too tight, the effect of which is to render the skin very tender, and easily acted on by cold."

February.—"A draft of 37 men arrived from England, and, as the spring advanced, a large proportion of the invalids who had been sent to the various General Hospitals rejoined: as a general rule, they proved far more efficient soldiers than those sent direct from England or Malta."

The Surgeon further states, "there has been a marked improvement in the health of the men. The number of cases of Dysentery and Diarrhoea is decreasing rapidly, and those of Fever are now (at the end of the month) not of a severe character."

The last-named disease, however, caused four deaths in the early part of the month, Diarrhoea three, and Bronchitis one. Scorbutic Dysentery first appears on the return as a distinct heading, and nine of Scurvy were admitted.

March.—Febrile disease now increased in importance; 55 admissions took place during this month. The Surgeon thought that "nearly all the cases were more or less distinctly remittent," and two proved fatal. A death occurred from Phthisis Pulmonalis, three from Bowel Complaints, and one from a gunshot wound.

April.—At the commencement of the month the Division gave up Inkermann to the French, and moved to the slopes on either side of the Woronzoff ravine, between the Light and 4th Divisions. The 1st Brigade was on the left of the ravine, below Cathcart's Hill, the 30th in front; then the 95th, and the 55th in rear, close to the road leading to Balaklava. The position was by no means so good as that previously occupied, as it was surrounded by camps, the ground heavy, and two spots, which in the earlier part of the siege had been used as burial-places, were in the immediate vicinity of the camp. They were

however, covered with a layer of quicklime, and then earthed over, and no ill effects arose. The tentage of the Regiment was good, one bell-tent being allowed to about every 15 men and, as the spring advanced, the tents were all doubled, so that before the summer set in, the men were well protected from the heat of the sun. They were regularly struck twice a-week, unless the weather was wet, to ensure ventilation; and the sanitary police of the whole camp carefully looked after. The quality of the rations continued to improve; the quantity of soft bread, vegetables, fresh meat, &c., gradually increasing, until the men were fed as well as under ordinary circumstances.

On the Regiment changing its position, the Hospital establishment was re-organised. Four huts were completed as rapidly as possible, which, with a marquee, gave good accommodation for 70 patients. The latter was thought particularly useful for the reception of fever patients, owing to the great facilities afforded for ventilation. Bell-tents were also pitched for a surgery, operating room, store, &c. The huts were all floored, and provided with stretchers. In May, beds and bolsters were added, and sheets were soon afterwards furnished, and a good kitchen, with a fire-place built of old gun-barrels was constructed, when the establishment may be said to have assumed a tolerably complete appearance.

During April, Fever was the most important disease, and occasioned seven deaths. A death also took place from Phthisis, another from Peritonitis, and two from the effects of wounds.

May.—The Surgeon reports:—"The health of the Regiment may now be considered as thoroughly re-established;" but two deaths from Fever occurred, and Cholera had re-appeared, and in eight instances proved fatal. Very little Diarrhœa however accompanied it, only eight cases of that disease are returned during the month. One death was occasioned by Delirium Tremens, and two by wounds.

June.—"The Regiment has, generally speaking, been healthy, the ratio of admissions for disease alone being 21 per cent. of the strength, but two outbreaks of Cholera occurred, one early in the month, the other towards the close. The cases were more numerous (20) than at any other period of the campaign, and during the first visitation were chiefly traced to the trenches, but during the second they occurred amongst all equally. Premonitory Diarrhœa was not always present; the disease caused 12 deaths, and one case of Diarrhœa terminated fatally, with symptoms closely verging on Cholera." Two deaths were due to Fever, and 63 men were wounded, of whom nine died in the Regimental Hospital.

July.—The ratio of admissions for disease alone was 20 per cent. of the strength present. Cases of Cholera had ceased to occur, and the number of Fevers was much diminished, and although one of the latter ended in death, "both they and Bowel Complaints were of no very fatal type." One death was due to Pneumonia, one to Delirium Tremens, and three to wounds. In the first of the latter cases the whole of the gluteal muscles were carried away; in the second, a large wound of the abdominal parietes allowed the escape of the whole of the small intestines; and, in the third, a musket bullet had passed through the brain.

August.—The ratio of admissions for disease to strength was still nearly 20 per cent. Eight men were treated for Cholera, of whom four died, and another died of Fever after three days' illness. "The Cholera broke out immediately after very heavy rains, which were followed by an intense sultry heat." Two deaths from wounds are also recorded; one caused by gangrene of the lung, supervening on gunshot wound of the chest, the second by a severe laceration of the abdominal parietes, complicated with a compound fracture of the femur.

September.—On the 8th, the Regiment was engaged in the assault, when 94 men and six officers belonging to it were wounded.

In his monthly report, the Surgeon states:—"The wounds on this occasion were confined principally to the upper extremity and head. The principal operations performed were as follows:—One amputation at the shoulder-joint, doing well. Three at the middle of the arm, doing well. One of the forearm, quite healed. Six partial amputations of the hand. One amputation through the trochanters of the femur, fatal in 48 hours, from shock. One at the lower third of the thigh, fatal on the third day from secondary hæmorrhage, and a case of tracheotomy, doing well."

The influence exercised by the severe duties of the siegeworks in the production of disease, is well instanced in the present corps. Admissions for disease (exclusive of wounds and injuries) which during the last three months had been 20 per cent. of the strength present, during this only reached 10 per cent., and no death, unless from wounds in action, took place; of these nine are recorded.

Shortly after the evacuation of the town by the Russians, the first steps were taken towards hutting the Regiment. Twelve huts were erected of two different dimensions, the larger, constructed to contain 68 men each, were of double planking, with a layer of felt between; the smaller (for 32 men), were of single plank, with felt outside; all had boarded floors, and each contained a stove. This accommodation was not sufficient for

the entire Regiment, and a portion of it therefore passed the second winter under canvas; but the circumstances were very different from those of the preceding year, and with good double tents, and plenty of warm clothing, the men under canvas were nearly as well off as those in the huts.

Company cook-houses were built, so that the cooks were protected from the weather, and proper cooking ensured.

The means of ablution during the winter were very limited, but the men were always able to keep themselves tolerably clean and free from vermin; and a large boiler procured from the town was put up in the Hospital kitchen, which supplied that establishment with ample means of thoroughly cleansing the persons of the sick.

The Surgeon reports, under date 1st April, 1856:—"It is impossible that any army in the field could have been better provided for than the British Army in the Crimea has been during the past year. Fresh meat and soft bread have been issued on four days in the week, salt meat on the remaining three. The fresh meat, though often very poor, was always wholesome; the salt provisions always of good quality, or if not they were at once changed; the bread and biscuit of a satisfactory quality. Half-a-pound of potatoes, or a quarter of a pound of onions per man per diem, was also regularly issued, and tea, cocoa, and roasted coffee were served out alternately."

During one only of the months subsequent to the termination of the siege did the ratio of admissions for disease exceed 10 per cent.—viz, in December 1855, when it reached 11. In that month five instances of Frost-bite are recorded, and two of the same affection occurred in April. During the whole period, a troublesome form of Catarrhal Ophthalmia was the most noteworthy complaint affecting the Regiment.

In October a death occurred in the Regimental Hospital from Diarrhoea, another from Cholera, and a third from a gunshot wound. In December one from Peritonitis, due to perforation of the gut by chronic enteric ulceration, 50 days under treatment. In January, one from Pneumonia. In February, one from the same disease. In March, one from Delirium Tremens. In April, one from Pneumonia, and another from Bronchitis. And the Hospital was closed on the 20th of May, 1856, prior to the embarkation of the Corps on the 22nd for Gibraltar.

In order to arrive at the total mortality of the Regiment during its services in the East, it will be necessary to add to the deaths already detailed, which took place in the Regimental Hospital, those which occurred in the various General Hospitals, or on the passage from the Crimea, (except from Cholera) as the consequences of the diseases already indicated. These were 150 in number, and are returned as due to the following diseases:—Fevers 32, Pulmonary Diseases 9, Bowel Complaints 58, Apoplexy 1, Rheumatic Diseases 3, Wounds 20, Frost-bite 6, Scorbutus 2, Erysipelas 1, and Dropsy 1, and Unknown 17.

The Regiment thus served two years in the East. It embarked (including the force from Gibraltar and that from England) with a strength of 892 men and 31 officers, and 611 men and 33 officers joined as reinforcements, making a total sent out of 1,503 men and 64 officers.

Of these 84 men and five officers were killed, and 412 men and 18 officers were wounded in action with the enemy. Fifty-two men and one officer subsequently died of their wounds, and 233 men and six officers died of disease. 325 men and 29 officers were invalided home, and 153 men were ultimately discharged the service for the effects of disabilities contracted on the campaign.

55TH REGIMENT.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date .. {	Month ..	Year ..	May 1854.	June 1854.	July 1854.	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	October 1854.	Nov. 1854.	December 1854.	January 1855.	February 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.	
Station ..			Scutari.	Scutari and Varna.	Varna.	Varna.	At Sea and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	
Strength {	Officers ..		31	32	32	27	19	19	12	16	17	18	16	17	17	
	Men ..		884	830	839	792	527	566	663	713	709	646	701	562	659	
Specific Disease.			Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Febris Intermittens ..			..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Com. Cont. ..			3	..	14	..	20	..	57	1	25	1	25	..	12	1
" Remittens ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Typhus ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pleuritis ..			..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
Pneumonia ..			1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..
Hæmoptysis ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Phthisis Pulmonalis ..			..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
Catarrhus Acutus ..			4	..	23	..	11	..	4	..	25	..	53	..	16	..
" Chronicus ..			..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	21	..
Bronchitis ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Dyspnœa ..			..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Asthma ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbus Cordis ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carditis, Pericarditis, &c. ..			..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Varix ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hepatitis Acuta ..			..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Chronica ..			..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Icterus ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..
Peritonitis ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Dysenteria Acuta ..			..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	13	1	5	..	8	2
" Chronica ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Scorbutica ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhœa ..			6	..	3	..	47	..	99	..	64	..	141	..	90	..
Colica ..			1	..	1	..	6	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Obstipatio ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhoids ..			..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Hernia ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyspepsia ..			..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dementia, &c. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apoplexia ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paralysis ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delirium Tremens ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Epilepsia ..			1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
Cholera Spasmodica ..			..	..	..	..	4	2	15	4	5	1	9	3	18	11
Do. in General Hospital ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumat. Acutus ..			..	1	..	3	..	2	..	..	1	..	3	..	3	..
" Chronicus ..			3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	..
Lumbago ..			..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..			1	..	6	..	4	..	11	..	3	..	4	..	1	..
Paronychia ..			..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Ulcus ..			2	..	8	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	8	..
Syphilis Primitiva ..			10	..	14	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
" Consecutiva ..			..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Ulcus Penis ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bubo ..			8	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Gonorrhœa ..			18	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Verruæ & Condylomata ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia Humoralis ..			1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Stricture Urethræ ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ischuria and Dysuria ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Subluxatio ..			1	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	4	..	3
Vulnus Sclopitorum ..			..	..	..	..	..	90	..	..	69	1	3	1	3	1
" Incisum ..			1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Contusio ..			2	..	3	..	4	..	7	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
Fractura ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambustio ..			..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
Punitus ..			..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	5	3
Gelatio ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	1	..	..
Scorbutus ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbi Oculorum ..			3	..	5	..	3	..	7	..	2	..	3	..	4	..
Morbi Cutis ..			4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Cynanche ..			5	..	3	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	1
Otitis, Otorrhœa, &c. ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..			1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Epistaxis ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scrofula ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Dropsy ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Neuralgia ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Observatio ..			..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbi Varii ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Unknown ..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..			76	..	93	..	124	..	225	3	217	5	205	2	220	6
			414	14	181	10	124	8	160	8	161	11	128	13		

56TH REGIMENT.

THE 56th Regiment, after some five years' service in the Mediterranean, proceeded to Bermuda early in the year 1851, and while serving at that station suffered severely from an epidemic visitation of Yellow Fever during the autumn of 1853. Out of a strength of 911 men, 513 were attacked by that disease, and 203 of them died, while 15 of its officers also were seized, of whom six died. In December 1854, the Corps returned home, and was quartered in Dublin.

On the 30th July, 1855, 861 men and 32 officers proceeded, on board the steam-transport "*Imperatriz*," to the Crimea, and having left twelve men affected with slight Ophthalmic and Venereal Complaints at Scutari in passing, landed at Balaklava on the 25th of August in a very high state of sanitary efficiency. They encamped near Kadakoi for one night, and were then at once marched to the front, and attached to the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division. The men of the Regiment being new comers, were almost immediately attacked with Cholera, although the second epidemic of that disease under which our troops in the Crimea suffered, might almost be said to have passed, for out of 63 admissions from its effects, in the entire army, during the month of September, no fewer than 18, or nearly one-third of the total, were furnished by the 56th. No other cause, except the fact of their being newly arrived appeared evident for the outbreak of the disease, for the weather was fine, and the Surgeon reports the diet plentiful and nourishing, the duties not injurious to the general health, the facilities of personal ablution abundant; but observes, that a large proportion of the cases appeared among men employed in the trenches. To this malady two-thirds of the mortality among the men of the Corps from disease during the eastern service was due, and occurred in the month of September, immediately after their arrival in the Crimea.

The first case appeared on the 31st of August (admitted on the sick list on 1st September), and proved fatal in 96 hours. Eighteen cases in all were treated during that month, and twelve of them proved fatal in the Field Hospital, after an average duration of 32 hours each. Three more were fatal at a later period in the General Hospital, and another man died of Fever, which attacked him while convalescent from Cholera. During the same month 84 cases of Diarrhoea, and 17 of Colic were received into Hospital for treatment. In nine instances Dysentery made its appearance, and in one was fatal; and three men came under treatment who had been mortally wounded.

The accompanying table shows in detail, at a glance, the diseases under which the men of the Corps suffered. Three deaths took place in October—one the result of Fever, one returned as Diarrhoea after six days' illness, and one from Cholera in the General Hospital. In November, two men died, and in December one, Cholera being the fatal disease. Two deaths in January 1856 from Pneumonia, and one in March from Fever, with four not already enumerated, which took place in the General Hospitals (*viz.*, one from Fever, one from Bronchitis, one from Apoplexy, the effect of intoxication, and one from Cholera, in the General Hospital at Balaklava, on the 5th of July, after the closure of the Regimental Hospital), complete the total (33) of the deaths among the men of the present Corps from both wounds and disease, but five men were killed in action with the enemy, who are not included.

It may be noticed that the disease by which more than by any other men were temporarily disabled from duty, was a slight but troublesome and tedious form of Catarrhal Ophthalmia, which had been more or less prevalent in the Corps since their service in Gibraltar. For this complaint, 212 men were received under treatment, and for it 57 men were invalided home, principally, however, on the conclusion of the campaign; and of the total number of men finally discharged the service on account of disabilities said to have been contracted in the East, 14 were for ocular disease, either then existing, or on account of a tendency to relapses.

The immunity from disease enjoyed by the officers was remarkable, and no death took place among them from any cause during the campaign.

During the autumn months of 1855, the Hospital accommodation consisted of four marquees, four tents, and a small wooden hut.

On the 16th of November, a large Hospital hut had been completed, and another was supplied about three weeks afterwards. Early in December, 16 huts, varying in length from 32 to 72 feet, were provided as barrack accommodation, and Mr. Deeble, the Surgeon, reports all to have been well lighted and ventilated, while the temperature was sufficiently maintained by means of stoves.

A draft of 57 rank and file joined from England on the 19th of March, and on the 14th of May the Regiment removed from its winter-quarters, and pitched its tents in close proximity to the Head-Quarters of the General Commanding-in-chief. Here it continued

encamped (although a detachment, consisting of 240 men, was sent to Balaklava about the latter end of June), till the final evacuation of the Crimea by the British troops, on the 12th of July, when it left the Crimea, in company with the Commander-in-chief.

The Regiment thus served nearly eleven months in the East; it had embarked with a strength of 861 men and 32 officers, and the total number sent out to join its ranks was made up to 918 men and 40 officers. Of these, five men were killed in action, three died of wounds, and 30 of disease, while no death took place among the officers from any cause; 93 men and six officers were invalided home, and 36 men were finally discharged the service, on the reduction of the army, for disabilities alleged to have been contracted in the East.

57TH REGIMENT.

THIS Regiment returned to the United Kingdom from Madras in September 1846, and on the 28th of February, 1853, embarked at Cork for service in the Ionian Islands. It was quartered at Corfu till the 12th of September, 1854, when it proceeded in the "Mauritius" to join the Eastern Army.

While at Corfu the men of the Regiment enjoyed almost unexampled good health, and they landed in a high state of efficiency at the Katcha river on the 23rd of September, two days after the fight on the banks of the Alma, joined the 4th Division of the Army, under Sir George Cathcart, and with it moved on Sebastopol.

On the 26th, three days after the disembarkation, two cases of Cholera appeared, and quickly proved fatal. On the 27th several men were taken sick on the march, and sent to the General Hospital which had been opened at Balaklava. On the 28th two men died of Cholera in the bivouac, and on the 29th six more fell victims. During the first week after landing, the Corps lost 17 men by this disease, viz., 10 at the Regimental bivouac, and seven in the General Hospital or on board ship, out of 27 cases treated.

October 1854.—The Regiment was now on the heights above Sebastopol, without tents, and the site it occupied being exposed to the enemy's fire, the position was shifted, and ground taken up between the 17th and 20th Regiments, on the slope in the rear of the hill now known as "Cathcart's," where it remained till the evacuation of the Crimea, with the exception of the short period it was absent on the Kimburn expedition in the autumn of the following year. Tents for the men and a marquee for the Hospital were supplied early in the month; the weather was fine and genial; the rations, though of salt provisions only, good and plentiful, and towards the end of the month cases of Cholera ceased to present. Twenty-seven instances of that disease had however appeared, of which seven were fatal at the Head-Quarters of the Regiment, and eight in the General Hospital, while 208 cases of Diarrhoea required Hospital treatment. These were at first of a choleraic character, but towards the end of the month appeared to the Surgeon to be of a dysenteric nature. Other disease was of trivial importance, and only ten men of the Regiment were wounded during the month.

November.—A part of the Regiment was engaged at the battle of Inkermann on the 5th, and sustained severe proportionate loss. Out of 150 men and 12 officers engaged, 17 men and two officers were killed (including Lieutenant-Colonel Goldie, Acting Brigadier-General), and 87 men and four officers wounded; but of these cases of wounded, 22 were slight, and some did not require Hospital treatment. The weather soon afterwards became wet and inclement, and the sick list rapidly increased; for although the admissions in October had been numerous, the average daily sick list only numbered 32, but in the present month the average daily number under treatment reached 53, although the admissions had greatly diminished in number. On the 15th the Regiment received an accession of 247 men and eight officers from home, but unfortunately they were all very young men, and many of them never did more than a few days' duty, and eventually became a mere burden upon the Hospital. The Regiment received no more recruits till February, when two officers and eight men arrived, and it may not be uninteresting to trace here the further history of this large draft—of the 247 men of which it was composed, by the 31st of March 50 were dead, either in the Field Hospital or in the General Hospitals, twelve had been invalided, 20 more were absent sick, and one had deserted, while of the eight officers all were well. It thus furnished nearly one-half of the deaths which took place among the men of the entire Regiment during the period of four months and a-half above referred to.

The chief cases admitted to Hospital during the month were, nine of Cholera, of which five ended fatally; 31 of Camp Dysentery and Diarrhoea, of which two terminated in death; and 80 of gunshot wounds, of which five proved mortal before the 31st.

December.—Cholera still continued to claim victims; 13 men were admitted under treatment for the disease in the Regimental or the General Hospital, and nine of them died. Seventy-two were treated in Hospital for Diarrhoea, and that disease proved fatal in eight instances, while one death is returned under the head Dysentery, and one from a gunshot wound; but other diseases were not of much moment, and the Surgeon in his monthly report says:—"The general health of the Regiment is considerably better than that of any other in the Brigade."

January 1855.—Cholera had now disappeared in the Field Hospital, although two cases, one of which proved fatal, were treated in the General Hospital. Twelve deaths are recorded as having been occasioned by Diarrhoea, one by a Bronchitic Affection, and one by Delirium Tremens. Frost-bite produced no fewer than 64 admissions, and one of the sufferers died with symptoms resembling Cholera. Ten cases of Scurvy also had appeared, and the Surgeon says:—"Under this head the cases of Dropsy, and many of those of Ulcers, might also be included; the men have, however, now all been served out

with a due proportion of warm clothing, and their comfort in many ways increased; the Hospital accommodation also has been greatly improved by the addition of a wooden hut."

February.—The most important diseases of the month were Scurvy and Fever. The first-named produced 32 admissions, and 15 are returned against the latter, while ten admissions and three deaths appear opposite Diarrhœa; in two of these fatal cases, however, the issue was due to a combination of Fever with the original disease, and in the third the termination of the case presented many of the symptoms of Cholera. Eight cases of Frost-bite were admitted, and the Surgeon says:—"Some cases of spontaneous Gangrene of the lower extremities have occurred in men lying in Hospital with other affections, apparently the result of the low state of vitality, caused by the exposure, fatigue, and ill-adapted food of the last four months."

March.—By the 1st of the month four huts had been got up, three of which were appropriated to Hospital purposes, in addition to a large and a small marquee already in possession, and several bell-tents. Scurvy and Fever were still the most important diseases presented, each caused 25 admissions into Hospital, and three men died of the last-named affection; two died of Chest Complaints; two of Diarrhœa of long standing; and one of a gunshot wound.

During the remaining 14 months of service in the East, the Regiment enjoyed a singular immunity from disease of a serious character, with exception of 12 cases of Cholera scattered over the period from May 1855, to December, of which nine proved fatal. Passing over these deaths, as well as nine from gunshot wounds, the total mortality of the entire period in the Field Hospital may be thus summed up:—Five men died from Fever—viz., four in April, 1855, and one in June; two of Diarrhœa—viz., one in April 1855, and one in June; one Phthisis in January 1856; and a fatal case returned Pleuritis (but in which the disease was consequent upon a contusion received from the bursting of a shell), completes the list of casualties. In the case last named, the patient lived 14 days after the receipt of the injury, and on examination after death, the spleen was found to have been extensively ruptured, and a considerable quantity of blood to have escaped into the abdominal cavity; but the remarkable feature was, that no alarming symptoms presented themselves until four days after the infliction of the violence which was at first supposed to have produced only an unimportant contusion.

On the 4th of October, 1855, the Corps embarked on board H.M.S. "Valorous," as a part of the expeditionary force dispatched against Kinburn, and while encamped in the neighbourhood of that fortress, a troublesome form of Catarrhal Ophthalmia became prevalent among the men, which the Surgeon attributed mainly to exposure on the sandy and unsheltered spit, but with this exception, the sanitary state was excellent. After the completion of the object for which the force had been detached, the Regiment returned to its old lines before Sebastopol in November. The siege operations being now at an end, the energies of the men were devoted to the erection of huts, and they were all huddled before the inclement weather set in. Eight large wooden huts were put up, which, added to five smaller ones, they had been in possession of since the previous spring, afforded ample and good barrack accommodation for the winter. The officers built tolerably comfortable huts for themselves with stone, mud, and materials collected from Sebastopol, but a few of them were accommodated in a wooden hut supplied by the Government. A serjeant's mess hut was also erected, a guard-room hut, an officer's mess hut, and two spacious stone kitchens for the use of the men. The hospital accommodation now consisted of four wooden huts, three of which were occupied as wards, affording convenient room for 60 patients, while the fourth was used as a surgery and store; a good kitchen had also been built by the Hospital attendants. These the Regiment continued to occupy till it left the Crimea on the 28th of May, 1856.

The deaths among men of the Corps in the various General Hospitals, or on passage from the Crimea, exclusive of those from Cholera, which have been already noticed, are returned as follows:—From Fevers, 11; from Pulmonic Disease, three; from Enteric Lesions, 42; from Dementia, one; from Rheumatism, one; from Gelatio, 11; from Dropsy, one; from the effects of gunshot wounds, eight; and unknown, five, making a total of 83.

The Regiment embarked for service with a strength of 742 men and 19 officers, and reinforcements at various times joined, which made up the total sent out to 1,327 men and 54 officers; of these, 214 men and 11 officers were invalided home, while from the foregoing details, it appears that the total loss sustained by deaths, exclusive of 59 men and three officers killed in action, was 200 men, of which number, 80 men were the result of Cholera and gunshot wounds, while ten officers are stated to have died in the East, of whom three succumbed to the effects of wounds received in action.

This mortality is very much smaller than that of most of the Regiments comprising the 4th Division. Reference may specially be made to the 63rd and 46th; in the first, the percentage of deaths from disease alone, calculated on the total strength for the whole period of its eastern service, was 36·0, in the latter 36·6, while in the 57th Regiment it only reached 13·2; and this rate of mortality, indeed, is exceeded in most of the line regiments which served an equal period at the seat of war, the average of the whole infantry force being 18·1.

The cause of this comparative immunity is not clear. The traditional name in the service for the men of the 57th Regiment is "the Die Hards," and they seem during this campaign to have earned a further title to the appellation. The only circumstance wherein they differed materially from the rest of the troops was in being somewhat better clad. The Surgeon reports:—"The men of the Regiment were not so deficient in warm covering as those of other Corps, which was partly attributable to their having arrived late in the field. The first issue of extra clothing was made on the 4th of December, 1854, when each man who came from Corfu was supplied with a jersey, a pair of woollen drawers, and four pairs of worsted socks; 20 watch-cloaks, 300 blankets, 250 pairs of mitts, and 250 comforters were also distributed. On the 15th, new cloth trousers arrived from England; and upon the 27th of the same month the men who had joined from England were supplied with 797 pairs of socks, 100 pairs of mitts, and 100 blankets; and on the 28th, 100 great-coats were issued. During January several more issues of blankets, watch-cloaks, buffalo robes, jerseys, drawers, sheep-skin coats, comforters, "gregos," Turkish boots and stockings were made. Upon the 1st of February, however, the Regiment wanted the following articles to complete the warm clothing, viz.:—160 blankets, 290 pairs of drawers, 121 pairs of socks, 320 fur caps, and 26 comforters, but these were all issued by the 16th. Ammunition boots to the extent of two and a-half pairs per man were also given out, but they were of such excessively bad materials, that the thick heavy mud soon sucked off the soles, and there were several instances of men going about without any soles to their boots. Incalculable benefit was derived from the long, or jack-boot, as an article of equipment for the soldier—and to the adoption of the system of greasing the feet in frosty weather, I attribute a great part of the immunity from Frost-bite."

In other respects than that of clothing, the 57th does not appear to have enjoyed any very noteworthy advantages, but partook in all the hardships and labours and exposure of the army. The Surgeon continues:—"Very little difference existed between the ground occupied by the 63rd and 46th Regiments and ourselves, except perhaps that the site upon which we were encamped was somewhat more favourable to drainage. During the winter of 1854, many of the men seldom had a night in bed, they merely had a few hours' rest. They went into the trenches sometimes at three o'clock in the morning, and came off at six in the evening. At other times they went into the trenches at four in the evening, and came off at four the next morning. A frequent occurrence was men volunteering to go to Balaklava after coming out of the trenches in the morning, and, on their return, going again into the trenches the same evening. An instance occurred in this Regiment of a serjeant and 10 men being on guard for a week, and could not be relieved. During 1855, before the capture of Sebastopol, the men usually had two nights in bed, and after the evacuation of the town by the enemy, on the average they had five or six off duty."

"The issues of food were very irregular and insufficient. From the 14th of November, 1854, until the end of December, frequently but half the regulated ration could be obtained. Only 540 lbs. of rice were issued during this period, 400 lbs. of which were received on the last two days of December. No vegetables at all were issued, and fresh meat in limited quantities was supplied upon eighteen occasions only. After the 1st of February, full rations were obtained, and between that date and the 31st of March, small quantities of vegetables were supplied by the Commissariat at Balaklava; but a regular issue of compressed vegetables commenced on the 1st of April, 1855.

"No means of cooking beyond the mess-tius existed, as the soldiers had thrown away their kettles on the march, until the 27th of November, when 50 camp-kettles were supplied, and on the 1st of December men told off to act as cooks, but, in the meantime, there is reason to believe that two deaths could be traced directly to the men having consumed their ration raw. Temporary kitchens were erected at an early period, but the supply of fuel failed in the beginning of December. From February 1855, to April, small and scanty supplies of fuel were obtained from Balaklava, when the means of transport could be procured, but after that date it was abundant.

"The first issue of lime-juice to the men was made on the 19th of February, and then in small quantities, but on the 1st of March the regular issue commenced. Up to the middle of April, soft bread was only issued three times to the Hospital, and twice to the duty men.

"During November, December, January, and February, of the first winter, I was often short of medicines and medical comforts, although never entirely without the most essential remedies and supplies. This scarcity, as well as all our troubles and difficulties, hinged mainly on want of carriage, and I gladly availed myself of the opportunity offered by the 'Times' fund for procuring some additional supplies. On the march from the Katcha, I was allowed the use of an araba to bring on the panniers, but it always came up so late that their utility was lost, and I was obliged to overpack my own horse with what was wanted."

It only remains to add that 120 men were finally discharged the service on account of disabilities contracted in the East, 58 of which were the result of wounds received in action with the enemy.

Deaths, from 22nd September, 1854, to 28th May, 1856.

August 1855.	Sept. 1855.	Oct. 1855.	Nov. 1855.	Dec. 1855.	Jan. 1856.	Feb. 1856.	March 1856.	April 1856.	May 1856.	Died in General Hospitals or else- where (out of Regimental Hospital) during the War.	Total Admitted.		Total Died.	
Crimea.	Crimea.	At Sea and Kinburn.	At Sea and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.		By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
20	31	30	32	31	26	30	39	32	32					
603	724	708	786	782	710	723	747	790	777					
Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.					
1 26 1 1 1 .. 3 11 2 24 2 2 1 1 .. 7 7 1 1 .. 11 1 1 3 1 .. 1 .. 1 														

62ND REGIMENT.

THE 62nd Regiment returned from Bengal, after several years' service in India, in July 1847, and having served nearly seven years in various parts of England and Ireland, it embarked for Malta, on the 17th February, 1854, where it arrived on the 16th of the following month. In the early part of November 1854, the Regiment, 20 officers and 546 men, proceeded to the Crimea in two divisions, one of which embarked on the 3rd on board the steam frigate "Miranda," and arrived at Kamiesch Bay on the 13th, while the other was conveyed on board the "Jura," and disembarked at Kamiesch Bay on the 16th of November. The Regiment on landing in the Crimea was moved up to the plateau of Sebastopol, and encamped on the extreme right of the British Army, and here it was provided with 54 bell-tents for the use of the men, and one marquee and six bell-tents as Hospital accommodation. Previous to the arrival of the Regiment in the Crimea, the weather had become cold and wet, and as the soldier was only in possession of the usual service kit and one blanket, the troops soon began to experience the ill effects of exposure; the duties moreover, which immediately devolved upon the men, were extremely severe—they were unable to obtain more than two or three nights off duty in the trenches—firewood was only obtained by cutting down the brushwood in the Camp, and the rations issued by the Commissariat consisted for the most part of salt meat and biscuit.

The health of the Regiment soon became seriously compromised, and suffered rapid deterioration. During the period embraced between the 16th and 30th of November, 138 cases were admitted into the Regimental Hospital; the Fluxes instantly acquired considerable prevalence and 100 men were received under treatment affected with Diarrhœa, of whom two died in a state of exhaustion and collapse, while Cholera appeared after a few days, and between the 20th and the end of the month 17 men died of the disease.

December.—The exposure to which the soldier was subjected in December proved still more severe—the weather had become more cold and inclement, and the duties and accommodation of the troops were attended with increased hardships and sufferings. The men were now more often detailed on fatigue duties, and were employed on working parties, in conveying provisions from Balaklava—the diet was of the same defective, unsustaining nature as in the preceding month, while it proved even more distasteful to the men, and, in accordance with these conditions, the health of the Regiment exhibited greater deterioration; the men now lost flesh and strength, became apathetic and listless, defective in mental energy, and succumbed to disease, or rather the depressing agencies to which they were exposed.

The number of admissions amounted to 241, or nearly 43 per cent. of strength. Twenty-four cases of Fever were presented, one of which had a fatal issue. Eighteen cases of Pulmonary Affections occurred, 168 instances of the Fluxes (Diarrhœa, and Dysentery), were received under treatment, and seven deaths were recorded. Moreover, nine cases of Cholera proved fatal. Of this disease the Surgeon reports:—"During the wet weather of November and December, most of the men attended with all the symptoms of the disease in its worst form; a few, however, died, apparently without much suffering, and fell into a lethargic and apathetic state." And it would appear that death was in a large proportion of the cases the result of cold, collapse and coma, as distinct from the profound and rapid effect of an intense action of the choleraic poison, for we find that of the 14 deaths which occurred in the Regimental Hospital in November, one took place in 12 hours, one in 16 hours, one in 22 hours, two in 24 hours, one in 28 hours, one in 30 hours, one in 72 hours, three in 48 hours, and two in 144 hours from the period of admission. While of the cases which proved fatal in December, one occurred in 48 hours, one in 72 hours, two in 96 hours, one in 120 hours, one in 168 hours, one in 216 hours, one in 296 hours, and one in 456 hours after admission into Hospital; and it is worthy of remark, that while the men suffered so much from the disease no instance of Cholera was recorded among the officers of the Regiment.

January and February 1855.—During the month of January, the Regiment was relieved from the duties of the trenches in front of Inkermann; and thenceforward, as the 2nd Division shared the labours of the right attack with the Light Division, the troops were enabled to enjoy a greater number of nights' rest. The duties of the Regiment, however, continued extremely arduous in January and February, and the men were much exposed to the severity of the climate, which was conspicuous throughout the greater part of both months, in conveying to the front the materials for wooden huts, &c. The diet of the troops consisted chiefly, as hitherto, of salt meat and biscuit, but towards the end of February fresh meat was more frequently supplied, and vegetables of some description were, about the same time, issued almost daily.

Fifty blankets and twenty-one "Smith's" stretcher cots were supplied in January for the use of the sick, and a hut was added to the Hospital accommodation; and in the following month two other huts were erected for Hospital purposes.

The health of the Corps during the month of January became more unsatisfactory, for although no fresh cases of Cholera were presented, and the number of admissions declined from the time that the choleraic element or constitution ceased to affect the prevalence of Diarrhœa, the soldier became more enfeebled, acquired a scorbutic taint of constitution, and disease presented itself in more fatal forms. 200 cases were received into the Regimental Hospital, and nine deaths were returned. Fever proved fatal in two instances; 35 cases of Catarrh were admitted; 79 instances of Diarrhœa were presented, and many of them were marked by scorbutic symptoms, while seven deaths were assigned to this disease or Dysentery. Scorbutic Ulcers became more common, and 31 cases of Frost-bite, or Gangrene, and five of overt Scurvy, were returned.

In the following month the number of admissions declined to 143, and, as the Hospital accommodation was now much enlarged, these may be supposed to represent all the cases which required medical treatment, while, however, disease thus declined in prevalence, and the men in the ranks exhibited, towards the end of February, decided improvement in their appearance, the effects of former hardships, privations, and exposure only found their full manifestation during this month. Thus, 31 cases of Fever were admitted, three of which had a fatal issue; 26 cases of Pulmonary Complaints were presented, and three deaths were assigned to them; 39 instances only of the Fluxes were returned, yet, ten deaths were referred to this class of diseases; and, while 10 cases only were admitted for Frost-bite, it appears that six deaths were the result of this ailment. Moreover, the striking and instructive fact was observed, that all deaths, 22 in number, which occurred in February, were derived from the admissions of the previous month—fully demonstrating that the causes of disease were applied with peculiar and exaggerated intensity during the winter months.

March.—The conditions of the service underwent great improvement, and the men were now well clothed and fed, while the duties were of a less urgent nature, moreover, the weather had become mild and genial, the sanitary state of the Corps experienced much improvement, and the men in the ranks acquired, both physically and mentally, renewed strength and vigour. The admissions declined to 121, and the deaths did not exceed 17 in number. Pulmonary and Catarrhal Complaints almost completely disappeared, and, although six instances of Diarrhœa and Dysentery, and two of Rheumatism, proved fatal, they were derived from the admissions of the previous month. While, however, disease thus generally declined in prevalence and mortality, Fever now acquired increased extension, presented the low adynamic character with great tendency to relapses, and proved fatal in eight instances.

April.—During the early part of this month, the Regiment abandoned the encamping ground it had so long occupied near the hill of Inkermann, and took up ground to the rear of, and between the Light and 4th Divisions. Disease declined still further in prevalence, but 14 deaths were recorded, many of which were derived from the admissions of the three previous months. Fever represented the most prevalent disease; and though the number of cases admitted did not exceed 60, five of these had a fatal issue, and five cases also proved fatal which were received under treatment in the months of January, February, and March. Moreover, Diarrhœa once more became a more common ailment, and three deaths were returned from the affection, two of the cases having terminated fatally somewhat rapidly towards the end of the month, from debility and sinking of the vital powers.

Ten cases of gunshot wounds received in the trenches were admitted, five of which were severe, and five slight injuries.

Having thus detailed the leading medical events during the winter and spring months of 1854-55, it will not be out of place to transcribe here some remarks submitted by Dr. Young, regarding some of the diseases by which the Regiment was assailed, and their causes. Alluding to Diarrhœa, he observes:—"During the months of November, December, and January, Diarrhœa was the most fatal and prevalent disease; and probably it was owing to the severe duties, and the wet and cold weather to which the men were exposed, as also the constant use of salt rations, without vegetables, that this disease was produced, and Scurvy engendered. A large proportion of the cases of Diarrhœa seemed intimately connected with a scorbutic diathesis. Many of the fatal cases," he adds, "lingered a long time, and did not seem to derive any material benefit from any medicine—others were more rapid, and attended with sudden vital depression and an apathetic state of mind." And speaking of Fever, he reports:—"The disease gradually increased from the beginning of February, was soon attended with great vital depression and typhoid symptoms, requiring stimulants and wine; but during the month of March it assumed, at least at the outset, a more sthenic character; relapses were frequent, followed by great debility, and a few cases showed a tendency to remissions." And further, adverting to Scurvy, he states, "That it was marked externally by discolourations and ulcers on the legs, shoulders, and generally attended with debility, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery."

From the details thus far communicated, it will be observed, that the number of deaths recorded in the field, from the date of the arrival of the Regiment in the Crimea till the end of April, was considerable. In considering, however, the full effects of the hardships and exposure, which constituted the causes of disease during this period, it is necessary to recollect that a large number of ineffective men were removed from the front, from time to time, many of whom died in the Hospital of Balaklava, on board ship, and in the Hospitals

of the Bosphorus; but the following table of deaths which occurred at Scutari, Kullali Smyrna, and Abydos, will serve, with the facts already stated, to illustrate this part of the subject:—

Diseases.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	Total.
Fevers.. .. .	..	1	1	..	3	5
Diseases of the Lungs .. ..	..	..	1	2	1	4
Diseases of the Bowels	5	12	8	2	2	29
Frost-bite .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	1
All other Diseases .. .. .	..	..	1	1	1	3
Total	5	13	12	5	7	42

May.—The health of the Corps exhibited much improvement. The troops were now furnished with good and varied diet; and though the labours of the trenches were found severe, the soldier improved daily in strength and physical efficiency. Eighty-two causes were admitted during the month; and while 48 of these were referred to Fever the disease was not in any instance attended with a fatal issue. Cholera, however, once more appeared in the Regimental Camp, and three cases were presented, all of which had a fatal issue; while two instances of Diarrhœa also terminated fatally. The Surgeon reports,—“That the subject of the first case of Cholera was a patient under treatment for Fever; of the second, a hospital orderly; and of the third, a man who was attacked by the disease while on duty in the trenches.”

Three cases of wounds were presented, in one of which, amputation of the thigh having been resorted to, Tetanus supervened, and terminated fatally on the 1st of June.

June.—During the month the total admissions into the Regimental Hospital amounted to 140, and 17 deaths were recorded. Cholera acquired additional extension, 16 cases of the disease having occurred, nine of which proved fatal, and Diarrhœa became much more prevalent, while two deaths were referred to the affection. Moreover, although the cases of Fever declined from 48 to 35, the disease, in five instances, assumed the low typhoid type, and proved fatal in periods varying from four to 11 days. Twenty men were admitted on account of wounds received in the trenches, one of these received a compound comminuted fracture the left femur, caused by a minie ball, another a flesh wound of great extent.

July and August.—The sanitary condition of the Regiment continued very satisfactory during the months of July and August; but, while Fever again assumed very diminished proportions, and no instance of the disease proved fatal, and Cholera ceased its ravages among the troops, Affections of the Bowels were more frequently observed, and often presented sub-inflammatory symptoms and a dysenteric character. The number of deaths, however, only amounted to four, two of which were the result of Dysenteric Diarrhœa, one of disease of the heart, and one of gunshot wound. In July, 10 instances of wounds were admitted, all of which were of a slight nature; in the following month, six instances were presented, in one of these, immediate amputation of the thigh was resorted to, and in another, the popliteal artery was wounded by a fragment of a shell, and death was the result of excessive loss of blood, and gangrene of the limb.

September.—During this month disease declined still further in prevalence. Fever and Affections of the Bowels, which had so long represented the most prominent and destructive ailments, had now almost quite disappeared. Forty-one instances of disease only were admitted, all of which had a favourable issue. On the 8th of the month, however, the Regiment was prominently engaged in the assault upon the Redan, and, it appears, that 72 men were wounded, and that four of these subsequently died of the wounds inflicted.

October 1855 to April 1856.—The accommodation of the Regiment during the summer months consisted of tents, each of which afforded shelter to about 10 men, but huts were now erected of large and small size; and during the winter and spring of 1855–56, the troops were not only provided with good accommodation, and abundance of bedding and clothing, but enjoyed ample means for the observance of personal cleanliness. Moreover, while the duties of the Regiment only proved conducive to health, the diet of the soldier was varied, nutritious, and withal well-cooked. The effect of these favourable conditions became henceforward very conspicuous. In October, the admissions declined to 34, and only one death was recorded, the result of Cholera contracted by a man while engaged in making roads. In November, 38 cases were received under treatment, and it appears that one of the two deaths returned was the result of Cholera contracted at Scutari, the other the consequence of a wound inflicted on the 8th of September; and during the months of December 1855, and January and February 1856, the average number of

admissions did not amount to 30, and no death was recorded, while lastly 53 cases were received under treatment in March, and 37 in April 1856; and only one death was returned, the result of Catarrh, an affection of which several instances were presented in the former month.

During the period the Regiment served in the Crimea, 1,725 cases were admitted, and 211 men died, namely, 41 from Fever, 12 from Diseases of the Lungs, 81 from Affections of the Bowels, 40 from Cholera, 12 from wounds, and the remainder from other causes. Moreover, 186 men were invalided to England, 26 men were discharged the service on account of disease contracted in the field, and 34 in consequence of disability resulting from wounds inflicted by the enemy.

62ND REGIMENT.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date.. { Month Year	Nov. 1854.	December 1854.	January 1855.	February 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.	June 1855.	July 1855.	August 1855.
Station	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Scutari.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.
Strength { Officers .. Men	21 560	22 562	23 520	20 587	21 433	21 366	24 344	19 338	19 330	19 374
Specific Disease.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.
Febris Intermittens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Com. Cont. ..	2	24	1	13	3	70	8	60	10	48
" Remittens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Typhus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrhus Acutus ..	6	17	..	35	26	3	9	1	6	1
" Chronicus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis .. ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyspnœa .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbus Cordis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Hepatitis Acuta .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Icterus .. ..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentæria Acuta ..	1	11	1	..	1	2	..	4	..	..
" Chronica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Scorbutica ..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..
Diarrhœa	100	2	157	7	79	6	37	10	7	5
Colica .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Obstipatio .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyspepsia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dementia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apoplexia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paralysis .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Delirium Tremens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsia .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Cholera Spasmodica ..	24	14	9	9	..	1	..	..	..	3
Ditto in General Hospital ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatismus Acutus ..	1	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	2	2
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..	..	..	9	..	18	..	4	..	6	..
Paronychia .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcus	1	..	2	..	..	4	..	1	..	3
Syphilis Primitiva ..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcus Penis .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bubo .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veruœ and Condylomata ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia Humoralis ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Stricture	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cystitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phymosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sabluxatio	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vulnus Scloporum ..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	10
" Incisum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contusio .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	1
Fractura .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ambustio .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punitus .. ..	..	2	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
Gelatio .. ..	..	..	..	31	..	10	6	..	..	..
Scorbutus .. ..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	4	..	4
Morbi Oculorum ..	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	2	..	1
Morbi Cutis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1
Cynanche .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Otitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
Dropsy .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Neuralgia .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudden .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Observatio .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbi Varii .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	138	19	241	18	200	9	143	22	121	17
	102	14	82	5	140	17	96	..	96	4

Deaths, from 14th November, 1854, to 30th April, 1856.

Sept. 1855.	October 1855.	Nov. 1855.	December 1855.	January 1856.	February 1856.	March 1856.	April 1856.	Died in General Hospitals during the War.	Total Admitted.		Total Died.	
Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.		By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
19	21	19	20	24	28	33	36					
362	367	346	331	356	491	612	609					
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	
10	6	5	3	1	2	1	6	1	7	344	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	37
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
3	2	3	4	7	9	3	1	1	3	176	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	8	..	..	6
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	3
..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	1
1	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	1	11	..
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	19
8	10	11	6	1	..	1	1	20	6	559	1	
..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	59
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	2	1	1	3	1	..	1	8	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	11	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	5	..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	40
..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	56	40
2	..	1	..	2	1	3	3	1	49	49	3	
8	4	3	..	5	..	1	2	..	74	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	113	..
..	1	2	2	5	5	4	4	..	34	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	12	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	20	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	6	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
74	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	2	131	12
1	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	154	12	
..	..	..	1	..	..	3	3	..	16	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	9	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	43	43	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	24	..
1	2	7	1	2	..	..	2	..	36	36	..
1	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	11	11	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1
1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	19	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
..	..	..	2	1	1	1	2	..	1	6	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	9
116	4	34	25	33	30	53	37	78	1725	1725	211	

63RD REGIMENT.

THE 63rd Regiment returned from Madras in August 1847, and served in the United Kingdom until July 1854, when it proceeded to join Lord Raglan's army. On the 21st of July, this Corps, consisting of 31 officers and 977 men, embarked with a detachment of the 46th Regiment, about 250 strong, on board the steamship "Avon," at Cork. On the 22nd another Assistant-Surgeon joined, making the total officers 32; and the ship sailed on the 23rd. During the voyage to the Bosphorus, the troops continued very healthy.

August.—On the 12th, the steamship "Avon" moved from Scutari to Beikos Bay, and in the evening the Grenadier Company landed. On the 14th, the right wing of the Regiment disembarked, followed by the left wing on the 18th, leaving a party of 21 men as a guard over the stores on board. The Regiment was encamped in a valley; and during the 18 days it occupied this encampment, it suffered some losses from Cholera and Diarrhoea. Six men died from Cholera on the 13th, 19th, 20th, 24th, 28th, and 30th; they were aged from 24 to 30 years, and had served from three to 12 years: they all died at Beikos, except one, whose death took place at the Naval Hospital at Therapia, from the Secondary Fever, after 10 days' illness. On the 21st, a man, of 25 years of age and seven years' service, died on board ship of Diarrhoea, after 17 days' illness; and on the 31st, two men died, one aged 25½ years and 2½ years' service, of Diarrhoea; the other, aged 20 years, and four months' service, of Acute Dysentery. Dr. Lewins, the Surgeon, reports:—"The fatal cases of Cholera were all of the most malignant character." Two men of the 46th were attacked by Cholera on the 20th and 25th, and were transferred to the General Hospital, where one of them subsequently died.

On the 30th of August, the troops re-embarked and proceeded to Varna.

September.—On the 1st of the month, the steamer, with the 63rd and detachment of the 46th, arrived at Varna. The troops remained on board ship until they landed in the Crimea on the evening of the 14th, forming part of the 4th Division of the army.

Assistant-Surgeon Flower writes:—"On landing, the Regiment bivouacked on the beach. During the first night a heavy fall of rain occurred; but after this, the weather was very fine, and throughout the march the days were bright and hot, the nights clear and cold, with heavy dews.

"On the advance of the army, on the morning of the 19th, the 63rd, with the detachment of the 46th Regiment, remained on the beach until all the sick of the other Corps, and some superfluous stores were removed to the ships; and on the completion of this duty, at about 5 P.M. of the same day, it marched about five miles, halting for the night in the vicinity of the village of Touzla. The following day, at about 10 A.M., the Regiment again moved forward, and arrived after dark on the ground on which the Allies had just gained the victory of Alma. During this long march, which was made under a very hot sun, Diarrhoea and Cholera prevailed very extensively, few men escaping a visitation of the former disease.

"There being no means of transport for the sick, great difficulty was experienced in conveying those who were unable to march; but the Surgeon succeeded in procuring some of the araba waggons of the country, drawn by bullocks, by which many of the sick were carried forward. These waggons, six or seven in number, were, however, soon so laden, that they were not able to keep up with the column, and were, consequently, left behind, with such men as were unable to continue the march, under the medical charge of the Senior Assistant-Surgeon, at a small village situated near the sea, and about five miles from the Alma. Of these the worst cases were sent on board ship, and the remainder rejoined the Regiment on the following day. The 21st and 22nd of the month were chiefly spent in burying the dead, and conveying the sick and wounded on board the ships. On the 23rd, the march to the Katcha took place. From this date the sickness greatly diminished, and but few cases of Cholera occurred: this was coincident with arriving in the vine districts, of the abundant ripe fruit of which the men freely partook without any apparent injurious result. On the 27th the march was concluded, and the Regiment took up a position on the heights above Sebastopol.

"The tents were landed on the 16th, and were reshipped on the 18th; they were again received after the Regiment reached the heights before Sebastopol. One bell-tent, for Hospital purposes, was carried by the waggons attached to the Head-Quarters of the Division; and the medicines, surgical instruments, &c., were contained in the two field-panniers carried by a pony, the regimental medicine chest, sick bedding, &c., being left on board ship."

The Surgeon reports:—"Great sickness prevailed in the 63rd and detachment of the 46th during the commencement and middle of the month. Cholera having broken out on board ship when lying at Varna, continued very severe during the transit to the Crimea, and on the march, till the 26th, when the disease suddenly and completely ceased. Other diseases, except bowel complaints, were unimportant. 154 cases of Cholera were admitted from the 63rd Regiment, and 21 from the detachment of the 46th; 47 of the former, and nine of the latter, proved fatal: the subjoined table shows the number of deaths from the disease on each day. On the 21st the officer commanding the 46th detachment died of Cholera.

	September 1854.																	
	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	17th.	18th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	25th.	26th.
63rd Regiment..	1	1	1	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	2	1	10	18	5	2	..	..
46th Detachment	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1

October.—During this month a marked improvement occurred in the health of the Corps. The total admissions amounted to 79, or 10 per cent. of the strength. The Surgeon reports:—"The principal diseases were Bowel Complaints, Peri-Pneumonia, Rheumatism, and Fevers. The cases entered as Dysentery were well marked, with evacuations of blood and mucus, and accompanied by tormina and tenesmus, but without much constitutional disturbance, except debility: they were treated by ipecacuanha, pilulæ hydrargyri and opiates. The cases of Diarrhœa were also numerous, but this disease sensibly diminished during the last week. The instances of Pneumonia were also well marked; the fatal case was of the low typhoid form of the disease. The fever cases were all of a low type, and the deaths occurred in men of weakly constitution, in whom symptoms of nervous exhaustion set in early, characterized by low muttering delirium, feeble pulse, &c. These patients were treated with ammonia, ether, beef-tea, and ordinary stimulants. The cases of Rheumatism were severe, and were treated by Dover's powder and quinine. One man died on the 4th of the month, two hours after receiving a severe shell wound of the head. A soldier of the 46th detachment received a gunshot wound of the leg, but without injury to the bones; the wound sloughed, but at the end of the month it was healthy. On the 27th, a young soldier of the 63rd, aged 21 years, was wounded in the trenches by a round-shot; there was compound comminuted fracture of the lower ends of the tibia and fibula, and of the tarsal bones; primary amputation was performed, and the man recovered."

November.—At the battle of Inkermann, the Commanding Officer and two other officers were killed. With respect to the wounded, Mr. Flower reports:—"Of the eight officers who were wounded at Inkermann, one had the skin and greater part of both gluteal regions carried away by a round-shot; sloughing of the wound took place, and he died on the 9th. Another, who was wounded in the calf of the right leg by a piece of shell, died afterwards at Scutari. The remainder recovered, and ultimately returned to duty. Of the men wounded at Inkermann, four belonging to the 63rd Regiment, and three of the detachment of the 46th, underwent primary amputation. The cases were as follows:—One man, aged 20, had compound comminuted fracture of the radius and ulna of the right arm by a grape-shot; amputation through the the forearm. One, aged 25, presented a lacerated wound of the knee-joint from a piece of shell; amputation through the lower third of thigh. In the third, aged 23 years, the lower end of the femur was fractured by a grape-shot; amputation through the middle of the thigh. The fourth, aged 25, had severe gunshot fracture of the right tibia and fibula, close to the knee-joint; also of the left hand and wrist, and of the right ulna; amputation was performed through the lower third of the thigh, and of the left forearm: the patient died on the voyage to Scutari. In two others, there was severe injury of both bones of the right leg by a piece of shell, one was amputated through the leg, the other through lower third of the thigh. In the seventh, aged 26 years, the lower end of the humerus was fractured by a rifle-ball; the limb was amputated through the arm, but the patient died in Hospital at Scutari, in January 1855. With the exception of the two above-mentioned as having died, the others recovered, and were discharged the service." The admissions into Hospital increased to 296, or 41 per cent. of the strength. The Surgeon, writing on the 31st, observes:—"Very great sickness has prevailed during the past month, and the sanitary condition of the men generally is most unfavourable, to an extent quite unprecedented in my experience in different parts of the world. All the influences to which the men are exposed are calculated to excite disease, and the mortality has been very great. The work in the trenches, during the greater part of the month, has been too severe for the strongest constitutions, the men having been employed every night, until within the last week, on covering and working parties, and had only half-a-night in bed; within the last week, the pressure has become less, so that they have now upon the average two nights in their tents. But besides these duties, there are regimental and commissariat guards, pickets, escort and fatigue duties to Balaklava. Moreover, the weather since the 14th has been very severe—cold, wet, and windy—which has induced much acute disease, and rendered the condition of the men most comfortless. The Commissariat supplies have also latterly been irregular, so that the men suffer from insufficient nourishment. Many of the tents were rendered unserviceable by the hurricane of the 14th, and although every exertion has been made to obtain a fresh supply, it has hitherto been without effect, and the men are huddled together more closely than is conducive to health and comfort. The principal diseases have been Pneumonia, Dysentery, Fevers, and severe Rheumatic Affections, which are treated under great disadvantages in Camp. Several cases of Cholera, which had left the Regiment since the end of September, have also lately occurred, and five men died of the disease, on the 14th, 22nd, 24th, and two on the 28th. Every care possible under the circumstances is taken to supply the sick with three hot meals a day—coffee or tea in the morning, beef and fresh meat in the middle of the day, and coffee or tea in the evening—with such stimulants and medical

comforts, spirits, port wine, sago, arrowroot, and rice, as seem proper for their condition and can be obtained from the Purveyor.”

During the month 40 men died, 20 in the Regimental Hospital, and 20 away from the Regiment. Of these deaths eight occurred from wounds, seven from Fever, 15 from Dysentery, five were returned from Diarrhoea, and five from Cholera.

In addition to the 296 admissions and 20 deaths recorded in the return, a number of men of the 46th detachment were treated in the 63rd Hospital; 29 men of the 46th were admitted, of which one was suffering from Dysentery, one with Fever, one with Acute Rheumatism, and 26 had received gunshot injuries at the battle of Inkermann. Of the wounded, three died—two on the 7th, and one on the 8th.

December.—During this month, 417 men were present with the Head-Quarters in the Crimea, and 344 were under treatment in Hospital at Scutari. The admissions amounted to 198, of which 30 were cases of Fever, 74 of the stomach and bowels, and 71 were recorded as instances of Rheumatism. The mortality during this month was very considerable; the deaths amounted to 113, of which 66 took place in the Regimental Hospital, and 47 in the General Hospitals. The appended table shows the daily mortality, and the diseases of which the men died:—

		Daily Deaths during December 1854.																														Total during December.	Died.		
		1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.		31st.	Field Hos- pital.	Else- where.
Dysentery & Diarrhœa }		1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	..	3	3	1	3	2	3	..	3	3	..	3	3	1	2	7	4	4	4	7	1	..	5	76	45	31
Fever .....		..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	1	2	..	1	1	21	19	2
Rheumatism		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	2	..	7
Pneumonia		..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	7
Paralysis		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Frost-bite		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Wounds		..	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	..
Total ..		1	5	2	2	5	2	2	5	1	3	4	4	5	3	5	1	5	4	..	5	4	2	4	7	5	4	5	9	2	1	6	113	66	47

January.—On the 6th the Surgeon, whose health had been failing for some time, was placed on the sick list, and he was invalided on the 13th. In consequence of illness the two senior Assistant-Surgeons were absent from the Regiment, one at Scutari, the other invalided to England, and on the 10th the remaining medical officer was admitted on the sick list, being unfit for further duty. On the 12th, 2nd Class Staff-Surgeon Young, assumed medical charge of the Corps, and this officer, writing on the 31st states:—“The sickness remarked upon in last monthly report as very great, continued during January, the same causes being in operation, viz., excessive fatigue, constant exposure to cold, with insufficient clothing, and want of sufficient nourishment, owing to the scarcity of fuel.

“On being attached to the Regiment on the 12th, in consequence of the Surgeon’s illness, I found the Hospital tents crowded with sick, to the number of 115, nearly all severe cases of Dysentery or Diarrhoea, and Low Fever. In many instances were superadded frost-bitten feet, stated so have been contracted subsequently to admission. These tents were situated in a very cold and exposed place, but could not be moved during the frost. Besides the men in Hospital, upwards of 180 were on the sick list in the Camp, suffering from general debility, Diarrhoea, Fever and œdema of the legs. The whole Regiment was in a sickly depressed condition, and totally unfitted for all duties. A report and inspection of its reduced state having been made, the sick were ordered to Scutari as the only means of re-establishment, and the remainder of the Regiment moved from the heights of Sebastopol to a more sheltered station near Balaklava; the change has in a few days caused a visible improvement in the men.” On leaving the front the Regiment transferred its “old, leaky, and worn out tents” to the 18th Regiment, and in the Camp at Balaklava occupied the new tents which that Corps had brought out from England.

During January the admissions into Hospital amounted to 109, of which 12 were recorded as cases of Fever, 18 of Pulmonary Disease, and 57 of Affections of the Bowels. The mortality during this month was very great; 157 deaths occurred, or 38 per cent. of the strength present at the beginning of the month. Of these deaths 62 died in the Regimental Hospital, and 95 in the General Hospitals. The following table shows the causes and amount of the daily mortality:—

Daily Deaths during January 1855.																															Total during January.	Died.		
																															Regl. Hos- pital.	Else- where.		
																															31st.			
1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	Total during January.	Regl. Hos- pital.	Else- where.	
Dysentery & Diarrhoea	4	2	3	1	3	3	6	3	4	5	5	3	6	8	3	2	7	8	1	1	4	1	5	..	2	2	3	1	4	5	105	34	71	
Fever	1	1	1	..	..	3	2	1	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	36	17	19
Pneumonia	2	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	
Scurvy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Frost-bite	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	4	..
Total	8	4	4	2	5	7	9	4	7	8	8	5	8	10	6	4	9	11	4	..	2	5	1	6	..	3	3	3	1	4	6	157	62	95

February.—The Corps, consisting of 16 officers and 102 men, was moved to the heights above Balaklava, and was accommodated in wooden huts. "The Camp occupied by the 63rd Regiment was situated about a mile from the town of Balaklava, on the slope of a hill, on the east side of the harbour, it faced to the north-east, and commanded an extensive view in the direction of the Tchernaya. The Regiment remained in this position until it proceeded to Kertch."

During this month, the strength of the Regiment in the field was very small, not being above 102 non-commissioned officers and men, the remainder of them being under treatment in the General Hospitals at Scutari. Only 19 men were admitted into the Field Hospital, of whom 17 were suffering from Fever, and this disease proved fatal to three men in that Hospital—one, after 13 days' illness, on the 3rd, one, after 21 days, on the 21st, and the third, after 29 days' treatment, on the 26th. In regard of this disease, Dr. Young reports:—"Continued Fever, of a low type, and, in many of the cases, accompanied with severe gastric affection, has been prevalent during the month. The three fatal cases presented the same characters, and death was preceded by symptoms of ulceration of the bowels." But this small number of deaths conveys a very incorrect idea of the mortality of the Corps, inasmuch as the total loss by deaths, during the month, amounted to 74, of which 71 took place away from the Head-Quarters. These deaths were derived from the admissions of the previous month, and it will be seen by the subjoined table that 53 of the total 74 occurred during the first 15 days of the month, and, of the 21 deaths from Fever, 19 occurred during the same period:—

Daily Deaths during February 1855.																												Total during February.	Died.		
																													Regl. Hos- pital.	Else- where.	
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.			
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	2	3	4	4	2	1	3	..	1	3	1	1	2	2	2	..	1	1	1	2	..	4	1	3	3	..	..	46	..	46
Fever	3	1	2	..	..	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	21	3	18
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	
Frost-bite	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	4	
Amputation	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Total..	5	4	6	4	4	3	5	2	2	4	4	2	3	3	2	..	1	1	1	3	1	5	1	3	4	..	1	74	3	71	

March.—During this month, only 24 cases were admitted into the Regimental Hospital, of which 15 were instances of Fever, and three of Diarrhoea. The medical officer observes:—"The health of the Regiment continued to improve. The cases of Continued Fever have less of a typhoid character, and are more free from visceral complications. In most of them, however, a relapse has occurred in the course of treatment, notwithstanding the exhibition of quinine. In one of the two fatal cases (which occurred in the Regimental Hospital), death was preceded by Pneumonia, in the other, by uncontrollable vomiting." But the strength of the Corps in the Crimea was only 140, the remainder being at Scutari—the greater part in Hospital, and a small part at the convalescent dépôt. On the 1st of March 380 men were under treatment in the General Hospitals on the Bosphorus, and, during the month, 51 men were admitted from the convalescents at the dépôt. The total loss by deaths from all causes amounted only to 14, of which 12 occurred in the Hospitals at Scutari, as will be seen by the subjoined table:—

Daily Deaths during March 1855.																															Total during March.	Died.		
																														Regl. Hos- pital.		Else- where.		
1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.				
Dysentery & Diarrhoea	1				1		1		1					1											1						6	..	6	
Fever											1				1				1						1				1			5	2	3
Scurvy							1																							1			1	1
Frost-bite				1																						1					2	..	2	
Total	1			1	1		2		1		1		1	1	1			1						1	1	1		1			14	2	12	

The medical officer in charge of the Corps observes, in his report for the quarter ended the 31st of March:—"Towards the termination of last quarter the sickness and mortality in this Regiment had become excessively great, consisting of Dysentery and Low Fever principally, often accompanied by Frost-bite. This continued on the increase until the middle of January, when almost the whole of the Regiment was suffering from sickness, so much so, that all duties were intermitted, the invalids removed to Scutari, and the Head-Quarters marched from the front to the neighbourhood of Balaklava. Since then a great improvement has taken place in the health of the men, and convalescents are gradually returning from Scutari. The main causes of the sickness appear to have been excessive fatigues, constant exposure to cold and wet in the trenches and in the tents, which were old and tattered, insufficient clothing and the want of proper food, that issued being

principally salted, and deficient in quantity, while fuel could not be obtained to cook the rations. With the gradual removal of those causes of disease, has arisen a marked and steady improvement in the health of the men."

April and May.—During the whole of these months the Regiment remained on the heights above Balaklava. The admissions into the Regimental Hospital amounted to only 20 in April and 24 in May, and no death occurred in the Camp. On the 1st of May, the Surgeon observes:—"The Regiment is now very healthy, and the cases treated during the month have been nearly all slight and amenable to treatment. The case of amentia occurred in a lad who was left at Scutari when the Regiment came on to the Crimea, and who has just rejoined, having, consequently, never done any duty since he left England." Of the men at Scutari, three died in April, on the 1st, 4th, and 20th, and one on the 20th of May.

On the 31st of May the 63rd embarked on board the "Alma," the steamer in which the 72nd Highlanders had come up from Malta, and proceeded, with other troops, to reinforce the Highland Brigade, which was, at that time, engaged in active field operations at Kertch, under the command of Sir George Brown.

June.—The steam-ship "Alma," with the 63rd and 72nd Regiments, and other troops on board, sailed from Balaklava harbour on the 31st of May, and arrived off Kertch on the 1st of June, when the surrender of that town and of Yenikale was ascertained. The Regiments were not required for service on shore, but remained on board ship off Kertch, under orders to proceed with the projected expedition against Anapa, in Circassia, until the 11th, when intelligence having been received that that fort had also been abandoned by the Russians, they were ordered back to Balaklava. During the 10 days the steamer was lying off Kertch, Cholera broke out among the troops on board. The 72nd suffered severely, and three men of the 63rd died of the disease—one, an officer's servant, on the 4th, after sixteen hours' illness, one on the 5th, after several hours' illness, and one on the 8th, after two days' duration of the disease.

On the 12th of June the Regiment landed at Balaklava, and marched up to the encampment of the 4th Division on the "heights before Sebastopol." The medical officer in charge of the Corps reports:—"While on board ship at anchor off Kertch, 11 cases of Cholera occurred, of which the three first proved fatal; the remainder improved, and were transferred to the hospital-ship 'Orient,' or to the General Hospital at Balaklava. Subsequently to arriving in Camp, four cases of Cholera have occurred, two of which were fatal on the 24th and 30th; the remaining two progressed slowly towards convalescence. Very numerous cases of Diarrhoea have occurred, many of them of a choleraic character, and requiring active treatment." And he further observes:—"With regard to the cases of Cholera, those occurring on board ship appeared to be characterised by less vomiting and purging, and by a more speedy sinking of the circulation than usual, death in the fatal cases occurring within 12 hours."

Referring to the cases which occurred in the Camp before Sebastopol, Assistant-Surgeon Mills observes:—"The most remarkable features in those cases were, that they were ushered in by sudden and almost complete collapse and vomiting, unpreceded by the usual premonitory diarrhoea, although a good deal of the latter prevailed about the same time in the Regiment, but which was always amenable to the usual treatment, and no casualty occurred from this disease."

The total admissions during the month amounted to 70, of which seven were cases of Fever, 15 of Cholera, and 35 of Diarrhoea. "One fatal case of Fever took place on the 24th, four days after admission—death was preceded by Pneumonia."

July.—Dr. Crisp, the newly-appointed Surgeon, reports:—"The Regiment encamped at the head of the ravine leading towards the 'left attack'; this ravine was the main road for parties proceeding into the trenches. The tents were pitched on the slope of a hill looking to the west. The soil consisted of a highly tenacious clay, which, in wet weather, from its non-absorbent qualities, allowed of the accumulation of much surface water, which was only removed by evaporation and draining, as little, if any, of it permeated the soil. Beneath this clay, and about a foot from the surface, was a substratum of solid limestone rock, which was in some instances replaced by large masses of the same substance. Much brushwood had been present originally, but during the previous winter this had all been cut down for fuel, so that the vicinity was devoid of wood. There was a little short grass, which, however, had been much injured by the trampling of so many persons. On the whole, there was a remarkable absence of all vegetable matters, though disorganising animal matter was necessarily present to some degree, notwithstanding that great care was taken to keep the various camps of the Division and the neighbourhood as free as possible from these sources of disease.

"The position occupied by the Regiment was high, and exposed to the sea-breezes, as well as to those of the adjacent Tchernaya valley, which is swampy and marshy, but no evil effects, as the occurrence of diseases arising from malaria, were observed, so that it is probable that the distance, though small, was too great for any influence of this kind.

"During the summer the Corps was accommodated in bell-tents, from 12 to 14 men in each tent; the ground below some of these was excavated, by which much room was

gained. The floors, from constant use, soon became dry and hard, but towards the end of the year all were boarded."

The admissions into Hospital fell to 51, and no death was recorded during the month. The Surgeon reports:—"There has been a great improvement in the health of the Corps: Fever, Diarrhoea, and Dysentery have been the diseases which principally prevailed. The fever cases have not been very severe in character, but have, in most instances, shown a disposition to assume the low typhoid variety.

"Cholera attacked only one man, who recovered from an almost hopeless state of collapse. Six cases of gunshot injuries were admitted; two were wounds of the fingers, of which one necessitated the removal of the forefinger of the right hand, two were superficial wounds by grape-shot of trifling importance, one a severe lacerated wound above the right knee-joint, from a piece of shell, in which much sloughing took place, and the sixth man was wounded in the left shoulder by a bullet which passed round the head of the humerus, and lodged in the posterior fold of the axilla. Six men were sent as convalescents to Scutari during the month."

August.—The total admissions amounted to 61; but of these 16 were cases of wounds and mechanical injuries. The Surgeon observes:—"Fever has been of the usual low character, requiring the early administration of stimulants. The patients all regained their strength very slowly. Most of the cases of Diarrhoea and Dysentery yielded to the usual treatment; but some were sent to Scutari, 16 men in all having been sent, during the month, to the Hospitals at that station. In regard to the wounded, one man, who had received a very severe shell wound near the knee-joint was sent to the Castle Hospital; one patient died who had been wounded through the cheek by a ball, which shattered his lower jaw, and lodged near the opening at the base of the skull, having fractured one of the cervical vertebrae before lodging. The other wounds admitted were not severe."

September.—The admissions increased to 120, of which 32 were returned as cases of Fever, six of Pulmonary Disease, 13 of Diarrhoea, seven of Dysentery, and 19 for gunshot wounds. The Surgeon remarks:—"No man has died from disease, but one casualty occurred from a shell wound. The left femur was shattered from the trochanters down to the junction of the lower and middle thirds of the bone, with much destruction of the soft parts around. Death occurred in twenty-three days, and post-mortem examination disclosed recent pleuritis on both sides, and purulent deposits into, and consolidation of the lower lobe of the right lung. Nine convalescents have been sent to Scutari, and three to the Castle Hospital."

October.—On the 4th, the Regiment embarked on board Her Majesty's ship "Princess Royal," to proceed with the expedition to Kinburn. On leaving the encampment on the heights before Sebastopol, 23 men were sent to the General Hospital in Camp, and three to Balaklava.

"After lying off Odessa for some days, the landing on the spit of Kinburn was effected without resistance, on the 14th of October, and the Regiment bivouacked for the night. A few days subsequently, the troops marched about eight miles from the fort, and again bivouacked for three days. Notwithstanding, however, this exposure, the men did not suffer from disease either at the time or subsequently. The admissions into Hospital were very few in number and unimportant in character. No disease indicating the presence of malaria was observed, though this agent might, from the nature of the country, and the marshy soil, naturally be presumed to exist.

"Kinburn is situated on the north of the Black Sea, at the confluence of the rivers Boug and Dnieper, in the Gulf of Cherson. It is a spit of land extending westward from the mainland of Russia, and varying in breadth from half-a-mile to a mile and a-half, in the part of it occupied by the allied troops. Towards its western extremity, there were three forts, which were not, however, occupied by the English troops.

"The first encampment was situated near a large swampy piece of ground, in which were numerous stagnant shallow pools of brackish water, surrounded by coarse grass and reeds. Strategic reasons occasioned this apparently unhealthy site to be chosen as an encamping ground; but, after the fort was surrendered, the Regiment moved to a spot about half-a-mile from the largest fort, where the earth was dry and sandy, and at a distance from the stagnant pools of water. There were no trees within three miles of the forts, and very little vegetation of any kind, except coarse grass, reeds, and sedge. Water was scarce and brackish, but might be procured by digging in the sand for a few feet, the hole being filled, in a few hours, with water, at first fresh, but which, after a time, became salt and unfit for use. At a distance of a few miles were some villages, around which the soil was more fertile, and had been cultivated, and plenty of trees and brushwood were present, dwarf oaks being most numerous. The gardens contained beet-root, potatoes, cabbages, pumpkins, &c., which formed an excellent and acceptable addition to the salt rations furnished to the men. Several medicinal plants were found in the neighbourhood—the *hyoscyamus niger*, the *solanum dulcamara*, and the *conium maculatum* were observed growing abundantly in the fields and gardens.

"The weather was rather cold, and the men felt it at night very much; but, fortunately, very little rain fell, and dry grass and hay were procurable in large quantities, of which the men made their beds, thus protecting themselves."

The 63rd re-embarked on board ship from Kinburn, on the 29th of October.

The total admissions amounted to only 11, and no deaths occurred during the month. The Surgeon observes:—"The practice of frequent bathing probably contributed to the good health of the men during the time the Corps was at Kinburn. One officer received a very severe wound of the knee-joint by the accidental discharge of his revolver. He was sent on board the Hospital ship 'Orient.' An attempt was made to save the limb, but secondary amputation was necessary; and he was subsequently transferred to the Castle Hospital, where he died."

November 1855.—"On the 11th, the Regiment landed at Kamiesch, from whence it marched to its former ground on the 'heights before Sebastopol,' where it remained during the ensuing winter." During the month, 33 cases were admitted into Hospital, and one death occurred. The Surgeon reports:—"The health of the Corps during the past month has been remarkably good. One patient who was left behind on the embarkation of the Regiment for Kinburn, was readmitted into Hospital, and died on the 28th; he laboured under Bright's disease, the peritoneum was full of fluid, and he had extensive tubercular disease of both lungs."

December.—The admissions amounted to 40, and no death occurred. The Surgeon reports:—"The diseases treated have been of the ordinary description, and presented nothing worthy of remark, except perhaps four cases of Gelatio, which, however, were trifling, and have done well. The Hospital huts, which are small ones, have been rendered fit for patients, by means of blankets, which had been condemned by a Regimental Committee. Before these were procured, the huts, from their cracked and leaky state, were quite unfitted for wards for the sick."

January 1856.—During the month, 48 cases were admitted under Hospital treatment. At the end of the month, Dr. Crisp reports:—"Affections of the Bowels, Fevers, and Pulmonary Diseases have been the chief sources of admission; these cases presented the usual symptoms."

"One man was admitted with a gunshot wound of the left hand, produced by the accidental discharge of his musket; the ball passed through the metacarpo-phalangeal articulation of the middle finger."

February.—The total admissions sank to 32, but the cases of Fever increased to ten. With regard to this disease, the Surgeon observes:—"Under the head of Fever, there has been an increase of admissions, and some of the cases have been severe in character; one 'weakly' young soldier suffered a severe attack of the disease, complicated with Pneumonia."

March.—"Catarrhal Affections, Bowel Complaints, and Rheumatism have been the diseases most frequent, though not generally severe in type. One patient admitted with severe Dysentery, was attacked with Gangrene of the toes; his circulation was extremely weak, and his pulse at times not to be felt before the Gangrene set in; bed sores appeared over the sacrum, and the dysenteric symptoms continued. He died on the 9th of April; post-mortem examination disclosed very extensive ulceration of the whole of the large intestine, and the toes were black and hard. There was no disease of the heart or arteries."

In the annual report for the period ended 31st of March, 1856, it is remarked:—"During the summer, the men lived in the common bell-tents, from 12 to 14 men in each; in some, the ground below was excavated, by which much room was gained. The floors, by constant use, soon became hard and dry; but towards the end of the year all were boarded. The temperature in the tents during the summer was excessive in the heat of the day, but was moderated, to a certain extent, by raising the curtains at the bottom. The tents were struck once a-week during the summer months, and the bedding and clothing aired. Before the huts arrived, and when the weather had already become cold, stone walls, three feet in height, were build round each tent, which, by affording protection from the northerly and easterly winds, materially increased the comfort of the men."

"In December 1855, huts were first occupied by the Corps, but all were not completed till the end of January 1856. They were six in number, affording room for the same number of companies, each of from 60 to 70 men. These huts were 72 feet long and 20 feet broad; the floors were boarded, and ventilation was secured by means of five openings at the top of each hut. The walls of some of the huts were double, that is, were composed of a double layer of planks with felt interposed; these were of course preferable to the rest, which were merely planked and without felt. There was a door at each end, and five windows on both sides; a stove was placed in the centre, but it was too small to afford sufficient heat for so large a number of men. Drains were cut round each hut, and measures taken to ensure cleanliness, especially during wet weather. The outbuildings consisted of a cook-house and a latrine, besides which a few tents were used as store rooms, &c., by the Quartermaster of the Regiment. The cook-house was a mud and stone erection, roofed with planks. During the summer the men's food was cooked in the common camp-kettles; but after Sebastopol was taken, eight large iron boilers were brought from the town, which, during the remainder of the time the Regiment served in the Crimea, were used for cooking instead of camp-kettles."

"The latrine was merely a trench, eight feet deep, with a planked roof over it. Lime was thrown into it once a-week, and when the trench was nearly filled, it was covered in, and another one made.

"Two companies of the Regiment remained in tents during the whole winter, two tents being used in place of one, one placed over the other, and the floors boarded. In these tents, when the cold was great, pans of burning charcoal were placed, due care being taken that a free escape was allowed for the noxious gases generated by the combustion of the charcoal. There was no appreciable difference in the health of the men occupying these double tents, and of those accommodated in the huts—indeed, many of the soldiers preferred the tents.

"The Hospital consisted of three small wooden huts, erected about 300 yards from the Camp. In addition to these, there were two marquees, and some small tents for a dead-house, an operation tent, &c. During the summer a small tent was used as a dispensary, but in the winter a Hospital marquee, floored and furnished with a stove, was substituted. Each hut was estimated to hold 12 patients; but in case of a great increase in the number of sick, 16 might be placed in each; this crowding was not, however, at any time necessary.

"The huts were erected so as to form three sides of a square, the north side being open. Each hut was 37 feet long, 16 feet broad, and 10 feet high; they were all too small and inconvenient, hot in summer, and cold in winter from the cracked state of their wooden sides, until they were covered with old tents and blankets. It was not till a late period of the year that these could be procured, and then only with great difficulty. Each hut had a raised platform on either side, on which the beds were placed, leaving a passage up the middle of the ward, which was paved with stone; the roofs were of thin wood covered with felt; the wood was so thin that it was split by the nails used in putting the hut together, and admitted rain and snow plentifully. There were two windows and a door to each ward. The bedsteads were either boards and trestles, iron bedsteads, or common stretchers, on which were placed the usual mattresses stuffed with straw.

"During the summer months the Hospital marquees were used for the milder cases and were cooler and preferable to the wooden huts.

"Application was frequently made for a large Hospital hut, but, in consequence of the sick list of the Regiment being small, one was not supplied.

"The outbuildings of the Hospital establishment were the same as those above described for the barracks. During the winter each ward was furnished with a stove, in which either wood, coal, or charcoal could be burned, but coal was believed to be the best fuel.

"The mortality during the year was so small that it is evident that the duty was not so severe as to cause serious disease. In April and May 1855, when the Regiment was at Bala-klava, the men lined the entrenchments there every morning from about five o'clock A.M. till seven. There was also a regimental guard, composed of a corporal and six men, and an occasional outlying picket of 50 men, under the command of a subaltern. While on the expedition to Kertch, the men had little or no duty to perform. When on the heights before Sebastopol, each man was on duty in the trenches every third or fourth day, either on trench guard, working, or covering party. Besides these duties the Corps had, of course, its regimental guards, and performed its share of divisional duties, which, however, were neither severe nor frequent. After the fall of Sebastopol the duties were light, and not productive of any disease.

"Water not being very plentiful in the Camp before Sebastopol, personal ablution has not been regularly performed, as, in addition to the deficiency of water, there has been an absence of basins or other vessels to place water in. No building has been erected for the purpose, and those men who wash at all, do so by pouring water, from their buckets or canteens, over the head and face, outside the barrack-huts or tents in which they live."

On the 4th of May, the Regiment embarked from the Crimea, and proceeded to North America for colonial service in Nova Scotia.

The 63rd Regiment left England with a strength of 32 officers and 977 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, and, during its service, it was reinforced by 30 officers and 346 men; thus, 62 officers and 1,323 men were sent out to the East. Of these, four officers and 17 rank and file were killed in action, and eight officers and 127 men wounded. Eight officers and 497 men died in the East, of whom two officers and 20 men died from gunshot injuries; 26 officers and 184 men were invalided to England, four men were made prisoners by the enemy, one man deserted, and 59 men were ultimately discharged the service.

68TH REGIMENT.

THE 68th Light Infantry returned to the United Kingdom, from Canada, in 1844, and, after nearly seven years' home service, embarked for Malta on the 28th of February, 1851. They continued to do duty on that station till August 1854, when they received the order to proceed to join the Expeditionary Army.

On the 7th of the above-named month 841 men and 28 officers embarked at Malta for this purpose, but on reaching Constantinople they were ordered to be, for the present, detained in the Bosphorus, on account of the prevalence of Cholera in Bulgaria. On the 12th, the vessel anchored in Beikos Bay, and the Regiment landed on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus on the 14th, and here they remained encamped till the 30th. At this spot, like other Regiments of the 4th Division of the Army, to which they had been ordered to be attached, they were attacked with Cholera. Six cases of the disease came under treatment, of which two were quickly fatal in the Regimental Hospital marquee, and a third, after its transfer to the General Hospital. A good many cases of mild Diarrhœa appeared at the same time, but the majority of them did not require hospital treatment, a dose or two of medicine sufficing to stop the complaint, when detected at an early period. In other respects the men appeared to have enjoyed remarkably good health.

On the 30th, they re-embarked on board the "Cambria," steam transport, and sailed on the 31st, for Varna.

September 1854.—The vessel anchored at the mouth of Varna Bay on the 1st, but the troops were not landed, but kept on board ship, although much crowded. On the 4th, she proceeded to the general rendezvous at Kavarna Bay, whence the expedition started for the Crimea on the 7th, and the 68th landed with the rest of the army, on the 14th, at Old Fort. Several cases of Cholera had, however, occurred in the meantime, and eight men had died of that disease before the disembarkation took place, while 13 were left sick on board ship to be transferred to Scutari, viz., six with Cholera, four with Choleraic Diarrhœa, and three with Fever, of whom several subsequently died.

The Regiment was present with the Division at the battle of the Alma, but not engaged, and accompanied the army in the subsequent march on Sebastopol, and took up a position on the heights to the south of the town on the 23th.

Cases of Cholera continued to appear on the line of march, and in all 68 men of the Corps were attacked with that disease during the month, of whom 28 died.

October.—The tents were recovered on the 5th, and the Camp of the Regiment established between those of the 21st and 63rd Regiments, and immediately in rear of that of the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade. The Surgeon remarks, that the ground was admirably fitted for the establishment of a standing Camp, as the surface was dry, and in conformation favourable to drainage.

Early in the month two Companies of the Regiment, consisting of 186 men, were sent to do duty at the Head-Quarters of the Commander-in-chief as a guard, where they remained till the end of March, and thus escaped many of the toils and privations endured in the trenches during the winter months.

During the month two more admissions from Cholera took place, and both of the patients died of the disease, while two more deaths from its effects occurred in men who had been transferred to the General Hospital. One death from Fever on the eleventh day of the disease, and one from a gunshot wound, after amputation of the leg, complete the list of deaths in Hospital; but six men, and the Assistant-Surgeon of the Regiment, were killed in action, and the Surgeon remarks:—"Diarrhœa is now the prevailing disease, and it has now become of a very obstinate character, frequently assuming that of Dysentery."

November.—The Regiment was engaged on the 5th at the battle of Inkermann, in which two officers and 11 men belonging to it were killed, and two officers and 33 men wounded, of whom one officer and four men died before the 30th.

The health of the Corps now began to be materially affected by the almost constant wet weather, which saturated the men's clothes and blankets, as well as the floors of the tents, while there was no possible means of drying them, and the roads were at times so heavy from the same cause, that the supply of food was occasionally irregular. Towards the end of the month the difficulty of obtaining fuel for cooking became great, and was much felt. The duties were unavoidably severe, and the sick list rapidly increased. 224 admissions into Hospital were occasioned during the month by disease, exclusive of wounds. Six of these were due to Cholera, and four of the cases proved fatal; while 130 are returned under the head "Diarrhœa," and 39 under that of Dysentery; of these last two were fatal, and a man was carried off by rapidly developed Phthisis Pulmonalis.

December.—Bowel Complaints became so prevalent, that few escaped attacks of Diarrhœa of greater or less severity. 698 cases of this affection are recorded as having come under treatment during the month out of a strength of 650 men present, while the

total admissions into Hospital for disease alone actually numbered 1,090. With the exception of Bowel Complaints, however, it was of little moment. Two instances of Cholera were admitted into the Regimental Hospital, and four into the General Hospital; and of these patients four died, but with the exception of eight deaths from Dysentery, no other casualty occurred; and Mr. Graves, the then Surgeon, remarks in his monthly report:—"It is satisfactory to me to observe that the mortality has been less in the 68th than in any other Regiment of the Division, but the difficulties the Regimental Surgeon labours under in attempting to relieve so vast a number of applicants as have presented themselves during the month, are great indeed, and the supplies both of medicines and medical comforts have almost of necessity been scanty." No beds or bedding had been in possession of the Hospital until the end of the month, when 20 mattresses, and the same number of stretchers, were obtained, but the supply of blankets had throughout been abundant.

January 1855.—Admissions for disease were still numerous (338). Bowel Complaints were still the most important, both in numbers and severity; but decided Scurvy had now made its appearance; twelve men were admitted into Hospital with the disease, sufficiently simple and well marked to be so returned, but the Assistant-Surgeon also states, "Most of the Bowel Complaints were more or less complicated with scorbutic symptoms." Fifteen cases of Dysentery proved fatal during the month, also one of Fever, and one of gunshot wound.

Towards the latter end of the month an occasional issue of preserved potatoes was made by the Commissariat. The cooking throughout the winter had, as a general rule, been tolerably well effected, as the men were put into messes of tents; that is, all the men sheltered in one tent messed in common, and all belonging to the tent not on duty were required to attend to the cooking, and to help to procure roots for fuel, so that those who had been on duty found their rations cooked for them on their return. The supply of rations, however, both during this and the preceding month was not unfrequently defective, owing to the state of the roads and the scarcity of land transport.

February.—Admissions for disease had now sunk from 1,090 in December, and 338 in January, to 185 in the present month, and the deaths were only eight in the Field Hospital, viz., one from Fever and seven from Camp Dysentery. Forty-four men were admitted into Hospital for Scurvy, and the Surgeon in charge, writing on the 28th, says:—"About the middle of the month 130 men doing duty were found to have cutaneous eruptions, mostly of a scorbutic character, and of this number the gums were also affected in 23; but after the issue of two ounces of lime-juice daily as a part of the ration to the duty men, it was found by the end of the month that these cases had diminished by one-half. A strict weekly inspection of the persons and underclothing of the men was likewise instituted, and general ablution and washing of the clothing enforced."

Greater attention was likewise paid to the cooking; the salt meat was ordered to be steeped in many waters before cooking, and vegetables, both preserved potatoes as well as the fresh root and onions, were issued more frequently than they had been. Early in the month the sick were removed from the Hospital tents into three wooden huts which had been erected. One of the fatal cases of Dysentery, which was complicated with Frost-bite, ended in Tetanus.

March.—The number of admissions for disease had now sunk to 72 in number. Assistant Staff-Surgeon Dr. Cullen in charge now reports:—"Cases of Diarrhœa have been gradually diminishing in number, and the disease is now almost extinct (21 admissions), and the same may be said of Scurvy. Seven cases of Dysentery have proved fatal, but most of them had been in Hospital for a period of nearly two months, and any slight amendment during that time was followed by a speedy relapse, till the patients were completely worn out. Twenty-four cases of Fever have been admitted, but in general the disease has been mild, and in only one instance has it proved fatal, and in it the man was recovering from Dysentery, and in an exceedingly weak condition when attacked. Some of the patients have been able to get up on the seventh day while others have lingered three or four weeks."

April.—Admissions for disease had now sunk to 30 in number, and the only fatal case was one of Fever, complicated with double Pneumonia.

Soft bread, which, during the winter months, had been frequently purchased for the sick, or been presented to them by the Commanding Officer, now began to be issued by the Commissariat to the duty men.

May.—Admissions for disease were only 20 in number, and only two deaths from its effects are recorded, one from Fever and one from Cholera. The latter occurred in the case of a man who had been employed in Balaklava, who was attacked with the disease the day after his return to the Camp. Three instances of Choleraic Diarrhœa presented, but recovered under treatment.

The casualties by wounds were, however, heavy during the month. Six men were killed in the trenches and 24 wounded, five of whom succumbed before the end of the month, the injuries admitting of but little hope from the first.

June.—Cases of Cholera had reappeared in some numbers. Ten men were admitted for that disease, and six of them died, while 45 cases of Diarrhœa also required Hospital

treatment; but other disease was of very little moment, and only produced 63 admissions, 20 of which were trifling cases of rheumatic ailments. One man died of Fever, and another from a bayonet wound.

Henceforward disease (exclusive of injuries) was of so little moment, that its course may be tabulated :—

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January 1856.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Number of Admissions	37	44	24	27	24	40	62	44	38	38	19
Number of Deaths .. ..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	2	..	..

One man died in October, of Fever, and another of Delirium Tremens; one in November, of Dysentery; one in December, of Pneumonia; one in January, of Diarrhoea, having a choleraic aspect; one in March, of Morbus Cordis, and one of Apoplexy, in all seven deaths from disease in 11 months, out of a strength averaging 700 men.

During the same period seven men died from wounds in the Regimental Hospital, besides those killed in action.

Before the winter of 1855-6 set in, the whole Regiment, with the exception of 150 men, was comfortably hutted. Each Company had also built a good and substantial cook-house. The men who were not hutted were provided with bell-tents, doubled one over the other, provided with boarded floors, and furnished with small iron stoves placed in the doorways; these are said to have formed as good shelter, and to have been equally warm, or more so, than the huts; and the men thus housed are stated to have been quite as healthy as the rest of the Regiment. Additional Hospital accommodation was also put up; the huts well ventilated and warmed, their roofs double-felted, and their sides covered exteriorly with condemned blankets, over which a coating of tar was applied. The whole Camp was carefully drained, and raised pathways of stone constructed in all directions.

The rations are reported to have been ample in quantity, and of a quality to maintain the soldier's health, vegetables in some form being issued daily.

After the termination of the siege the duties became very light, consisting chiefly of road-making and regimental fatigues, of no very arduous kind. The Assistant-Surgeon says :—"The extra sixpence a day field allowance was long the source of an almost irresistible temptation to men so inclined to frequent the canteen, where indulgence in ardent spirits was carried to a great extent; and this vice in many cases proved extremely difficult of repression, although the means of healthy exercise was afforded, both for the mind and the body, a divisional library, supplied with useful and amusing books having been established, and outdoor games, such as quoits, football, and foot races, set on foot and encouraged."

Every hut and tent was provided with one or more tubs, for the purpose of enabling the men to cleanse their persons, and an ample supply of water for the purpose could be obtained at a large tank, which had been constructed about a quarter of a-mile distant from the Camp.

The comparative immunity of this Corps from Fever deserves some notice before closing this report, more especially when contrasted with the prevalence of that disease in other Regiments of the Army, and even of the Division.

During its whole period of service in the East the total number of admissions for febrile disease only amounted to 158, of which six were for Intermittent Fever; nor is the comparative absence of mortality from this class of disease less remarkable than the paucity of the number of admissions. Only eight deaths were caused by it in the Regimental Hospital, and only 17 in the General Hospitals. Many causes no doubt conduced to this result, but by far the most potent appears to have been that from this Regiment men were sent away from the front and transferred to the various General Hospitals before the principal of vitality was utterly worn out and the blood vitiated by the hardships and exposure of the Camp.

The average daily number sick and under treatment in the Field Hospital will be seen in the following table :—

October 1854.	November.	December.	January 1855.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January 1856.	February.	March.	April.	May.
10	34	*	*	*	62	57	51	64	62	63	33	25	28	29	34	29	25	28	17

Any excess of the numbers here given were transferred to the various General Hospitals.

* The average daily number under treatment in the Field Hospital is not recorded during these three months, but the number under treatment on the last day of each was as follows :—December 108, January 104, February 76, and it is presumed these figures may be taken as an approximative average.

Again, it will be seen, on reference to the appended table, that the strength of the Regiment, on the last day of November 1854, was 865, while on the last day of December it was 650. The mean of these two numbers, then—viz., 752—may fairly be taken to represent approximately the average strength present during the month of December, in the course of which 1,094 admissions into Hospital took place, only four of which were on account of wounds or injuries; so that, on the average, every man present passed one and a-half times through the Hospital in a period of thirty-one days, and, on the last day of the month, no fewer than 163 are recorded to have been absent sick. In January, in like manner, the approximate average number present would appear to have been 620, while 345 admissions took place (only seven for injuries); so that, during that month, every second man passed once through the Hospital, and, on the last day of the month, 223 men were absent sick.

It would thus seem probable that, during the winter of 1854-5, the Surgeon in charge admitted men to Hospital for a much lighter amount of disease, or in an earlier stage of the complaint than was practised by most of the other Surgeons of the army, and the men thus admitted had at least rest and exemption from bodily fatigue and watching in the trenches, and doubtless, also, to a certain extent, received a better and more suitable supply of food than their comrades of other Corps; and, at all events, even were this last-named circumstance not the case, they enjoyed the advantage of greater warmth and shelter; for, the Assistant-Surgeon expressly states, the supply of blankets was always sufficient. It also thus appears that the men of this Corps were transferred to the General Hospitals at an earlier period than those of many other Regiments. Possibly, too, the judicious plan of messing by tents, adopted by the Commanding Officer, and the better cooking thus obtained than in other Corps, where each man cooked for himself, may not have been without influence. The exemption of two Companies of the present Regiment from the more heavy fatigue duties of the siege, they being, as before mentioned, retained as the guard at Headquarters, may also have tended to this result.

Be this as it may, the small mortality in the Field Hospital from febrile disease is noteworthy, and still more so is the small death-rate from that class of affections in the General Hospitals or on the passage, connected, as it thus appears to have been, with the following conditions of camp life, viz., better cooked food, less bodily fatigue, less night watching, comparative absence of crowding in the Regimental Hospital, and, above all, with early transference to the various General Hospitals.

The following table exhibits the mortality among men of the Corps, at Scutari, during the months named:—

	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	Total.
Died from the effects of Fevers .. .. .	..	..	..	1	4	5	2	12
" " Pulmonic Disease .. .. .	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	4
" " Enteric Lesions.. .. .	1	3	5	21	17	7	..	54
" " Scorbutic Affections.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " Frost-bite .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
" " all other Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	5
" " Wounds and Injuries .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2
Total	1	3	6	26	27	13	3	79

It thus appears that, of a total mortality of 103, out of the Regimental Hospital, 79 took place, during the above-named seven months, in the General Hospitals on the Bosphorus; and it seems worthy of remark, in reference to what we have above stated with regard to the men being sent away from the Camp at an early period, that no instance of death from Scorbutic Affections is recorded.

The total mortality of the whole campaign, out of the Regimental Hospital (except from Cholera, already detailed), is thus recorded:—From Fevers, 17; from Pulmonic Disease, four; from Enteric Lesions, 62; from Frost-bite, four; from wounds and injuries, three; and from Hospital Gangrene, consequent thereon, one; from other diseases, six, and from unknown causes, six.

Finally, the Regimental Hospital was closed on the 16th of May, 1856, when a case of fracture, another of contusion, and two of Ophthalmia, were transferred to the Balaklava General Hospital, and the Regiment embarked for Corfu.

The Regiment had embarked at Malta with a strength of 841 men and 28 officers, and men and officers joined subsequently, who made up the total sent out to 1,321 men and 50 officers. Of these, it appears that 32 men and five officers were killed in action, 21 men and an officer died of wounds, and 206 men and an officer of disease; while 184 men and 16 officers were invalided home, and 113 men were finally discharged the service on account of disabilities contracted during the campaign.

71ST HIGHLANDERS.

THE 71st Regiment, previous to joining the allied army in the Crimea, consisted of two Battalions. The 1st Battalion, after five years' service in Canada, proceeded, in October 1843, to the West Indies; returned from Barbadoes in January 1847, and remained at home until it embarked for Corfu in 1853. The reserve Battalion served in Canada from August 1842 till October 1854, when it returned to England, and was quartered at home, until it proceeded to join the army in the field.

Dr. Simpson reports:—"In November 1854, 10 officers and 417 non-commissioned officers, rank and file, left England for the Crimea, and landed at Balaklava in December. During the first ten days after their arrival, they were in tents pitched near the head of the harbour, and close to the Turkish burial-ground. Each tent accommodated 15 men. At this time, the rations consisted almost entirely of salt meat, biscuit, and rum. The weather was cold and wet. Numerous cases of Diarrhœa, and two of Cholera, occurred while the men occupied this ground; but no death took place. On the 27th of December, they moved into the town of Balaklava, and occupied houses which, however, were in a very dilapidated state.

"The 1st Battalion embarked at Corfu on the 26th of January, 1855, and landed at Balaklava on the 7th of February, when the two Battalions were amalgamated. The Regiment then consisted of 32 officers and 891 men; the Head-Quarters, consisting of four companies, remained in Balaklava, inhabiting houses and huts erected by the Regiment. A wing of the Regiment, consisting of four companies, was stationed about three-fourths of a mile from Balaklava, in the vicinity of the Horse Artillery Camp. This wing was under canvas for nearly a month, when it moved into huts erected on the same ground. The locality was healthy, being on the slope of a hill, and well drained. The latrines were situated at some distance from the encampment, and a quantity of earth was thrown into them daily.

"Latrines, on the same principle, as those above alluded to, were made for the use of the men in Balaklava. The duties, during the time the Corps remained in these positions, were very arduous. The guards were numerous, and the men had seldom two consecutive nights off duty. When not on guard, they were constantly employed making roads, carrying provisions to the front, landing stores from ships, building huts, carrying sick on board ship, and a great many were engaged as orderlies at the General Hospital in Balaklava, and on board vessels conveying sick to Scutari. The two last duties caused a great deal of sickness in the Regiment. After acting as orderlies for a few days, in the General Hospital, they were almost invariably taken sick, chiefly with Fever, and sent to the Regimental Hospital, which consisted of three huts, each capable of containing 20 patients, and was situated in the immediate vicinity of the General Hospital. There was also one Hospital hut with the wing stationed outside Balaklava. Many of the orderlies on board ship were landed sick on arriving at Scutari, and others were admitted into the Regimental Hospital, on the vessels returning to Balaklava."

"Besides the duties already enumerated, the men were very frequently under arms from a very early hour, until after daybreak, in expectation of an attack from the enemy.

"After the 1st of January, the rations improved much both in quantity and quality. Fresh meat, preserved potatoes, and compressed vegetables, were issued two or three times a-week; and the sick in Hospital had a daily allowance of fresh meat, with vegetables, rice, tea, sugar, arrowroot, &c., also an occasional supply of oranges."

One death occurred from Cholera, on the 28th of December, another death from the same disease, on the 8th of January; and nine men died on February, all from Fever. The admissions into Hospital during February amounted to 87, of which 58 were cases of Fever.

March.—One man was admitted for gunshot injury; he was wounded by a rifle ball, in the right arm, while in the trenches. The admissions increased to 143. Of these, 94 were cases of Fever, and 19 of Diarrhœa; and 10 men died of Fever during the month. The late Dr. Dods, at that time Surgeon of the Regiment, writes:—"The men employed as orderlies in the General Hospital at Balaklava, in the Regimental Hospital, and on board Hospital ships, were the chief sufferers, few, if any, of them escaping an attack of Fever sooner or later. A pistol-shot wound, accidentally received, came under treatment; the bullet lodged deeply in the head of the left tibia, but was extracted after some little trouble."

April.—The admissions into Hospital decreased to 101, of which 55 were cases of Fever, and 17 of wounds and mechanical injuries. During this month the total deaths amounted to eight; of these, six occurred from Fever, two after gunshot injuries, and one by accident on the railway at Balaklava.

May.—"The Regiment remained in Balaklava, and in the encampment near the Horse

Artillery Camp, until the 3rd of May, when it embarked for Kertch, forming part of the expedition to that place. When the force had nearly arrived at Kertch, it was countermanded; and the fleet of transports returned to Balaklava. The 71st Regiment disembarked there on the 8th of May, and the following day marched to the Camp before Sebastopol, and encamped on the slope of a hill in rear of the 4th Division, in the immediate neighbourhood of a large burial-ground. The Regiment occupied this ground only for three days, during which it rained heavily; the soil was of a deep clayey nature, and retained the wet. Bowel Complaints showed themselves, and the Regiment was removed to a position near the sailors' Camp, on more elevated and drier ground. The duties at this time consisted of trench guards, and the usual regimental guards and fatigues; the men had, on an average, two consecutive nights' rest in bed."

"On the 22nd of May the Regiment marched to Balaklava, and a second time embarked for Kertch. On the 24th, it landed at Kamiesch Burun, situated a few miles south of Kertch, at the southern extremity of a bay, about a mile and a-half broad, and opposite Cape Saint Paul's; and on the 25th, marched to Yenikale, where it was quartered in tents."

During the month, 26 men died from disease, one man was killed by the enemy, and one, accidentally, by drowning.

June.—Dr. Simpson, in his annual report, observes:—"The Regiment remained under canvas at Yenikale until the 10th, when it re-embarked in two divisions; but again landed on the 13th. The Head-Quarters were stationed at Yenikale; a detachment of three companies at Cape Saint Paul's; one company at Ak-Bournou, about a mile and a-half from Saint Paul's; and one company at Kertch."

The admissions into Hospital increased to 112, of which 61 were cases of Diarrhoea. The medical officer in charge of the Corps, reports at the end of the month:—"The Regiment has been healthy since the disembarkation the second time from the ship "Valorous." Only one case of Cholera has since taken place, and that was not of a very grave character. Diarrhoea is at present the prevailing malady, but it is slight, and generally of a bilious character."

July and August.—The admissions into Hospital amounted to 87 in July, and to 136 in August; one man died of Fever on the 6th of July; two men of Cholera, and one of Dysentery, in August.

September.—Dr. Simpson reports:—"On the 22nd, the Camps at St. Paul's and Ak-Bournou, were broken up, and the detachments marched to Kertch, making a total of five companies at Kertch, where they occupied houses. On the 24th of September, 293 of all ranks, embarked on board gunboats, at Kertch, and proceeded across the straits to Taman, for the purpose of procuring building materials and firewood. A man was wounded in the hand by a rifle ball, and three men were lost on this expedition,—one was found dead, he had been bayoneted in several places, having strayed too far from the Camp: the other two were not heard of till June 1856, when one of them, who had been kept a prisoner of war in the interior of the country, was given up by the Russians, the other, who was wounded when captured, had died in a few days."

During September, 81 cases were admitted into Hospital, of these 25 were instances of Fever, five of Catarrh, and 24 of Diarrhoea. No death occurred, except that of the man already alluded to, who was found dead on the 30th.

October.—On the 2nd, a draft, consisting of seven officers and 125 men, joined the Head-Quarters. The detachment which had proceeded on the expedition across the straits to Taman, returned to Kertch on the 3rd of the month. The admissions into Hospital decreased to 71, of which nine were cases of Fever, four of Pulmonary Disease, 15 of Dysentery and Diarrhoea, and 20 of Boils and Ulcers.

Assistant-Surgeon Todd, in medical charge of the Regiment, reports:—"The men of the Regiment continue to enjoy good health; Phlegmons and Abscesses are very common, there have been a few cases of Fever of a slight character. On the 30th, an officer died from Apoplexy; he went to bed in good health, and was found by his servant at 7 A. M., next day, in what appeared to be deep sleep, but on being medically visited, he was found to be in deep apoplectic coma, from which he never recovered." One man died during the month, of Diarrhoea."

November.—The admissions further decreased to 58, and only one man, who had been long under treatment for Dysentery, died during the month. Dr. Simpson, the Surgeon, who assumed medical charge of the Regiment on the 19th, reports:—"The Regiment has been very healthy during the month, the total number treated being 87, of which number 29 remained at the end of October. Venereal Complaints have formed the largest proportion of the cases; they have occurred chiefly amongst those men who arrived lately from England, but some were contracted in Kertch."

December.—The admissions increased to 71, of which seven were cases of Fever, 13 of Pulmonary Disease, four of Diarrhoea, and seven of Abscesses and Ulcers. Three men died during the month, one on the 17th, of Phthisis, having been admitted into Hospital

with Hæmoptysis, on the 22nd of October; one on the 23rd, from Dysentery; and the third from Phthisis, on the 31st.

January 1856.—The admissions amounted to 75, of which 13 were cases of Fever, nine recorded as Common Continued, and four as Typhus. The Surgeon reports, on the 31st:—"During the month, 108 cases were treated in Hospital, being one less than during the preceding month, yet there has been a considerable increase of Fever, 19 cases have been treated, of which 13 were admissions. This disease first made its appearance among the Land Transport Corps (attached to the 71st Regiment), the principal part of whom are young lads, lately arrived from England. During the last week, however, the admissions have decreased considerably, and every possible means have been adopted to check the progress of the disease among the men." Three men died during the month, two of Fever, and one of Phthisis.

February.—The admissions decreased to 48, and no death occurred during the month. Dr. Simpson reports:—"Five cases of Typhus Fever occurred during January and February; the usual symptoms were well marked; the petechial eruption was extensive; dry brown tongue, sordes on the teeth, low muttering delirium, and partial suppression of urine. One case proved fatal on the 31st of January, the patient was a man who had been acting as Hospital orderly; the above symptoms were all present, and the brain was greatly implicated."

March.—The admissions amounted to 79, of which 19 were cases of Pulmonary disease, seven of Diarrhœa, and seven of Dyspepsia. The Surgeon observes:—"The diseases that have come under notice this month have generally been of trifling importance. The prevailing diseases have been Catarrhal Affections and minor injuries, such as sprains. Fever has entirely disappeared from the Regiment. No death occurred during the month."

In the annual report for the year ended 31st of March, this officer writes:—

"The men at Head-Quarters lived under canvas until the beginning of November, when they moved into houses at Yenikale, that had been previously made habitable by building materials, such as wood, window-frames, and doors, brought from Taman. But as accommodation of this kind could only be procured for a limited number, wooden huts from England were erected, and made as comfortable as possible. Ten wooden huts were erected for the men and band, and one for a provost prison, and two smaller ones for the Land Transport Corps attached to the Regiment.

"The diet has agreed well with the men; no trace of Scurvy has come under observation since the Regiment landed at Kertch, though the disease has been very prevalent amongst the Turks at this station; and I can only attribute the total absence of this complaint in the Regiment to the regular supply of vegetables, bread, and lime-juice, together with the attention and care that have been given to personal cleanliness and good ventilation.

"A canteen has also been established on proper principles, so that the men can provide themselves with many comforts they otherwise would have been deprived of. Porter and ale are sold at certain hours, but spirits are entirely prohibited. During the summer the market in Kertch was well supplied, by the Tartars, with mutton, turkeys, and fowl, at reasonable prices; but during the winter months the supply became quite exhausted, and none could be procured, unless occasionally from Circassia. All kinds of preserved meat and fresh bread could be had in abundance since Midsummer 1855.

"Intemperance has been almost the only crime committed by the men during the year; and, though I cannot make a comparison with former years regarding it, as the Defaulter's Book for previous years is not with the Regiment, yet I am informed the vice has not been on the increase. Ardent spirits have not been allowed to be sold in Yenikale, but there is every facility of obtaining liquors of all sorts in Kertch, where no such restriction is in force; the men at Kertch have not for some time been allowed to enter the streets of the town, where the shops are situated, unless with a 'pass,' and men going from Yenikale to Kertch must also have a 'pass,' and be under the superintendence of a non-commissioned officer; in fact, everything has been done to check drunkenness. Courts-martial have been tolerably frequent; the punishments generally allotted have been hard labour, heavy-marching-order-drill, or common drill, and stopping the field allowance, or ration of spirit, for a certain number of days. Games of different sorts have been instituted in the Regiment, and prizes given in order to amuse the men; theatrical performances have taken place—generally twice a-week—during the winter; a reading or writing room has been set apart for the Regiment; and a very excellent library, containing instructive and amusing books has been for some time in existence.

"Being stationed on the shore of the Straits of Kertch, water for the purposes of personal ablution has been abundant; and during the summer there was a bathing parade every day."

April and May.—The admissions amounted in April to 65, and in May to 37. No death occurred during this period, except one, by suicide, on the 22nd of May.

June.—The Regiment consisted of 33 officers and 867 men; the latter were distributed in the following numbers:—At Kertch 673, at St. Paul's 97, and at Yenikale 97.

The admissions from the 1st to the 22nd of the month, when the Regimental Hospital was closed, amounted to 37; of which, eight were cases of Dyspepsia, and seven of Boils and Ulcers. Three men died during the month, on the 6th, 21st, and 26th. The death on the first of these dates was recorded under the head of Ulceration. "The patient, aged 35, of nine years' service, was admitted into Hospital at Yenikale on the 6th of February, 1856, with an open sore in the left groin, but not the result of venereal disease; he was naturally of a weak habit of body, and had been a free liver for many years; his general health was in a very unsatisfactory state; he felt weak, and on making any exertion suffered from Dyspnoea. The heart's action was louder and more extensive than natural, and the respiration was rough. The sore in the groin became gradually more and more deep and excavated; and notwithstanding all treatment, including the liberal use of stimulants, as porter, wine, &c., and nourishing diet, the man became perfectly exhausted, and died on the 6th of June. On post-mortem examination, the body was found much attenuated; the heart pale and larger than natural; the liver much enlarged and granular; kidneys very pale, but natural in size."

On the 22nd of June, the 71st vacated Yenikale, Kertch, and St. Paul's; a short military ceremony was performed on handing over these places to the Russians by the Regiment (the French troops, the Turkish Contingent, English Cavalry and Artillery having previously left the Kertch district); after which it embarked on board the steam transports "Pacific" and "Gibraltar," both of which weighed anchor the same evening. The "Pacific" accommodated the Head-Quarters and four companies, and the "Gibraltar" two companies. The former vessel arrived at Malta on the 29th of June, and the troops disembarked on the following day for garrison duty in that island. The two companies on board the "Gibraltar" were transhipped at Constantinople into the steamer "Edina," and arrived at Malta on the 1st of July."

The 71st Regiment, during its service in the East, was reinforced by 16 officers and 178 non-commissioned officers, rank and file. Of the 48 officers and 1,069 men who served in the Crimea, two men were wounded, and three officers and 89 men died; of the latter, one was killed by the enemy, one by accident at the railway at Balaklava, one was found dead at Taman, having been bayoneted, one died from wounds while a prisoner of war, two were drowned, one committed suicide, and 82 died of disease of various kinds. Two men were taken prisoners by the enemy, of whom one rejoined the Regiment; eight officers and 62 men were invalided to England; 23 men were ultimately discharged the service.

71ST REGIMENT.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date .. {	Month ..	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.										
	Year ..	1854.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.										
Station ..		Balak-lava.	Balak-lava.	Balak-lava.	Balak-lava.	Crimea.	Sebastopol and Kertch.	Yenikale.	Yenikale.	Yenikale and Kertch.	Yenikale and Kertch.										
Strength {	Officers ..	10	10	26	30	26	29	30	27	26	46										
	Men ..	417	400	890	866	890	834	800	890	890	835										
Specific Disease.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.										
Febris Intermittens ..		..	..	..	..	} 55	2	} 1	..	..	1			
„ Com. Cont.	58	5				13	1	24								
„ Remittens				81	4								
„ Typhus								
Pleuritis ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmoptysis ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrhus Acutus ..		..	..	1	..	1	..	8	3	6	5							
Bronchitis ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbus Cordis ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varix ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hepatitis Acuta ..		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
„ Chronica ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Icterus ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..								
Enteritis ..		..	..	..	..	} ..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery Acuta	10	1	3							
„ Chronica							
Diarrhœa	3	..					19	..	17	61	40	48						
Colica ..		..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	
Gastritis ..		..	..	..	..	} 2	..	..	..	..	1	
Obstipatio					
Hæmorrhoids	5							1	..	1	..				
Hernia	1	1				
Dyspepsia ..		..	..	..	..	} ..	..	..	..	1	..		
Dementia, &c.	1	..				
Apoplexia				
Delirium Tremens	4							1	1	1				
Cholera Spasmodica ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	..	3			
Ditto in Gen. Hospital ..	2	1	2	1	..	..	16	8	8	4	2								
Rheumat. Acutus ..	..	..	..	1	..	} 1	..	8	..	..	3					
„ Chronicus				
Arthritis, &c.	1	..				
Lumbago				
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	2	..	7	15							
Paronychia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Ulcus ..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	10	
Syphilis Primitiva ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
„ Consecutiva ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..							
Ulcus Penis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Bubo ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2		
Gonorrhœa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Verrucæ & Condylomata ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..							
Hernia Humoralis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..								
Stricture Urethræ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Nephritis & Albumenuria ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Luxatio ..	..	..	..	..	..	} ..	..	..	..	1	..		
Subluxatio	6	1	..	4	2				
Vulnus Scelopitorum	1							1	..	1	..				
„ Incisum	8	1				
Contusio ..	..	..	..	3	5	} 17	2	1	..	2	..							
Fractura	1				
Ambustio				
Amputatio				
Punitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	} 2	..	..	..	1	..		
Gelatio	1				
Scorbutus				
Morbi Oculorum	1	..	3	1				
Morbi Cutis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..							
Cynanche ..	..	..	..	..	4	} ..	..	..	1	1	1				
Otitis, Otorrhœa, &c.				
Scrofula				
Debilitas	1				
Dropsy ..	..	..	..	..	..	} 24	..	..	..	..	..					
Cephalalgia				
Suicide				
Drowning				
Observatio ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2	1	2	1	87	5	143	5	101	4	40	8	112	8	87	1	136	3	81	..

Deaths, from 7th February, 1855, to 22nd June, 1856.

Oct. 1855.	Nov. 1855.	Dec. 1855.	Jan. 1856.	Feb. 1856.	March 1856.	April 1856.	May 1855.	June 1856.	Total Admitted.	Total Died.
Yenikale and Kertch.	Yenikale and Kertch.	Yenikale and Kertch.	Yenikale and Kertch.	Yenikale and Kertch.	Yenikale and Kertch.	Yenikale and Kertch.	Yenikale and Kertch.	Kertch.		
87	35	32	30	32	32	33	32	33		
833	874	872	870	874	870	870	865	867		
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Died in General Hospitals during the War.
2	7	2	7	9	1	3	..	..	..	28
..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
1	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
3	6	12	11	6	16	17	4	2	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
7	9	4	4	2	7	2	5	2	..	3
1	1	1	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	1	..	1	7	9	9	8	..
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	1	1	1
..
5	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
20	8	4	15	8	6	4	5	5	..	..
..	..	3	6	4	6	2	1	2	1	..
1	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	3	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
3	4	2	4	4	2	1	..	..	..	..
4	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
2	2	4	2	5	11	4	4	2	..	..
..	..	..	4	1	2	4	3	4	..	..
..	2	1	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1
3	1	4	3	3	3	2	1	..	..	..
..	1	3	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
1	2	1	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..
71	58	71	75	48	79	65	37	37	41	1332

* Twenty-four cases returned in April 1855, under the denomination of "other diseases," to be added to make out the total.

72ND HIGHLANDERS.

THE 72nd Regiment having completed ten years' colonial service at Gibraltar, the West Indies, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, arrived in Ireland on the 24th of October, 1854, and embarked at Cork, on the 14th of December, for Malta, at which station it remained until the 22nd of May, 1855, when it left, in the "Alma" steamer, for the Crimea. The Regiment consisted of 30 officers and 607 rank and file. Of the latter, "only 320 had been above four years in the service:—the Corps had not recovered from its severe losses by deaths in the West Indies, and by desertions and discharges in North America."

The steamship "Alma," with the 72nd Highlanders, and drafts about 200 strong for various Regiments, arrived in the roadstead of Balaklava, on the 29th of May, but did not enter the harbour. On the 30th, these drafts disembarked to join the respective Regiments to which the men belonged; and on the same day, three sick men of this Regiment were transferred to the General Hospital, Balaklava. On the 31st, the 63rd Regiment—at that time very weak in numbers, being little above 200 strong—and two detachments, consisting of 150 recruits, who had recently arrived from Malta, where they had been quartered a few weeks, on their way out to join the 42nd and 79th Highlanders, were taken on board; and at night the vessel sailed for Kertch. "The 72nd Regiment remained between decks, as it had previously been; the 63rd and a portion of the drafts occupied the orlop deck, and the remainder of the men were crowded forward on the left or larboard side of the vessel."

June.—On the evening of the 1st, the "Alma" entered the straits of Kertch, and anchored above the lower division of the fleet, about six miles south of Kertch and two miles distant from the shore, on the Crimean side. The position occupied by the vessel was described as "not favourable to health. The bows lay northward, and on the left side was the eastern shore of the Crimea. This stretch of shore, somewhat concave, opposite the position of the 'Alma,' presents precipitous earthy cliffs, with table-land above; while here and there low-lying marshes connect these high lands, or else stretch from the cliff outwards towards the water. On the left side, and rather to the stern of the vessel, at a few miles distance, was a tract of marshy land enclosing a small stagnant salt water lake. The water of the straits was dirty and muddy, and a faint odour was, at times, perceptible."

On the 2nd, a party of men went on shore to draw water, which was "bad and earthy." "Cholera had been for some time making way among the Regiments in Camp, and in the Navy; but the 72nd was, at that time, healthy." On the morning of the 3rd, two cases of Cholera occurred. The Surgeon reports:—"The disease broke out very suddenly. There had been no Diarrhoea among the men, or anything whatever to indicate the approach of this outbreak, when, on that morning, two men presented themselves with collapsed countenances, and the symptoms of an advanced stage of the disease. These cases came from opposite sides of the ship. They terminated fatally on the same evening. During the day, the Highland detachments were landed in a healthy state; and more room and better ventilation was thus afforded for the 63rd and 72nd Regiments. On the morning of the 4th, a man of the 63rd, an officer's servant, who had been sleeping on deck among other men, and under the canvas awning of the after-deck, took ill of the disease, and died in sixteen hours; and during the day two men of the 72nd were attacked, but recovered. On this day the decks were cleared, and washed with a solution of chloride of zinc; and the bad water from shore was mixed with some water made from condensed steam on board Her Majesty's ship "Tribune." On the 5th, two men of the 72nd died, after ten hours' illness. Of these, one was a soldier of thirteen years' service; the other, the best Hospital orderly. The latter was a strong active young soldier, and had been, from the first, both night and day, most attentive to the sick. On the day before his attack, while lying in the sick-bay, some one spread over him a blanket, which he was subsequently told had belonged to a Cholera patient, whereupon he became very indignant, and exclaimed—"I am done for!" Some time afterwards, during the afternoon, he became ill, got gradually worse, and sank rapidly towards the end. A third fatal case occurred in the person of a sober and active young Serjeant, who lingered a long time in a state of low delirium, and died after six days' illness. At this time the 63rd presented several bad cases of Diarrhoea, and a few mild instances, and one death from Cholera. The water is reported to have had a disagreeable appearance, being dirty, but not of bad taste, and when mixed with brandy it became "blackish or blueish-black in colour." The Surgeon suggests that this was owing to the presence of iron in the water. The grenadier company was disembarked, and encamped on shore during the night. No case of Cholera occurred amongst these men. On the morning of the 6th, a servant was attacked, and was seriously ill during the day, but ultimately made the best recovery.

At the first outbreak of the disease the Surgeon expressed to the commanding officer his belief that it was "mainly attributable to the crowded state of the ship; and, on the 3rd, accompanied that officer to Head-Quarters at Yenikale, when a representation of the fact was made to the General commanding, and permission requested for the troops to land and encamp on shore; but, as the proposed expedition to Anapa was to sail in a very short time, the General would not assent to this proposal. On the 6th, however, in order that the steamer

might be thoroughly cleaned and fumigated, the 72nd Regiment was landed, and remained on shore during the day. The weather, unfortunately, was excessively hot, and there was no shade available to afford shelter from the sun." The men and officers bathed, some of them twice, and drank freely of water. A few of the men complained of nausea, on their way back to the ship, which all reached by 8 p.m. The decks had been thoroughly washed and everything was clean, the hammocks taken down, and the men put on the floors to sleep, to allow more free currents of air. No fresh case occurred during that night. On the 7th, seven men were attacked. Of these, two were completely prostrated at once—voice gone, pulse almost imperceptible, and skin cold as marble. One of them was quite delirious for hours before death, and his eyes were intensely injected; and another fatal case presented a similar appearance of the conjunctiva. Two recovered, one of which was the second orderly taken ill. He suffered greatly, was much collapsed, and his life despaired of, but he rallied and recovered. During the day a hot, sultry, "sirocco" wind was blowing, and on board the ship it was almost stifling. On the 8th, three men were admitted, of whom two died; one after 12 hours', and the other after 28 hours' illness. The first was the only grenadier attacked. He was a fine old soldier, was prostrated from the first, and suffered intensely. The other fatal case showed symptoms of amelioration, and gave hope of recovery, but the man suddenly became worse and sank rapidly. The 63rd Regiment had one death, and several mild cases of the disease on this day. The weather was still hot and sultry. "On the 9th, the disease reached its height. "Fourteen cases were presented. There being no room in the sick-bay, a sail was hung up, so as to partition off a portion of the left side of the lower deck, where the men might lie. Several patients were collapsed almost from the first, and these were mostly, as before, the older men. Many of the cases were very severe; intense pain, distressing thirst, the groans, the thin husky voices, and the utter helplessness of men, whose features could not be recognized, formed a scene which no pen can paint. One man lingered on and recovered, though he was prostrated from the first. A Serjeant recovered, and was sent on board the Hospital ship "Orient," where he died after several days. The day was cooler, and a westerly wind blew fresh. The vessel was moved down alongside another ship, the "Royal Charlotte," in order to obtain water, made by condensing steam; and when the anchor was hove, the mud which was stirred up emitted a very offensive odour. On the 10th, three cases and two deaths occurred. On this day 15 cases (including that of the Serjeant already mentioned), previously admitted for Cholera or Diarrhœa, were transferred to the Hospital ship "Orient;" and, on the 11th, at 1 a.m., the vessel sailed for Balaklava. "One severe and two slight cases were admitted; in the former there was collapse and injection of the conjunctiva, but the patient rallied and recovered slowly. This was the only man with injected eyes who recovered, and he lost the sight of one eye."

In all, 41 men of the 72nd had been attacked by the disease, and of these 23 died. No case occurred on the 12th, on which day the troops were on board the ship in Balaklava harbour. On the 12th and 13th, 18 men, recovering from Cholera and Diarrhœa, were sent to the General Hospital, Balaklava. The Regiment landed on the 13th, marched up to the front on the following day, and encamped on the plateau which extends from the Inkermann ravine to the lofty cliffs overlooking the bay to the westward of Balaklava. On the 16th a man died of apoplexy, after twelve hours' illness. On the 17th, Cholera again broke out, and between that date and the 27th, 30 cases were admitted, of which 17 terminated fatally. At the latter date the epidemic ceased, and the numerous cases of Bowel Complaint which occurred, assumed a dysenteric character. Fifty-eight cases of Diarrhœa were admitted to Hospital during the month.

On the 18th, two wounded men were admitted into the Camp General Hospital.

July.—On the 18th, the Camp was moved to a position about a mile distant, in the immediate vicinity of the encampment of the Highland Brigade. Bowel Complaints were very prevalent during the month; in the early part Dysentery prevailed, afterwards Diarrhœa; but the Regiment was improving very much in health, when suddenly Cholera appeared a third time, amongst the men of a large draft, 260 strong, which arrived on the 16th of the month; 19 cases were admitted, seven of which proved fatal; with one exception these cases came from the recently-arrived draft.

August.—"Thirty-nine cases of Cholera were admitted, making, with eleven which remained at the end of the previous month, a total of 50 cases treated during August; of this number, 27 terminated fatally; the whole 50 cases occurred in men of the draft which had joined in the previous month, and were of a most virulent type, if possible more so than in the two former outbreaks of the disease. The greater number of the deaths from Cholera occurred before the 10th; on the 11th two men died of the disease; on the 15th, one; on the 17th, two; and the last on the 18th. After that date the disease entirely disappeared, but many cases of Bowel Complaint continued to occur."

"On the night of the 8th of August, a young soldier had his right leg shattered at its lower third, by a shell, in the trenches. Two hours after the receipt of the injury, when reaction had taken place, the leg was amputated, by flap, at its upper third. The operation, which was the only capital one in this Regiment, was performed under chloroform. The patient was a man of bad constitution, and the cure was retarded by exfoliation of a thin portion of the projecting extremity of the tibia; but the stump was nearly healed when he was transferred to the General Hospital at Balaklava, on the 18th of October."

"A few days after the battle of the Tchernaya, the Regiment was again moved to an encampment above the village of Kamara." The total admissions into Hospital amounted to 242, or 31 per cent. of the strength. One death occurred from Fever on the 12th, and two men died from gunshot injuries received in the trenches. "In one, who was wounded on the 4th and died on the 5th, a musket-ball entered between the third and fourth ribs of the left side, and passing obliquely downwards, shattered the sternum, and traversing the upper edge of the fifth rib of the opposite side, escaped about 1½ inches to the right of the nipple: the right lung was superficially wounded: the other, who was wounded on the 12th, and died on the 15th, received an extensive injury from a piece of shell, which shattered the sacrum and wounded the rectum."

September.—The admissions fell to 70, or 9 per cent. of the strength. The Surgeon reports:—"At the commencement of the month much Dysentery and Diarrhoea prevailed in the Regiment, but towards the end these diseases almost ceased. Some of the cases were extremely obstinate, and two proved fatal. At the capture of Sebastopol on the 8th, one officer, the Quartermaster, was mortally wounded, one man was killed in the trenches, and eighteen non-commissioned officers and men more or less severely wounded."

"Quartermaster McDonald was wounded by a minie ball, which entered just above the left clavicle, about an inch and a-half from its sternal end, and appeared to have proceeded downwards, and to the right, and to have lodged in the chest. There was considerable venous hæmorrhage from the external wound for about 12 hours after the receipt of the injury, but there was scarcely any constitutional disturbance after the first shock had gone off. It was not until the sixth day that febrile symptoms came on; his pulse became hard and irritable, he was delirious, and his respiration hurried. He gradually sank, and died on the 16th. The post-mortem examination showed that the ball had passed backwards, a little downwards, and to the right side, traversing the upper lobe of the left lung, and shattering the bodies of the third and fourth dorsal vertebræ, on the latter of which it was found lying. The spinal cord was not injured; the left lung was closely adherent to the thoracic parietes, and there was some serous effusion into that side of the chest."

"On the 10th of September, a man was shot by a comrade in his tent, by the accidental discharge of a revolver pistol. The ball entered at the upper part of the left side of the scrotum, and passing through the right groin, made its exit about three inches below the anterior superior spinous process. The right leg, from the thigh downwards, became much swollen, the scrotum also became enormously distended and livid from effused blood, which was evacuated by free incisions. The patient was removed, on the 13th, from Kamara to the Hospital of the Highland Division, on the Balaklava Heights, where he died on the 16th of the month. On examination, after death, the ball was found to have passed through the upper part of the left testicle, in which an abscess was found. It had ruptured the urethra, which had been suspected during life, from the difficulty of micturition and the impossibility of passing a catheter, although the symptoms of extravasation of urine were not decided. Extravasated urine was, however, found in the scrotum. The ball had passed out without wounding the great vessels of the thigh."

October.—The admissions further decreased to 47, or 6 per cent. of the strength. Dr. Seaman reports:—"The health of the 72nd has been remarkably good during the month. This was to be expected, encamped as we are in a good position, well supplied with excellent water, and relieved as we have been from trench and other harassing duties. Bowel Complaints have continued to be the most frequent class admitted; but of them only 17 have been admitted. The men had healthy employment in digging and levelling ground for, and in erecting huts."

November.—"On the 12th, the Regiment marched to a new position, about a mile to the south of Kamara, and nearer the sea. The site selected was a good one, sheltered from the prevailing winds, and not too low. By the end of the month the whole of the men, and some of the officers, were huted; but the sick were still under canvas." A further decrease occurred in the admissions, which sank to 38, or 5 per cent. of the strength.

December.—"The men's huts were placed on a gentle slope, protected on every side by hills, and the Hospital huts were also on a well-sheltered spot, a little higher up. A good system of drainage was adopted, and proper cooking-houses, latrines, &c., constructed." The admissions into Hospital amounted to 56, or 7 per cent. of the strength. Three men died during the month; one had been suffering from Dysentery for some weeks, in the Hospital on Balaklava Heights, when he was attacked with typhoid symptoms, of which he died. Another was admitted with Acute Catarrh, but Pneumonia became developed, and he died on the 5th, on the Heights of Balaklava. The third was admitted early on the morning of the 29th, complaining of pain in the abdomen, with vomiting. In a few hours, he had a violent fit of Epilepsy, on the subsidence of which he continued insensible. In the course of the day repeated epileptic seizures occurred, the patient continuing insensible during the intervals; and he died on the morning of the 30th.

During the remaining period of the Regiment's service in the Crimea, the sickness and mortality were not of sufficient importance to require to be specially detailed. The following table shows the rate to strength of the mortality, admissions, and deaths:—

Ratio per cent. to Strength.	January 1856.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Admissions.. . . .	8.	7.	7.	4.	5.
Deaths.. . . .	..	..	..	0.1	..

In the report for the year ended 31st of March, 1856, Dr. Seaman, the Surgeon, writes:—"The scale of rations has been as follows:—Fresh meat, consisting of beef or mutton, generally four times a-week, bread $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., or biscuit 1 lb., potatoes 8 oz., or onions 4 oz., or compressed vegetables 1 oz., rice 8 oz., salt $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., pepper $\frac{1}{32}$ oz., tea $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., or coffee 1 oz., rum $\frac{1}{2}$ a gill, lime-juice, $\frac{1}{4}$ gill, three times a-week, and with it $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of sugar.

"The water used by the Regiment in the present encampment is derived from an old Tartar well, and is of most excellent quality and abundant; at times during the summer months, when the Corps was encamped in the front, the water which was obtained from wells was rather muddy, but when placed in barrels sunk in the ground it soon became clear and quite fit for use." And in the same report he observes, in regard of the duty and employment of the men:—"Before the fall of Sebastopol the duty in the trenches, I need hardly say, was very trying: the men never had more than two nights in bed. But during the last six months the duties have not generally been severe; the fatigue parties, for a short time, when the men were employed bringing up huts from Balaklava, were indeed somewhat heavy, not, however, to an injurious degree. The men have been well exercised in drill and in marching out; and one Company, in rotation, has been out daily at ball-practice. These drills and marches have furnished the men with plenty of healthy exercise, but they have, in addition, had amusements, as foot-ball and various athletic games. Intemperance has been less prevalent than when the Regiment has been in garrison quarters."

One man died of Pneumonia on the 1st of April.

In June, two cases—one of Typhus Fever, and one of Pneumonia—were admitted from the Royal Regiment, on its embarkation.

On the 16th of June, the Regiment marched from its cantonment near Kamara, to the vicinity of Kadekoi, where it occupied huts recently vacated by a battery of Artillery. In the early part of July it left the Crimea, arrived at home on the 30th of the month, and was quartered at Guernsey.

The 72nd Highlanders proceeded to the Crimea with a strength of 30 officers and 607 men, and was reinforced during its field service by 10 officers and 326 men. Of the 40 officers and 933 men who thus served in the East, five men were killed in action; one officer and seven men died of wounds; 89 men died from disease and accident—74 from Cholera, five from Fever, two from Pneumonia, five from Bowel Complaints, one from Apoplexy, one Epilepsy, and one man was found dead; 13 officers and 69 men were invalided home; and 22 men were ultimately "discharged the service."

72ND HIGHLANDERS.—Admissions into Hospital

Date ..	Month ..	Year ..	June 1855.	July 1855.	August 1855.	September 1855.	October 1855.	November 1855.	December 1855.			
Station ..	At Sea, Kertch and Crimea.		Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.			
Strength	Officers ..	31	29	37	35	36	36	34				
	Men ..	566	806	765	754	748	749	734				
Specific Disease.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Febris Intermittens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
„ Com. Cont. ..	3	..	41	..	46	1	11	1	2	..	1	5
„ Typhus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pleuritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Catarrhus Acutus ..	2	..	5	..	2	..	6	..	11	..	4	14
„ Chronicus ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	1
Morbus Cordis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysenteria Acuta ..	..	..	14	1	23	..	8	..	3	..	8	..
„ Chronica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Diarrhoea ..	58	..	67	..	91	..	19	2	13	..	3	..
Colica ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Hæmorrhoids ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Apoplexia ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Delirium Tremens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Cholera Spasmodica ..	71	35	13	7	39	27	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto in General Hospital..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumatismus Acutus ..	1	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	4
Arthritis, &c. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lumbago ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..	1	..	5	..	5	..	..	2	..	10	..	1
Paronychia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcus ..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6
Fistula in Ano ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis Primitiva ..	2	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
„ Consecutiva ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1
Bubo ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Verruæ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia Humoralis ..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrocele ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxatio ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Subluxatio ..	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vulnus Scelopitorum ..	2	..	10	..	12	2	16	1	..	..	..	..
„ Incisum ..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Contusio ..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
Fractura ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambustio ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
Punitus ..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Gelatio.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Scorbutus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..
Morbi Oculorum ..	1	..	3	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	4
Morbi Cutis ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Cynanche ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Otitis, Otorrhœa, &c... ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Necrosis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Periostitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dropsy ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..
Neuralgia ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Found Dead ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
Observatio ..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbi Varii ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	149	41	193	8	242	30	70	4	47	..	38	56

and Deaths, from 1st June, 1855, to 30th June, 1856.

January 1856.		February 1856.		March 1856.		April 1856.		May 1856.		June 1856.		Died in General Hospitals during the War.	Total Admitted.		Total Died.	
Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.			By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
26		30		30		30		30		25						
682		680		700		717		716		724						
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.					
1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	123	4	5
2	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	2	118		1	
..	2	91	1	12
2	..	13	..	7	..	5	1	3	..	1	..	..	3		1	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	4	..	..
2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5		..	
..	1	322	2	5
2	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	56		1	
1	260	6	1	2
..	1	..	..	..	..	2		..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	123	..	74
..	1		..	
..	2	22	69	..
..	1		5	
..	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	137	..	..
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2		..	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	24	..	..
10	..	9	..	13	..	8	..	7	..	4	..	..	75		..	
2	2	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	8	99	..	7
13	..	6	..	6	..	9	..	4	..	2	..	..	51		7	
1	3	6	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	9		..	
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	24	..	..
..	2		..	
..	1	1	..	..
..	5		..	
1	1	..	..	1	6	..	..
..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..		..
..	16	99	..	7
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	40		..	
3	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	11	6	..	..
1	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	18		..	
..	3	24	..	..
..	10		..	
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	7	..	..
..	7		..	
3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	9	24	..	..
1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	24		..	
1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..
..	
1	..	2	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	12	38	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3		..	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1
..	1		..	
..	4	96	1	..
..	4		..	
1	9	96	..	..
..	
58	..	49	..	52	..	34	1	36	..	23	..	9	1047	1047	96	96

77TH REGIMENT.

THE 77th Regiment returned from North America in 1848, and served at home till the 10th of March, 1854, when 910 men and 31 officers of the Corps embarked at Liverpool in the "Kangaroo," as a portion of the expeditionary force collecting at Malta, and reached that island on the 24th of the same month.

Early in April, the Regiment was again put on board ship to proceed to Turkey. The vessel came to anchor opposite the town of Gallipoli on the 17th, but after remaining there twenty-four hours was ordered to proceed to Scutari, where the 77th landed on the 22nd of April, with a strength of 902 men, 32 officers, and 17 women.

The Camp was pitched on the open ground, between the barracks and the General Hospital, and during the remainder of the month, the men continued remarkably healthy, the few cases of disease which came under treatment being mostly of syphilitic origin.

May.—During the greater part of this month the Regiment remained under canvas at Scutari, and continued in a high state of health and efficiency; a few cases of mild Fevers, Catarrhs, and trivial rheumatic ailments constituting the bulk of the sick list.

During the last days of the month the Light Division of the Army, in which the 77th Regiment had been incorporated, embarked for Varna, and, on landing there, the Camp was pitched about a mile from the town, and about a half-a-mile from the lake.

June.—The Division only remained a few days in the neighbourhood of Varna, when it marched westward, and encamped near the village of Alladyn. Here it remained till the 30th, and then proceeded further inland, to the vicinity of the village of Devna. The health of the Corps during the month continued good, but Diarrhœa was on the increase, which Mr. Macartney the Surgeon attributed to the men drinking the country wine.

July.—During this month the cases of Fever became both more numerous and of graver character. Forty-one men were admitted to Hospital for this class of disease, which was of a low type, requiring the free and early use of stimulants, and a man died from its effects in the General Hospital. "Diarrhœa also, to a very great extent, became prevalent, for which many men were received into Hospital, and many more exempted from duty for a day or two, and treated, who did not appear in the sick list." But Cholera had broken out in the Division, although no case had as yet appeared in the 77th Regiment, and on the 23rd, the Camp was shifted to the neighbourhood of Monaster, and pitched on an elevated plateau, free from obvious causes of disease. Cholera, however, soon after attacked this Regiment also. A man was seized with it on the 27th, and died within 25 hours, and an officer succumbed to it on the 31st, after 12 hours' illness. Ten men of the Regiment were likewise received during the month for this disease into the General Hospital at Varna, who apparently belonged to a large draft of 102 men from home, which joined the Regiment during the month, and five of them died before the 31st.

August.—The several Regiments composing the Division now separated their Camps, and the 77th proceeded about a mile and a-half in the direction of Pravadi; but Cholera still continued its ravages, and before the end of the month 20 cases of the disease had been received into the Field Hospital, and 13 deaths had resulted. Seven men of the Regiment were likewise admitted for Cholera into the General Hospital, and five deaths took place among them. No fewer than 106 cases of Diarrhœa during the same period required Hospital treatment, and six of Dysentery had occurred, while the admissions for febrile disorders reached 63 in number, 28 of which are returned as Remittent and 12 as Intermittent Fever. Towards the end of the month the encampment was abandoned, and the Regiment proceeded to Varna, where, on the 29th of August, it embarked for the Crimea, having left 22 men sick in the General Hospital.

During the period of the Regiment's service in Bulgaria, the Hospital accommodation consisted of one Hospital marquee, and additional bell-tents were borrowed from the companies when the sick list was unusually large. The bedding consisted of twenty-four empty bed and pillow-cases, which were filled with hay or dried grass, as occasion required, and fifteen water-decks; these, with each patient's great-coat and blanket, constituted sufficient bedding during the fine and warm weather which at that time prevailed.

September.—The Regiment landed with the Division at Old Fort on the 14th, and was engaged at the battle of the Alma, but only two men were killed in the action. Five, however, were dangerously wounded, who were all sent on board ship for transmission to Scutari. During the subsequent march on Sebastopol, Diarrhœa was very prevalent, and was attributed, by the Surgeon, to exposure to the dews at night, the men being without tents, and to their eating quantities of grapes. Several cases of Cholera, however, also appeared, and one man, and a Captain of the Regiment, died of it in the regimental

bivouac near Balaklava, on the 26th, while nine more men fell victims to it in the General Hospitals, or on board ship.

On landing in the Crimea, the Hospital marquee and bedding were, by order, left on board ship, and the Surgeon was subsequently unable to recover them. On the march one araba and a bell-tent represented the Hospital accommodation, as well as the transport at the command of the Surgeon for the conveyance of sick, tired, or wounded men, except ten canvas stretchers, carried by the men of the band. After the battle of Alma, the wounded were carried from the Field Hospital to the ships by the sailors, in hammocks slung on poles.

October.—Early in the month, the tents were re-issued to the men, and pitched on the right hand side of the Woronzoff Road, in rear of the Picket-house Hill. The Hospital also received two common bell-tents, in addition to that already in possession, and three more were subsequently supplied, making a total of six bell-tents, without bedding, as the Hospital accommodation; and the Surgeon strongly objected to their use for the reception of sick, as in hot weather they could not be sufficiently ventilated, while under rain, the water beat through the windward side of the canvas; but repeated applications failed to restore the marquee.

Throughout the month, Cholera was still prevalent, and seven men died of that disease. Much Diarrhœa also still continued to present, both among men and officers, and many of those affected, although they obtained medicines, remained at their duty, and consequently do not appear on the return; the only other casualty in the Field Hospital was from Fever of an obscurely remittent type. Two men, however, were killed in the trenches.

November.—On the 8th a draft of 102 men arrived from England. The Surgeon now reports, under date 30th November:—"The want of proper clothing, exposure in the trenches at such a season, and insufficient cooking from scarcity of fuel, have caused a great increase of diseases of the bowels. There is a great want of Hospital huts and cooking utensils, nor have we any fuel latterly, except a little brushwood collected occasionally. Soap is also much wanted to wash Hospital blankets and other things, as the patients are very filthy."

Cholera still occasioned nine deaths during the month; Diarrhœa carried off two men, Fever a third, and two died of gunshot wounds. Nineteen men and an officer were killed at the battle of Inkermann, and two in the trenches.

December.—The sick list, throughout the month, continued very heavy; the sick were still in bell-tents, so that, although a sufficiency of blankets had been procured, they were frequently wet through; but, towards the latter end of the month, two tarpaulins and a number of water-decks were obtained, whereby this was, in a great measure, obviated. Bowel Affections had now become so universally prevalent, even among the men at duty, that the supply of medicines usually had recourse to in the treatment of that class of disease was occasionally defective. Four men died from Diarrhœa, twelve from Cholera, one from Jaundice, two from Fever, and two from the effects of wounds.

The supplies of warm clothing now began to improve materially, and every duty man was furnished, before the end of the month, with a woollen guernsey, a pair of flannel drawers, two pairs of worsted socks, nearly all with a second blanket; and 310 new great-coats and 20 watch-cloaks for the sentries were received by the Regiment, and proved most welcome additions. On the 28th of the month, 254 recruits for the Corps arrived at Balaklava.

January 1855.—In this month, the culminating point of admissions into Hospital for disease was reached. They amounted to 276 in number, or 31 per cent. of the strength present, and the average number daily under treatment in the Field Hospital was 62. The deaths also numerically exceeded those of any previous or subsequent month. By the annexed return, it appears that 24 men died during the month in the Field Hospital, but by a supplementary list furnished since the return of the Regiment to England, it appears that the total loss on the month amounted to 74, as 50 men died in the various General Hospitals, or on their passage from the Crimea. It requires, however, to be borne in mind, that the strength of the month—viz., 872—as given in the annexed return, only represents the strength at the Head-Quarters, and that by far the larger portion of the supplementary number, 50, occurred among men who had previously been sent away sick; that it was, in fact, the ultimate result of the admissions recorded in the previous months. This supplementary number, in October, had only amounted to six; in November it reached 14; in December was as high as 21; and, during the present month, reached its culminating point of 50.

The prevalent disease among the men applying for admission into Hospital had now become scorbutic, and 47 admissions into the Field Hospital are recorded under that head, and 24 under that of Gelatio, which the Surgeon believed to be, in great measure, due to the deficient vitality of the extremities, consequent upon a scorbutic state; but partly, also, attributable to the men's boots, although large enough for home service, being too small for them at this juncture, owing to their feet being swelled from the effect of

eold, or as a symptom of Scurvy. 130 admissions are also returned as being due to Bowel Complaints, all apparently scorbutic in their origin.

The 24 deaths in the Field Hospital were the result of the following affections, viz., seven of Dysentery and Diarrhœa, 16 of Fever, and one of a bronchitic affection; and the 50 which occurred elsewhere are returned as follows:—From Dysentery, 15; from Diarrhœa, 12; from Fever, 13; from Pulmonic Disease four; from Cholera, one; from Frost-bite, two; from Rheumatism, one; and from wounds, two.

The diet supplied to the troops was, however, already in process of amelioration. On the 13th, ten large new camp-kettles were received, and the cooking which had previously been done, or neglected, as the case might be, by each man for himself individually, was thenceforward properly attended to by companies, and done by men told off for the purpose. On the 27th, preserved potatoes and other preserved vegetables first began to be served out occasionally by the Commissariat, as a part of the ration, which had previously consisted of salt meat, hard biscuit, raw coffee-beans, a small quantity of sugar and rum, and, from time to time, a minute portion of rice.

The Hospital accommodation had also been much improved. A wooden hut had been erected, and two Hospital marquees obtained, which, together with three of the bell-bents, still retained as part of the establishment, were provided with wooden floors, and supplied with abundance of buffalo robes and blankets.

February.—Although a large draft from England joined during the month, the admissions into Hospital now barely exceeded one-third of the number which took place in January, but the deaths were still numerous, and the total mortality among the men of the Regiment was 58, or 55 exclusive of killed in action or died of wounds. The Surgeon reports:—"There is still much Scurvy and Scorbutic Diarrhœa, but the men now get lime-juice and vegetables frequently, which, I hope, will abate the evil."

The diseases by which the mortality in the Field Hospital was caused, are thus enumerated:—By Dysentery, nine; by Diarrhœa, 12; by Gelatio, three; and by Pulmonary Affections, two, making a total of 26 deaths; while of that which occurred in the General Hospitals, and elsewhere, they are thus reported, viz.:—By Fevers, two; by Dysentery, eight; by Diarrhœa, 11; by Gelatio, four; by Scurvy, four; by the effects of *Vulnus Sclop.*, one; killed in action, two—total, 32.

March.—The Surgeon now writes:—"The Regiment has been daily improving in health during the month. Scurvy has nearly disappeared, and Diarrhœa has much decreased, as the men now get plenty of vegetables, &c." Four deaths are, however, recorded under the head Diarrhœa, one from chest disease, five from Fever, and two from gunshot wounds in the Regimental Hospital, while the supplementary list of deaths in the General Hospitals, &c., had again sunk to nine—viz., four from Dysentery, three from Fever, one from Scurvy, and one from Gelatio; and four men were killed in the trenches.

All the sick were now accommodated in wooden huts, the materials for which, from the absence of transport animals, had been carried up on the shoulders of the men; and, by the end of the month, nearly half the Regiment was hutted, but the remainder of the men, and all the officers, were still under canvas, and a stop was put to the bringing up of huts, so that they remained in tents during the whole of the summer.

April.—Fresh vegetables were now issued in comparative abundance, but four slight cases of Scurvy still required Hospital treatment. On the 11th, Mr. Macartney, the Surgeon, died of Erysipelas, after six days' illness. The total mortality in the Field Hospital had sunk to five, viz., three from Fever and two from wounds, and that in the various General Hospitals to four, viz., one from Fever, one from Dysentery, and two from wounds, while five men and two officers were killed in the trenches.

May.—Admissions for disease barely exceeded 10 per cent. of the strength present, although Cholera again broke out on the 5th, and by the 18th, had carried off seven men. One man also died of Pulmonary Disease, and three of gunshot wounds, in the Field Hospital, while only two deaths took place elsewhere (except four men killed in action), viz., one from Diarrhœa, and one from wounds.

June.—Cholera still prevailed, and three fatal cases occurred, while Diarrhœa became very frequent, although most of the men affected with it obtained medicine, but remained at their duty. Twenty-nine cases of Fever came under treatment, and four had a fatal termination; but admissions for disease, on the whole, were not numerous, and only amounted to 11 per cent. of the strength. Twenty-five men were, however, admitted for injuries, and four deaths from wounds occurred, while six men were killed in action during the month.

July.—A few cases of Cholera still continued to present, and that disease occasioned two deaths, and two were likewise due to Fever. Two men exhibited symptoms of Scurvy in a slight form, and steps were at once taken to procure an additional supply of fresh vegetables. Three wounded men died, and a Captain of the Regiment was carried off by Idiopathic Erysipelas of the head.

August.—A large wooden hut, 70 feet by 20, and 15½ feet high, was now added to the Hospital establishment; and the Surgeon reports:—"Water is at times scarce for washing purposes, but there is always sufficient for cooking and drinking. It is obtained from a tank built by the Division, and fed by a spring; it is of good quality, but muddy by constant dipping disturbing the deposit.

"The Camp and Hospital premises are at all times kept scrupulously clean, and care taken to place the latrines as far from the Camp as possible, and lime is daily thrown into them. A chain of fires made of stable litter, is kept burning between them and the tents; and I believe the smoke to have had an excellent effect in counteracting the influence of animal miasms emitted from them, and from a neighbouring Camp of French Chasseurs, which is not kept in the best sanitary condition, and the latrines of which are almost in our lines."

Eight deaths were occasioned by Cholera and two by Fever during the month, but the total number of men who were admitted into Hospital for disease was only 65. Fifty-four wounded men were, however, received for treatment, and eleven deaths followed in the Field Hospital from the effects of the injuries received, while a twelfth was the result of Cholera, with which the patient was attacked while under treatment for a wound.

Mr. Franklyn, the lately appointed Surgeon, appends to his monthly return the following table, exhibiting the nature of the injury and the cause of death among these cases:—

1. Primary amputation at hip-joint, 12 hours after compound comminuted fracture of femur, extending nearly the whole length of shaft and into capsule of hip-joint, caused by shell.—Died 22 hours after the completion of the operation, from weakness and exhaustion, though little blood had been lost.

2. Primary amputation of the thigh (middle third), after shell wound.—Repeated secondary hæmorrhages, Bronchitis and Diarrhœa; death on the sixteenth day after operation.

3. Primary amputation of the thigh (lower third) after shell wound.—Pyæmia; death on the sixth day after operation.

4. Primary amputation of the thigh (lower third), after shell wound.—Repeated secondary hæmorrhages; and death in convulsion on the sixteenth day after operation.

5. Primary amputation of leg after shell wound.—Cholera.

6. Compound comminuted gunshot fracture of right femur and right ulna.—Shock.

7. Compound comminuted gunshot fracture of right femur.—Secondary hæmorrhage; and died in convulsions on the twelfth day.

8. Compound fracture of both legs, with extensive laceration of soft parts by shell.—Shock.

9. Compound fracture of both legs, with extensive laceration of soft parts by shell.—Shock.

10. Compound fracture of right leg and of right arm, with much laceration of these parts, as well as of the right thigh, by shell.—Shock.

11. Bullet wound of face, below right eye (lodged).—Brain probably injured? Died without becoming sensible.

12. Bullet wound below right eye, fracturing the bones of the face and lodging deeply in the muscles of the neck.—Formation of deep seated matter; died comatose on the twelfth day.

September.—The Regiment still continued singularly free from disease, and the total number of admissions into Hospital for it was only 34, while no death from its effects took place, although a solitary case of Cholera came under treatment. Sixty-seven men and five officers were, however, wounded, a very large proportion of whom received their hurts on the memorable 8th of September, and 10 men and an officer died in consequence. The Surgeon again remarks:—

"On looking over the following list of fatal cases it will be seen that the greater number were mortally wounded, and died in a few hours:

"1. J. Davin, admitted for gunshot wound, died 2 hours afterwards.

2. W. Mann " " 4 "

3. B. Lynch " " 5 "

4. T. Maker " " 6 "

5. T. Livigstone " " 6 "

6. J. Loughlin " " 8 "

7. A Hannay, admitted for primary amputation of leg after shell wound, involving the ankle-joint; died on the fifth day with all the symptoms of Cholera except the purging.

8. J. Robinson, admitted for five distinct gunshot wounds; died on the second day, of nervous exhaustion.

9. J. Armstrong, admitted for primary amputation of leg after compound comminuted fracture and fearful laceration; died on the sixth day, of Gangrene of the stump.

10. B. McEnerny, admitted for gunshot fracture of the arm; died on the thirteenth day, with symptoms resembling Cholera, under otherwise favourable circumstances.

"The officer was shot through the trachea; he was rapidly suffocated, and only lived about an hour after the infliction of the injury."

The siege labours were now at an end, and attention was turned to road-making and the erection of huts in preparation for the winter. Two large and roomy cook-houses were completed before the end of the month, and fitted with large boilers.

October.—Two cases ended fatally during this month. The first, one of Fever, complicated with Pneumonia and Nephritis, in a man of intemperate habits; and the second, one of primary amputation below the knee, after gunshot fracture of both bones, which terminated, on the thirty-fourth day, from a dysenteric complication.

In the course of this month a large wooden hut, 72 feet by 20, and 16½ feet in height, was completed.

November.—One man died from Fever; and the Surgeon now reports:—"Considering that the men have money and drink hard their health is very good, but a death has been caused by drinking, and another has taken place from Congestive Pneumonia, following delirium tremens.

"On the 15th the huts were very much injured by the explosion of reserve ammunition, which directed over the Hospital a storm of shot and shell, killing the sentries, tearing open the huts, and wounding the inmates. Three men were brought in immediately afterwards. They were just breathing but quite insensible, and none of them survived more than a quarter of an hour."

From this date the health of the Regiment continued excellent. The following casualties, however, occurred in the Field Hospital before the Regiment left the Crimea:—In December, one man died from Fever; in January 1856, one from Fever, one from Delirium Tremens, and another from the direct poisonous effects of liquor; in February, one from Bronchitis, and in May, one from long standing ulceration of the intestines.

By the month of December 1855, all the men were housed, and a hut for the officers was then proceeded with, but most of them had anticipated the necessity, and had already erected for themselves mud huts, each after his own fancy.

During this winter all the huts were supplied with iron stoves, in proportion to their size, for which a proportionate allowance of fuel was issued. The rations and clothing of the men were ample, and of good quality. The cooking was carefully attended to and well done. The men had, on an average, five nights off duty, and attempts were made to provide them with amusements in the shape of foot-ball, skittles, &c. A reading-room was opened, and lectures on amusing subjects delivered occasionally.

At the close of the military year, on the 31st March, 1856, Mr. Franklyn remarks:—"The salubrity of the climate, if ordinary precautions against disease are taken, is proved by the small number of sick men who have required treatment during the past year, more especially during the last few months: and at the present date there are only two men in the Regimental Hospital, out of a strength of nearly 800 present in the field. The Hospital has never been crowded, although, unfortunately, the casualties from the fire of the enemy have been very numerous.

"Water was, at times, during the hot weather, scarce for washing, but the quantity for cooking and drinking was always sufficient. It was obtained from a tank in the ravine, which bounds the Camp on the west. This tank was built by the Division, and was fed by a spring. The water was of good quality, but apt to be muddy from disturbance caused by dipping in buckets, &c. The tank was frequently cleansed, and the water was fit to drink without filtering. Attempts were made to sink a well in the Camp, but after digging to a depth of 60 feet, we failed to procure water.

"The following table will show the number of men actually employed, on an average, by day and by night, on camp and trench duties, during the entire campaign in the Crimea, and it does not include nights when the whole Regiment was turned out:—

Periods.	Camp Duty.				Trench Duty.				Total.
	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	Serjeants.	Drummers.	Corporals.	Privates.	
From 1st October, 1854, to 31st December, 1854	1	1	2	18	7	3	2	100	134
From 1st January, 1855, to 31st March, 1855 ..	1	1	2	19	7	4	14	110	158
From 1st April, 1855, to 30th June, 1855 ..	1	1	2	19	9	2	18	120	172
From 1st July, 1855, to 30th September, 1855 ..	1	1	2	30	10	3	20	150	217

"Since the siege operations terminated, the men have had, on the average, five or more nights off duty."

In the month of May 1856, a troublesome form of Ophthalmia became prevalent in the 77th Regiment, as in several other Corps, the cause of which was not very obvious. The Surgeon, however, remarks, that no man was invalided for the complaint, nor was vision lost in any of those affected with it. With this exception, the sanitary condition of the Regiment might be looked upon as perfect.

In conclusion, it is necessary to observe that, in addition to the mortality heretofore detailed, the Regiment lost 173 men by death in the various General Hospitals (in addition to those from Cholera already alluded to), on board ship during passage from the Crimea, and elsewhere, from all causes except killed in "killed in action." These may be thus enumerated:—From Fevers, 32; from Pulmonic Diseases, 13; from Hepatic Disease, one; from Enteric Lesions, 80; from Diseases of the Nervous System, two; from Rheumatism, two; from wounds, 20; from Gelatio, nine; from Scurvy four; from all other causes, 10.

The Camp was finally evacuated, and the Regiment embarked for England, on the 15th of June, 1856. It thus served nearly 27 months in the East. It had embarked a strength of 910 men and 31 officers, and 765 men and 37 officers joined in the East, making a total sent out of 1,675 men and 68 officers. Of these, 75 men and five officers were killed in action with the enemy, 63 men died of wounds received in action or of other injuries, and 328 men and 10 officers died of disease. One man was executed (the only capital punishment inflicted in the entire force, throughout the whole period of service in the East), and 16 men are reported missing, supposed to have been killed in action, or to have died while prisoners of war. 316 men were invalided home on account of wounds or disease, and 128 were finally discharged the service on account of disabilities contracted during the campaign.

77TH REGIMENT.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date .. {	Month	April 1854.	May 1854.	June 1854.	July 1854.	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.
Station .. .		Scutari.	Scutari.	Alladyn.	Devna and Monaster.	Varna and at Sea.	At Sea and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.
Strength {	Officers ..	32	33	31	30	25	24	20	24	24	28	28	27	22	21
	Men	902	919	909	1004	926	735	734	750	680	872	785	747	706	702
Specific Disease.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Febris Intermittens
„ Com. Cont. ..		3	..	15	..	9	..	37	..	23	..	5	..	3	..
„ Remittens	4	..	28	..	8	..	18	..	19	..
„ Typhus
Pneumonia	2	..	1	..	..	..
Hæmoptysis ..		1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrhus Acutus ..		4	..	6	..	2	..	3	..	5	..	1	..	4	..
„ Chronicus	1	..
Bronchitis	1
Hepatitis Acuta
Icterus	10	1	..	..	1	..
Dysenteria Acuta	6	..	..	..	..	31	3	11	9
„ Chronica	17	1	..	2
Diarrhœa ..		2	..	1	..	9	..	32	106	19	..	58	..	91	2
Colica ..		1	..	..	1	..	2	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhœis	2	..	..	..
Hernia	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyspepsia	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dementia, &c.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apoplexia
Paralysis	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delirium Tremens
Cholera Spasmodica	4	1	20	13	5	1	11	2	6	4
Ditto in Gen. Hospital	10	5	7	5	18	9	..	5	10	5
Rheumat. Acutus	8	..	7	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	4	..
„ Chronicus	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lumbago
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..		3	..	2	..	2	..	11	..	9	..	..	1	..	..
Paronychia	1	..	1	..	2	..
Ulcus ..		3	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	1	..
Syphilis Primitiva ..		6	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ Consecutiva	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhœa ..		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Verruæ & Condylomata	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia Humoralis ..		2	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stricture Urethræ
Subluxatio ..		3	..	2	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vulnus Scloporum	17	..	6	..	42	2	5	2
„ Incisum ..		1	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contusio
Fractura	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punitus	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	5	..	..	..
Gelatio	21	..	3	3	..
Scorbutus	47	..	17	..	11
Morbi Oculorum ..		1	..	1	..	6	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Morbi Cutis
Cynanche	1	..	1
Erysipelas	1	..
Morbus Coxarius
Tumores	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Debilitas
Seabies
Dropsy
Ebrietas
Executed
Exposure to Cold
Morbi Varii
Unknown
Total ..		32	..	48	..	55	..	122	6	233	18	90	10	103	8

[illegible]

79TH HIGHLANDERS.

THE 79th Regiment having served seven years at Gibraltar, and three years in Canada, returned from the latter station in August 1851, and remained at home until the spring of 1854, when it received orders to join the Expeditionary Force in Turkey.

May 1854.—On the 4th, the service-companies, consisting of 31 officers and 917 men, embarked at Portsmouth, on board Her Majesty's steam-troop-ship "Simoom." The medical and surgical appliances for the voyage were complete. "Detachment medicine chests, fracture and dislocation apparatus, field case of capital instruments, &c., were taken on board the vessel. No casualties occurred during the voyage, but two sick men were transferred to the General Hospital at Malta. On the 27th, the Regiment landed at Scutari, and was encamped on the open ground between the Turkish Barrack and General Hospital. Immediate steps were taken to complete the equipment for field service. Camp-kettles, bill-hooks, trenching-tools, water-kegs, hospital equipment and records, medicines, field-panniers, surgical materials, &c., were supplied."

"From the date of landing at Scutari, the rations for men and officers consisted of 1 lb. meat, beef or mutton (the latter of an inferior quality, though probably generally as good as could be procured); $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of bread, of good quality, but gritty from the presence of sand; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. coffee; 2 oz. sugar [purchased by the Corps in Stamboul]; and 1 oz. barley or rice. The water, of good quality, was obtained from fountains within the General Hospital enclosure, and from a brook running close to the Camp. No alteration was made in the clothing; but the feather bonnet had been considerably reduced in height, and rendered a most comfortable and serviceable head-dress. The duties at Scutari were light and easy, consisting of guards, with occasional easy fatigues. The men had, on an average, fourteen nights off duty."

June.—On the 13th, the Corps embarked on board the "Cambria" steamer, and disembarked at Varna, on the 15th. On landing, it was "encamped two miles beyond the town, in a position near the margin of the lake Devna. The Camp was pitched on a dry sandy soil, but the proximity of the situation to the lake rendered it by no means an eligible site. It was here that coffee-berries were first issued, and an occasional ration of porter. A slight increase took place in the number of sick, but not beyond what might have been expected. The men were in high spirits, expecting daily to advance, and to be actively engaged against the enemy."

July.—On the 1st, the Highland Brigade, of which this Regiment formed part, advanced to Alladyn, distant about seven miles; and pitched its Camp to the right of the position in which the Light Division had encamped, on a moderately "elevated ridge of ground, running at right angles to, and distant about a mile and a-half from, the Devna Lake, which at this point is divided into two sheets of water, connected by a sluggish stream, about two and a-half miles in length, the banks of which are swampy, and covered with tall reeds and rank vegetation. The ground occupied by the 79th was much shut in by dense bush, and the space was too limited in area for the camp of a Regiment. The soil, a rich dark loam, had been recently under cultivation; and, as the weather was bad, the surface speedily became boggy. The weather was unsettled; variations of temperature very sudden; rain almost every day, with frequent thunder-storms, or heavy rain, followed by powerful sunshine. While in this encampment, the Regiment continued healthy, but Diarrhoea, which was the prevalent disease, began gradually to increase, and a few cases of Fever occurred." On the 15th, on representation, the camp was removed to the left of that of the 93rd Highlanders, and pitched on ground a part of which had only recently been vacated by the Light Division. This ground, though the soil was sandy and dry, and the space more ample than in the former situation, was nearer the lake and its adjacent swamps, and more exposed to the winds from that quarter.

"For the first few days after removal, there was no increase of disease, but from that time Diarrhoea gradually became more prevalent. Fevers, from the continued, merged into the remittent type, and wounds and ulcers took on a phagedenic action. The tedium of delay and inactivity, with the daily lessening prospect of an advance, exerted a depressing influence on the spirits of the men. The relaxing effects of the climate, together with the less nutritive quality of the food, produced a most marked effect on the general health of the troops. Fortunately, a change in position took place, whereby much sickness was warded off, aided, perhaps, by the adoption of the following prophylactic measure." The probability of the Regiment being exposed to the influences of malaria having been kept in view, a large supply of quinine was obtained; but from the necessity of having to leave the medicine chests at Varna, it was not available till the middle of July. "The men were then particularly informed that, by taking small doses of quinine daily, or every second day, fever would, probably, be warded off. They were given distinctly to understand, that by applying for this drug at any time, day or night, they would receive it in the form of a pill, whereby

all the bitter taste would be concealed. Compliance with this recommendation was, of course, voluntary; but every opportunity was taken of impressing on the officers and men the importance of availing themselves of this precautionary measure. Many attended: on an average, 250 men daily; and every man who reported sick, provided it was admissible, received a quinine pill of two grains."

The following table shows the increase of sickness which occurred in the second half of this month:—

Cases of	Febris Continua C.	Febris Remittens.	Diarrhoea.	Cholera.
From 1st to 14th July	2	..	8	..
„ 15th to 31st „	13	6	58	1

One man died on the evening of the 27th, after seventeen hours' illness, of Cholera.

On the 28th the Corps moved, with the other Regiments of the Highland Brigade, "to the high table land, about five miles to the north of Alladyn, and encamped on open ground, in the vicinity of the village of Govrekoi. The soil, though alluvial, was dry; there was an abundant supply of clear, delicious water; the air was pure and exhilarating, compared with that of the former position, the temperature during the day moderate; at night, cold and invigorating.

August.—"The weather throughout the month was agreeable, the temperature rarely oppressive, the average height of the thermometer in the Hospital marquee being $76\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. The dew at night was not so heavy, nor so regular in its recurrence as on the low ground of the encampment at Alladyn. An improvement in the sanitary condition of the troops was confidently expected from the change of locality, but Cholera continued to spread gradually through the Brigade, and though in the 79th it did not exist as an epidemic, still a number of cases occurred, and Diarrhoea became distressingly prevalent. To check the spread of the disease, early and stringent measures were adopted; non-commissioned officers were placed to watch the latrines, and they, as well as the non-commissioned officer in charge of each tent, were instructed to send to the Hospital any soldier observed 'going to the rear' more than twice during the day or night. Daily inspections of the men, on parade or in the tents, were made by the medical officers, so that, in every case of suspected illness, remedies were promptly administered. The accompanying return, as it only includes the men actually admitted into Hospital, gives no approximation to the amount of Diarrhoea which existed, and there can be little doubt that many cases were prevented running into Cholera by the adoption of the foregoing measures. In the position at Govrekoi the entire camp was several times moved, by inverting it in the following manner:—The tents of the rear Company were moved to the front, and so on in companies in succession, until an entirely new space was taken up. The arbours, composed of green wood, were taken down, in order to admit of free circulation of air, as well as to prevent the accumulation of filth, &c., around them. This measure was adopted in the hope that, as the distance of a very few yards frequently marks a line of demarcation in the course of this formidable malady, it might have a favourable effect in mitigating, if not in arresting it." Fifteen cases of Cholera were admitted, in all of which "the symptoms were very well marked;" and in one or two instances the patients "recovered from the stage of collapse, and were apparently progressing favourably, when they suddenly sank into a state of extreme prostration, and died rapidly." Six men died of the disease at Govrekoi—on the 9th, after seven hours' illness; on the 12th, after 17 hours' illness; on the 14th, after six hours and a-half; on the 15th, after 18 hours; on the 20th, after five days; and on the 22nd, after two days. The ages of these men ranged from 19 to 38 years.

The meat issued at Alladyn and Govrekoi was inferior to that at Scutari, to compensate for which the ration was at Govrekoi increased to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. meat daily.

On the 21st, the Regiment moved, *viâ* Varna, by three easy marches, to Galata Point, a promontory to the south of the bay, and opposite the town of Varna. "It was considered expedient, although not absolutely necessary, to carry the men's packs on waggons, so that the marches were performed without much fatigue. The position of the Camp was extremely good, situated at a considerable height, facing the sea, far removed from all malarious influences, and exposed to the sea breezes; the soil was dry and sandy. The Corps improved greatly in health during the six days it was encamped at Galata Bournu; and on the 29th it embarked—956 strong—on board the sailing transport 'Dunbar,' lying in the Varna harbour, and anchored in a good position at a distance from and out of the influence of the marshes and town of Varna."

The total admissions during August amounted to 294, or 29 per cent. of the strength. Of these, 141 were cases of Fever—seven recorded as intermittent, 96 as remittent, and 38 as continued in type; 16 were instances of pulmonary disease, and 82 of Diarrhoea. In reference to the diseases which prevailed at this time, the Surgeon of the Regiment, remarks:—"It will be seen by the return, that the Remittent Fevers began in July,

and were most prevalent in August. The intermittent form did not present itself till August, and but few cases occurred. The type of the remittent was severe, and marked by sudden and serious prostration; convalescence was slow and protracted." During the last ten days of August Scurvy became developed, principally among the sick and convalescents." And this officer adds:—

"Reviewing the history of the campaign in Bulgaria, and taking into consideration that the troops were at no time engaged in active operations against the enemy, nor exposed to undue hardships or over-fatigue, some other cause must be looked for to enable us to account for the sickness and mortality which so reduced the numerical strength of the Army. Cholera was doubtless the chief source of the loss of life; and with regard to the presence of this disease it is impossible to ascribe it to the influence of locality, as even on what was considered the best position, the disease proved most virulent. Locality did, however, influence the general sanitary condition of the troops, as in the low and marshy situations, the physical powers of the men were gradually undermined by the noxious influences to which they were exposed. Strategic measures alone entailed the necessity of the occupation of the position taken up at first, and held by the Army for so long a period; and it is probable, had the Army occupied the high lands instead of the low, that, with the exception of Cholera, there would not have been any great amount of disease. The officers of the Regiment suffered much from sickness, and we had to deplore the death of no less than three. Almost every officer suffered from Diarrhœa.

"Diarrhœa was by far the most prevalent disease during the three months spent in Bulgaria. The term Diarrhœa was used to designate various forms of the disease of the intestines. Shortly after leaving Scutari, all were more or less affected with relaxed bowels, accompanied by a feeling of lassitude, partial loss of appetite, and continued thirst, which were attributed by the sufferers to the heat and climate generally, and unless nausea and abdominal pain existed, notice was seldom taken of this looseness. The Diarrhœa which prevailed up to the end of July, was a simple 'atonic' form of the disease, dependent upon climatic influences, and on the deficiency in the nutritive qualities of the diet, as well as the want of the various adjuncts to which one had been accustomed. From the beginning of August, the Diarrhœa assumed a more sthenic character, and was dependent on choleraic influence. This form was commonly called the premonitory Diarrhœa of Cholera. The latter disease was very prevalent."

September.—As already mentioned, the Corps embarked, for the Crimea, on the 29th of August; the men were much crowded on board the "Dunbar." During the voyage two men died on the 11th, one after five days, the other after four days' illness. The rations, except on two days, consisted of salt meat. On the 14th the Regiment landed at Kalamita Bay. "The knapsacks were left on board ship, the men merely taking a great-coat and blanket, which were folded and strapped like a knapsack. Each man carried, in his havresack, three days' rations of biscuit and cooked salt pork, which, with a keg of water, firelock, &c., and 60 rounds of ammunition formed his equipment. The landing was effected without accident, and after an advance of about four miles, the Regiment bivouacked near a lagoon, called Touzla, where no fuel was procurable, and the supply of water scanty and brackish." From the nature of the service, "it was impossible to adopt the sanitary measures which had been put in force at Govrekoi. Cholera and Diarrhœa now became more and more virulent," and five men died at lake Touzla of the former disease. On the 19th, "the sick, having been put on board ship, the Regiment moved from lake Touzla, and after a tedious march, bivouacked on the banks of the Bulganac. On this march, the means of transport for the men who 'fell out' was very deficient, there being only two bullock carts for this purpose for the entire Division; nevertheless not a single man was left behind, arrangements having been made so as to enable them to keep up with the main body. On the 20th, in the battle of the Alma, though the 79th Highlanders was exposed to a heavy fire from the battery on the extreme right of the Russian position, it had only two men killed—one by round-shot, the other by musket-ball—and seven wounded. The wounded were dressed and made as comfortable as circumstances would admit of for the night, and on the following day they were sent on board ship. The excitement consequent on gaining this victory shook off, for a time, the feeling of fatigue; and though the Army halted for two days, these were by no means days of rest, as all were employed either in carrying the wounded off the field, or in burying the slain. Cholera continued its ravages; seven cases occurred, which, without delay, were sent on board ship. On the 23rd, the river Katcha was crossed, the vineyards and orchards on its banks were hailed with delight, and their fruit eagerly partaken of by all. On the 24th, after a tedious march, which was protracted by the precautions necessary on approaching Sebastopol, the Army crossed the Belbec, passing *en route* through luxuriant vineyards, and bivouacked in a thick jungle of brushwood. Many cases of Cholera occurred that night, and it was then that Dr. J. R. Mackenzie, of Edinburgh (a volunteer), fell a victim to the disease. On the 25th the flank march to Sebastopol was performed, the Army halting for the night on the Fedeukine Heights. On the 26th Balaklava was taken, and the Regiment remained near that town until October 1st.

"The marches during this advance were by no means long; but the progress of so large a force in front of an enemy was necessarily slow, and interrupted by innumerable halts, counter-marches, &c., so that, though under ordinary circumstances a few hours would have sufficed to accomplish the distance, the men were actually under arms from day-break

until night-fall; nor did the final halt terminate the toil—the search for wood and water, the duties of outlying-picket, and carrying the sick to the rear, deprived a large number of men of the much-needed rest; the salt pork, having been cooked before it was served out, was so much reduced in bulk, that it formed but a meagre allowance for four days, and most of the men had consumed it before the end of the second day, so that they were without any animal food till late on the fourth day. The weather fortunately was fine, and therefore the want of tents was not much felt, but the dew at night was so heavy that the blankets were thoroughly wet before morning.”

During September the admissions into Hospital decreased to 151, or 16 per cent. of the strength. Of these, 45 were cases of Fever, 42 of Diarrhoea, and 33 of Cholera. The Surgeon remarks, in his monthly report:—“Of the 33 cases of Cholera, eight died in the Regimental Field Hospital, and 23 were sent on board ship, or to the General Hospital, Balaklava, of which, I fear, many will have proved fatal.” He was correct in this surmise, as seven of these cases terminated fatally.

October.—“On the 1st the Regiment moved from the vicinity of Balaklava to the heights south of Sebastopol, and was employed in the construction of the works necessary for the opening of the siege. On the 6th, tents were supplied in the proportion of four per company; and, at a later date, an extra blanket per man was issued, which addition was productive of a marked improvement in the health of the men. The weather was remarkably fine, the days being warm and genial, but the nights were intensely cold, with heavy dew, and, during the early part of the month, there were two very cold days. The duties were severe, and night alarms frequent. The rations consisted of salt meat and biscuit, with an extra allowance of rum, which was still further increased by a third to the men employed in the trenches. Fresh meat was only issued on one or two occasions. On the 18th, one of a party of sharpshooters was wounded by a ball in the left shoulder; the ball passed through the neck of the humerus, splitting it upwards and shattering the head of the bone. Resection was performed, and the ball, with a piece of the man's shirt, was found imbedded in the bone. The result of the operation was satisfactory. On the 24th, one of a covering party was struck on the outer side of the right eye by a piece of shell, which caused a deep flesh wound and injured the eye; but the eye-ball was not injured although blood was effused into the anterior chamber, and as no inflammatory symptoms of any consequence followed, the case did well. On the 25th, the Regiment was suddenly moved down to the valley of Balaklava, leaving the tents behind; and on the 26th a new position was taken up on the Heights of Balaklava, and the Hospital was established in a house in the outskirts of the town. This house was dry, and furnished with a stove, and the patients were free from noise and alarms.”

172 cases were admitted into Hospital during the month; of these 27 were Fever, 84 Diarrhoea, and 35 Cholera. Sixteen deaths occurred from Cholera, 11 in the Field Hospital, viz., one on the 3rd, after 8½ hours' duration; one on the 4th, after three days and a-half; two on the 5th, after 14 and eight hours' duration; one on the 6th, after 14½ hours; one on the 7th, after four days; two on the 16th, after three days and 16 hours' duration; two on the 30th, after 14 hours and one day; and one on the 31st, after 2½ days' duration, and five in the General Hospital. Dr. Scot remarks:—“After the 6th of the month Cholera gradually disappeared. The disease became milder in character and more amenable to treatment. Immediately after the cold weather, on the 26th and 27th, the Cholera reappeared.” A number of weakly men, and others suffering from acute diseases, were sent on board ship during the month, for removal to Scutari; but as a number of men who were left sick at Varna, and those who were sent on board ship, during the march through the Crimea, have rejoined, as well as a draft of 100 men from the dépôt, the strength of the Regiment has been increased.”

November 1854 to February 1855.—The Regiment occupied the ground that had been taken up at the end of October till the embarkation of the force for Kertch took place; and as this position was one which ultimately proved seriously unhealthy a description of it is necessary. Its site was on the heights above, and to the eastward of the town of Balaklava. The camp was situated on the lower portion of the southern heights, on a slope, at an elevation of 500 feet above the level of the sea; and the approach to the encampment was extremely steep. “The geological formation of the strata was jurassic limestone or conglomerate. The soil was a tenacious, plastic, and very retentive clay. The first work undertaken was to entrench the camp, which employed every disposable man, so that for a very long time little could be done in the way of drainage. As soon as the defences were completed, the men were employed in excavating the ground for huts; but after the excavations were completed, it was found to be impossible to procure wood or wattles sufficient to cover them in, so the plan was abandoned. This extensive turning up of the ground was, no doubt, productive of subsequent injury in a sanitary point of view.” The Corps occupied bell-tents till the end of February, when it moved into wooden huts, previous to the erection of which the following recommendations and suggestions were made by the Surgeon:—

1st. “That throughout the camp a complete and sufficiently deep network of drains should be cut.

2nd. “That the huts should be placed upon a site affording the best slope for drainage.

3rd. "That they should be raised above the level of the ground, and have a trench dug round each; and that the boards on which the men were to sleep should be well raised off the ground.

4th. "That the Hospital should be placed on the ground adjacent to that on which the Hospital of the 42nd Regiment was erected, or, should that not be admissible, at the highest part of the Camp."

The following reasons were given for not adopting these suggestions:—

1st. "It was quite impossible to furnish men enough to carry out the system of drainage which was recommended.

2nd. "Strategic reasons imperatively demanded that the huts should be erected as close as possible to the breastwork.

3rd. "The engineers decided that it would not be safe (if indeed practicable, from the want of materials), to raise the huts; but that, on the contrary, it would be necessary to sink them at least two or three feet, to avoid the risk of their being blown over.

4th. "That there was not sufficient space near the 42nd Hospital; and the distance from the Camp was too great, and would entail too much extra labour."

"The huts were, therefore, erected in accordance with the decision of the engineers; but, previous to their occupation by the Regiment, the attention of the Commanding Officer was, by letter, drawn to the necessity of not overcrowding the men; of guarding against the interior of the huts being overheated, and to securing thorough ventilation. All these suggestions were made with a view to prevent an outbreak of Fever, a form of disease which seemed likely to arise under the circumstances in which the Corps was placed.

"The nature of the duties depended so entirely on the circumstances in which the troops were placed, and the operations of the enemy, that no restriction as to the extent of them could be entertained, the only power resting with the medical officer being to save the men as much as possible, by, on the one hand, excusing such as he considered imperatively required it, and, on the other, protecting the willing man from an undue share of work, by guarding against his being imposed upon by those trying to evade the duty. The duties, however, bore more heavily on some Regiments than on others. For example, the 42nd and 79th Highlanders were encamped in juxtaposition; but, from the formation of the ground, the latter Regiment had a much more extensive front, not only to defend, but to render defensible in the first place. The 79th furnished nightly a whole company for outlying picket, the most trying duty the men had, whereas the 42nd only furnished half a company for the same duty—a difference which, in the long run, told materially in favour of the latter Corps. During the day, each Regiment had to give the same number of men for fatigue duties, whereby the 79th, having more sick, had to send out every man, leaving none in camp, while the 42nd could furnish the portion required, and retain a certain number who had time to rest, and formed a relief on subsequent fatigues. No point is of more importance than that of being able to give the men as much rest as circumstances will admit of. Men can go on for a time with a very moderate quantity of rest, but, in the long run, it is a false economy. Sunday was never a day of rest, nor was it possible to attempt to make it so; and there can be little doubt that, had it been possible to have limited the fatigues and duties on that day, the benefit would have been great."

Further, Dr. Scot makes the following reflections:—"The Highland Regiments wearing the kilt should have it made of soft instead of hard tartan, as the latter chafes the skin in marching, and does not fit closely round the loins and abdomen. The hose should be of thick ribbed wool, and extend well above the knee, so as to admit of their being either pulled up over the thigh at night and in cold weather, or folded down and fastened just below the knee, instead of, as at present, at the thickest portion of the calf. The feather-bonnet, diminished in weight, by reducing the number of plumes, is a very serviceable head-dress, no better proof of which need be adduced than the fact that it was the only full-dress head-gear which went out to and returned from the Crimea."

In November, 103 cases came into Hospital. Of these, 13 were Fever, three Dysentery, 22 Diarrhoea, and 41 Cholera. Twenty-three deaths occurred in the Field Hospital, 22 from Cholera and one from Diarrhoea. During December, the admissions rose to 132, of which 23 were cases of Fever, three of Dysentery, 54 of Diarrhoea, and six of Cholera; and 16 men died in the Regimental Hospital. Of these, one died of Fever, two of Dysentery, seven of Diarrhoea, and two of Cholera. In January 1855, the total admissions amounted to 112, of which 36 were cases of Fever, 39 of Dysentery, two of Diarrhoea, and one of Cholera; and 25 cases terminated fatally, of which eight had been under treatment for Fever, 10 for Dysentery, and two for Cholera. During February, the admissions fell to 99. Of these, the cases of Fever numbered 57, Dysentery 18, and Diarrhoea six cases; and of the 25 deaths which occurred in the Regimental Hospital, Fever furnished nine, Dysentery two, and Diarrhoea four.

The appended table shows the prevalence of the principal classes of disease, with the mortality in the Field Hospital, as well as the non-efficiency produced thereby in the Regiment:—

Classes of Diseases.	Results.	Sept. 1854.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. 1855.	Feb.	Total.
By Fevers	Admissions	45	27	13	23	36	57	201
	Deaths in Crimea ..	..	..	..	1	8	9	18
	Sent to Scutari	33	13	8	12	9	..	75
Disease of Lungs	Admissions	2	5	4	14	10	3	38
	Deaths in Crimea ..	..	..	..	2	4	3	9
	Sent to Scutari .. ..	..	1	1	2	5	..	9
Disease of Stomach and Bowels ..	Admissions	47	88	25	58	2	4	224
	Deaths in Crimea ..	..	..	1	9	..	..	10
	Sent to Scutari	32	11	14	12	1	..	70
Spasmodic Cholera	Admissions	33	35	41	6	1	..	116
	Deaths in Crimea ..	8	11	22	2	2	..	45
	Sent to Scutari	23	14	3	2	..	..	42
*Scorbutic Affections	Admissions .. ..	..	..	..	..	47	26	73
	Deaths in Crimea ..	..	..	..	..	10	10	20
	Sent to Scutari .. ..	..	..	..	..	26	..	26
Frost-bite	Admissions .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Deaths in Crimea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sent to Scutari .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wounds and Injuries	Admissions	8	4	6	1	2	2	23
	Deaths in Crimea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sent to Scutari	8	..	1	..	2	..	11
All other Diseases	Admissions	16	13	14	30	14	6	93
	Deaths in Crimea ..	..	..	..	2	1	4	7
	Sent to Scutari	7	3	8	4	14	..	36
Total	Admitted	151	172	103	132	112	98	768
	Died in the Crimea ..	8	11	23	16	25	25	108
	Sent to Scutari	103	42	35	32	57	..	269
*Of these are Scorbutic Diarrhoea and Dysentery	Admissions .. ..	..	..	..	..	39	20	59
	Deaths in Crimea ..	..	..	..	..	10	6	16
	Sent to Scutari .. ..	..	..	..	..	23	..	23

Up to the end of January, Cholera and Affections of the Bowels were the prevailing diseases, and "the chief sources of the mortality. The Diarrhoea was, in the winter months, accompanied by acute symptoms, but, subsequently, it became a passive, painless flux, depending on a gradual but steady diminution of the powers of life. Curative means were of no avail: as soon as food and comforts, clothing and rest, with proper shelter, was procurable, amendment took place, and these diseases rapidly disappeared. In many instances, however, the foundation of incurable disease had been laid, so that many men were carried off by fever, presenting complications varying according to the structure implicated. The troops were rendered unusually susceptible to Cholera; and, in most instances, the prognosis was most unfavourable, and recoveries, as might have been expected, below the average. Scourvy prevailed to a great extent, for few men were exempt from it; but only the extreme cases were admitted into Hospital. There were few men who, under ordinary circumstances, would not have been considered fit subjects for hospital-treatment; but the exigencies of the service rendered it imperatively necessary to admit only such men as were perfectly unfit for any duty. Fever supervened as a consequence of the impossibility of regulating the diet, on the sudden change taking place from want to plenty; the evil was much increased from the nature of the ground on which the Regiment was located."

March.—Of the 172 cases admitted into Hospital during this month, 148 were instances of Fever; and 24 men died in the Field Hospital from the same disease. "In the early part of the month, the type of the Fever was the common continued form, with a typhoid tendency; but it soon assumed a more distinctly remittent form, and became manageable under the use of quinine. By the end of the month, the Fever had spread to such an extent as to be an epidemic. At this time, the prominent type was the Remittent Typhus. The greater number of cases, on admission, were returned as remittents; but all rapidly assumed the low typhoid character, and ought properly to have been returned as Typhus; but the pressure of the Hospital business was so great, that the change was impossible, it being of vastly greater importance to attend to the treatment than to the correctly classifying diseases. Every effort was made to arrest the progress of the disease. The removal of the Hospital, and also of the whole Regiment, to other ground, was pressingly urged; but the want of accommodation rendered the former suggestion impracticable, and strategic measures prevented the latter from being adopted at that time."

During this month, several men were returned as dying of "Ulcer grave." Of these, one died on the 20th, after fourteen days' illness; another, who was under treatment for wounds, on the 25th; and a third, admitted with Fever, on the 30th. And, connected with this, it is reported:—"A bad form of phagedenic sloughing occurred, which appeared to be contagious, and had many wounded existed at the time, they would have fared but badly; they were, however, few in number, and consequently, only one case of gunshot wound died from the disease. It attacked every variety of wound indiscriminately, from a cut finger to an open bubo."

April.—Dr. Scot observes:—"From the 1st to the 15th, the endemic of Remittent Typhus was at its height. The horrors of that period can never be effaced from the memory of those who had to cope with its difficulties. The Hospital huts were un-

avoidably much overcrowded, and the means of attendance was quite inadequate. The two Assistant-Surgeons were lying prostrated by Fever. No less than three non-commissioned officers who had, in succession, taken the duties of Hospital Serjeant, were attacked by the disease; and orderly after orderly succumbed to its virulence. Fortunately, I was enabled to struggle on till the 16th, when, exhausted by bodily fatigue, and driven nearly to despair by anxiety, I was attacked by the Fever, which nearly proved fatal. I had, however, the satisfaction of knowing, before I took ill, that the long-desired and frequently-urged measure, which strategic reasons had prevented being adopted at an earlier date, of moving the Hospital and Regiment, was to be carried out. Almost every case of Fever during this month assumed the maculated typhus form, and I can safely affirm the disease was never seen in more virulent form than that in the Hospital of the 79th Regiment.

"Head symptoms were present in almost every case, assuming different degrees of intensity, from wild delirium to low, muttering insensibility. The patients were perfectly helpless. In my own case I was, from the 19th of April to the 20th of May, unconscious of the difference of day from night, and so it was with the majority of cases under treatment. In the instances in which the cerebral functions were not much affected, Enteritis and Sub-acute Pneumonia were the forms of complication. The minute shades of difference in the cases were innumerable. Constant watching, with the assiduous administration of nourishment and stimulants, constituted the treatment. There was great proneness to relapse, even after many days' convalescence, and such cases proved the most fatal. Death by syncope occurred in several instances, and that at a time when the danger seemed to have been passed. A few of the men were quite idiotic for weeks after recovery, and hallucinations of the most extraordinary character were very common."

This fever appeared to be very contagious. The Surgeon and the two Assistant-Surgeons were the only officers who contracted the disease; and, as already mentioned, three Hospital Serjeants, and "several trained and valuable orderlies were amongst the earliest sufferers."

Extensive bed-sores, and a tendency to sloughing phagedena, formed a distressing complication in the disease; the vitality of the patients was, in many instances, so reduced, that sloughing was produced by very slight causes. Blistered surfaces invariably sloughed, and in one case extensive sloughing of the scalp, on the vertex of the head, was caused by shaving the hair with a blunt razor. In this instance, several small cuts had been made accidentally, around each of which phagedenic action arose, and a large slough formed.

About the 25th, the Regiment moved into tents pitched on a higher position, on gravelly soil, and exposed to the sea air; and, on taking up this position, the health of the men improved considerably. During April, the total admissions into Hospital amounted to 145, or 26 per cent. of the strength. Of these, 133 were cases of Fever, seven of Diarrhoea, and five of pulmonary disease. Twenty-seven men died in the Field Hospital, all from Fever.

May.—On the 22nd, the 79th Highlanders embarked with the Kertch expedition (130 sick and convalescents being left behind at Balaklava). On arrival at its destination, on the 24th, the fleet assembled at Cape Takli, immediately entered the straits, and anchored in a bay, about eight miles distant from Kertch; and, on the same day, the force disembarked about five miles south of that town, at Ambulaki. The landing was effected under the protection of the ships' guns; the Brigade was, under arms, on shore by noon, and almost immediately advanced through extensive pasture lands towards Kertch; the men carried their knapsacks, &c., and three days' provisions. At night the troops bivouacked on ground covered with long grass, about four miles from the place of disembarkation, and two miles distant from the beach. No tents were used; but the weather was dry and warm, and the dew at night was not heavy. Early on the morning of the 25th the march was resumed, and Kertch was reached and occupied, without opposition, about 11 o'clock A.M. The Brigade halted outside the town for a few hours, and then made a hurried move to Yenikale. The weather was fine, but the sun was oppressively hot; there was little wind, and water was scarce. The force bivouacked here for two nights.

"The novelty of the scene, and the excitement of active operations, with fresh air and ample exercise both of mind and body, produced a rapid reaction in the health and spirits of the men, previously impaired and depressed by sickness. A few cases of Fever occurred, caused principally by the unavoidable exposure to direct and intense solar heat; but there were no casualties. On the 27th, the Regiment marched from Yenikale, and was quartered in excellent stone barracks, at the Quarantine Fort, at Kertch."

Sixty-one cases were admitted into Hospital during the month. Of these, 46 were admitted for Fever and 12 for Diarrhoea. Nine men died of the former disease in the Field Hospital on the Balaklava Heights.

June.—On the 3rd, a draft of recruits landed from the steam-ship "Alma," and joined the 79th. On the 10th, the Regiment re-embarked from Kertch; landed at Balaklava on the 15th, and on the following day "marched to the heights above Sebastopol, where it encamped, on the right of the 1st Division, and in rear of the Light and 3rd Divisions, on the plateau which overlooks the valley of Balaklava and Inkermann to the south-east, and terminates in a ravine leading down to the sea, towards the north-west. This was an excellent site, being dry, elevated, and open to the sea breeze; and although there was a

hollow on the south-west side of the Camp, used by the French as a burial-place for dead cattle, from which offensive and noxious effluvia emanated, yet the prevailing direction of the wind protected the encampment from any deleterious influence, and the sanitary precaution of strewing lime about the numerous tumuli was adopted by the Regiment."

The rations were of good quality, and abundant; and the men, notwithstanding the heavy trench duty, enjoyed an immunity from disease strikingly in contrast with their unhealthy condition in the spring, at Balaklava. Diarrhœa was prevalent amongst young soldiers recently arrived. An officer of the 22nd Regiment, attached to the 79th, whose health had been much impaired by previous service in India, was attacked by Cholera on the 20th, while on duty in the trenches, and died on the 22nd, in the 88th Hospital. Two men were killed in the trenches, one on the 23rd, the other on the 27th of the month.

The admissions during the month amounted to 81, or 14 per cent. of the strength. Of these, 41 were cases of Fever, 18 of Diarrhœa, and 10 of Cholera. Eleven cases terminated in death; five of Cholera, on the 7th, 13th, 20th, 22nd, and 30th; four of Fever, one on the 9th, one on the 13th, and two on the 15th; and two of Diarrhœa, on the 26th and 29th.

July.—The Surgeon reports:—"The Field Hospital, which was originally pitched close in rear of the Regiment, was moved with the other Hospitals of the Brigade to a higher and more elevated piece of ground, distant about a quarter of a mile. This arrangement was attended with manifest benefit to the sick in Hospital. The Detachment Hospital at Balaklava, which was found to be a constant source of inconvenience and irregularity, has been broken up, the invalids having been transferred to Scutari and to England, and the men fit for duty sent to the Regiment. The general health of the Corps has been excellent: mild fevers of a bilious remittent type have been presented, but not to any extent, and chiefly among the recruits who are not fitted, either by age or physical powers to cope with the work which they have to perform in the field." Two cases of Cholera, admitted in the previous month, terminated fatally on 1st and 5th July; one man, attacked by Cholera in the trenches, was taken into the Hospital of the 90th Regiment, where he died on the 20th, after 24 hours' illness.

August.—"There has been a considerable decrease in the Febrile Affections, probably owing to the diminished temperature from heavy falls of rain; but Bowel Complaints have increased, and seven cases of Cholera occurred, of which five terminated fatally. The close contact of the field works of the right attack to those of the enemy has increased the number of wounded. One amputation of the thigh was performed; and four men died of their wounds—one from an extensive penetrating wound of the abdomen; one from a severe injury to the spine, at the junction of the seventh cervical with the first dorsal vertebra; the third from wound of the brain; and the fourth had received seven wounds of both thighs."

On the 21st the Regiment removed its camp to Kamara, and pitched its tents on the slope of the hill, immediately above that village; it occupied this position until it moved into winter-quarters. On the 25th the corps marched, with the other Regiments of the Highland Division, to support the Allies on the Tchernaya.

September.—"The cases of Fever were principally of the mild, bilious, remittent form, and passed off in from four to eight days; but one casualty occurred from the disease: the subject was an old soldier of impaired constitution, in whom typhoid symptoms gradually supervened. The final operations on Sebastopol on the 8th, led to a considerable increase of the wounded; two amputations were performed, one at the knee-joint, the other near the shoulder-joint; both patients were transferred to the Castle Hospital. Two casualties from wounds are recorded, one in which there was extensive injury to the pelvis and perineal region, speedily terminated in death; the other, in which a spiculum of bone had been forced about two inches into the brain, and remaining undiscovered from its small size and position, caused cerebral inflammation which ended in convulsions and death on the 20th."

October.—"The cases that occurred were mostly boils, slight lesions from carelessness, or ailments dependent on imprudent excesses. Occasionally a case of Gastric Fever of an acute character has appeared. One casualty is recorded under the head of Delirium Tremens; the man, an habitual drunkard, left head-quarters under the influence of liquor, and after wandering about the French camp for two or three days, was admitted into the Regimental Hospital then on the heights of Sebastopol, in an advanced stage of the disease, and died on the 12th. The case of gunshot wound admitted was caused by the accidental discharge of a revolver. On the 17th, a man was struck in the left eye by a pickaxe, which inflicted a large lacerated wound of the sclerotic above, and extending into the cornea, causing loss of the lens, protrusion of the iris, and flattening of the globe of the eye; at a subsequent period sympathetic irritation arose in the sound eye, this was succeeded by cataract, which so much impaired vision, that the man was invalided to England."

Towards the end of the month, the sick on the heights above Sebastopol and at Balaklava were removed to Kamara.

November.—About the 9th the Regiment moved into the winter huts, which it had brought up from Balaklava, and erected on a site about half-a-mile eastward of the camp, on the steep slope of a hill, and on the west side of the road leading from Kamara to the villages of Miskomia and Varnoutka. "This position, though well adapted for winter-quarters, being sheltered from the northerly and north-easterly winds, was too limited in its area to be eligible as an encampment during hot weather if accompanied by any moisture. The surface consisted of alluvial soil, washed down from the adjacent heights; below, the ground is generally gravelly, and easily drained, owing to the natural fall of the surface; and, before erecting the huts, the supersoil was removed. The accommodation consisted of seven large and 13 smaller wooden huts, the former, 76 feet long by 16 broad, with six ventilators on roof, 10 windows, and two doors; the latter, 32 feet long by 16 broad, with four ventilators, four windows, and two doors. The flooring, of wood, was fitted in compartments, thus admitting of being easily removed. There was a space of half-a-foot between the flooring and the ground, which was partly filled with stones, to prevent the boards from sinking, and thus admitting of a free current of air. The huts were heated by stoves, two to each large and one to each small hut, which were fed by wood and roots, collected by the men in the neighbourhood of the Camp. These huts proved an excellent shelter from the inclemency of the weather; but the comfort of the occupants would have been much increased had the roof been rendered water-tight by a covering of felt, which was not, however, supplied. Two ablution tents were pitched on each flank of the barracks, in addition to which the men were furnished with a sufficient number of wooden tubs. Water was abundant, and easily procurable, means having been taken to collect it in troughs and casks, from the overflow of springs in the immediate vicinity of the camp. The Hospital was situated on the slope of the hill, above the village of Kamara, and about half-a-mile from the encampment. The position was eligible in every way, and the accommodation consisted of four huts, equal in size, each calculated to contain 14 patients, and of the following dimensions:—Length, 29 feet; breadth, 20 feet; height of wall, 6 feet 4 inches; height of roof, 12 feet 4½ inches; space from floor to foundation, 6 inches. There were four windows to each hut, and the door-way was protected by a porch with a double door. In erecting these huts the supersoil was removed down to the gravel; walls of stone were built, on which the sleepers were raised, to afford ample space between the flooring and the ground, and each hut was furnished with a stove.

December.—"At the early part of the month, the weather was wet and unfavourable, but during the latter part it became drier and frosty, with several heavy falls of snow." Fifty cases were admitted to Hospital, and one man died on the 2nd, of Delirium Tremens, complicated with Pneumonia. Although Cholera appeared to some extent in the other Regiments of the Brigade, the 79th remained completely exempted. The cause of this was, probably, the superiority in the site of the huts, situated on a drier and more elevated position than those of the other Regiments. Two cases of Frost-bite not, however, very severe, were admitted. Several other instances occurred, but of too slight a nature to be taken into Hospital."

January 1856.—The admissions amounted to 58, or 8 per cent. of the strength. Of these, eight were cases of Fever, 16 of Pulmonary Disease, and two of Diarrhœa. "All the cases of Fever were extremely slight and febricular in character. A great many cases of slight Catarrh were admitted, and one casualty occurred from Pneumonia. In this case, the man, while intoxicated, had been exposed in the snow for some hours during a night of severe cold; the disease proved rapidly fatal on the 4th."

February.—"The weather was variable, but, on the whole, fine, there having been a fair proportion of mild, clear days, admitting of drills and field and brigade parades. The variations in temperature were sudden and extreme, the thermometer ranging from zero to 59° Fahrenheit. The health of the Regiment was singularly excellent, and only one fatal case occurred, in which death was the result of rupture of aneurism of the innominate artery."

March.—"Of the seven cases of Fever admitted, two were serious, in one of which the prognosis was unfavourable. A slight increase took place in the Pulmonary Diseases, in which aphonia and hoarseness were the chief symptoms. One man was admitted with Frost-bite of the right foot, caused by exposure while in a state of intoxication. One man died in the regimental guard tent. He was brought in a state of insensibility, from intoxication, and while in that state vomiting took place, during which a large piece of meat became impacted in the wind-pipe, causing death by suffocation before tracheotomy could be performed."

"From 1st of April, 1855, to 31st of March, 1856, fresh meat was issued on 220 days, and bread on 154, but for the sick in Hospital these articles were issued daily. During this period, there was no instance of any deficiency in the rations, and the soldier, with his surplus pay, was enabled to purchase bread, butter, cheese, porter, and other luxuries. The most important improvement in the scale of dieting was the regular supply of compressed vegetables, and the issue of lime-juice on three days in the week. The issue of preserved vegetables commenced in June, and, from the 1st of July, 1855, to 31st of May, 1856, this article of diet was supplied on 194 days. From the 10th of July tea was issued on every third day.

"The duties and fatigues, up to the fall of Sebastopol, were severe and harassing but did not prove prejudicial to the health of the Corps. After the cessation of active operations the duties were particularly light. During the winter months that of sentry was probably the most trying, from the unavoidable exposure, but the recurrence of this duty was by no means frequent, as the men had, on an average, 12 nights in bed. Working and fatigue parties, consisting of all men off duty, were constantly employed in wood-cutting, hut-building, road-making—duties contributing principally to the comfort of the troops, and entailing only that amount of bodily exertion which is requisite for the maintenance of health. The sanitary condition of the guard and provost tents was especially cared for. The ground was floored with wooden planks, and stone fire-places were built. From the date of granting the field allowance, and the facilities afforded of sending remittances by post-office order, considerable sums of money were remitted home."

"Numbers of men in their leisure hours availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the reading-room, where newspapers, pamphlets, &c., were provided for their use, and they were encouraged to join in athletic sports, &c."

April and May.—The admissions amounted in April to 6 and in May to 7 per cent. of the strength, and only one man died.

On the 13th of June the Regimental Hospital was closed and, on the 15th, the Corps embarked for England.

The Regiment had proceeded to Turkey with a strength of 31 officers and 917 men, and during its Eastern service it was reinforced by 26 officers and 429 men. Of the 57 officers and 1,346 men who were sent out, seven men were killed and two officers and 55 men were wounded in action. Six officers and 362 men died, of whom 12 died of wounds, and the officers and 350 men died from disease and other causes. Twenty-two officers and 141 men were invalided to England; 11 men deserted; and 59 were ultimately discharged the service, in consequence of disability.

79TH HIGHLANDERS.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date .. { Month .. Year ..	May 1854.	June 1854.	July 1854.	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.	June 1855.
Station	Scutari.	Scutari and Varna.	Alladyn.	Gov-rekoi.	At Sea and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	At Sea and Crimea.
Strength { Officers .. Men ..	32 910	32 907	32 966	31 850	30 940	30 1016	31 976	31 948	29 909	23 862	23 780	19 595	23 440	22 560
Specific Disease.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.
Febris Intermittens	7 1	4 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
" Continua Com.	5 ..	15 ..	38 ..	.. ..	3 ..	1 ..	1 ..	13 ..	54 ..	38 ..	16 ..	19 ..	.. ..
" Remittens	6 ..	96 1	41 ..	24 ..	11 ..	22 1	22 6	3 2	107 7	84 12	9 23	33 8
" Typhus	1 ..	.. ..	2 ..	1 ..	6 5	.. ..
Pleuritis	3 ..	5 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4 2	2 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Pneumonia	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Hæmoptysis	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..
Catarrhus Acutus	3 ..	10 ..	2 ..	2 ..	2 ..	5 ..	2 1	3 1	2 ..	4 ..	1 ..	.. ..
" Chronicus	1 ..	3 ..	1 ..	.. ..	2 ..	2 ..	4 ..	2 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Bronchitis	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	2 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Morbus Cordis
Aneurisma
Phlebitis	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Hepatitis Acuta	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Icterus	5 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Dysenteria Acuta	2 ..	3 ..	3 ..	.. ..	.. ..	4 ..	1 ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..
" Chronica	32 9	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
" Scorbutica	3 2	7 1	14 2	.. ..	5 ..	.. ..	.. ..
Diarrhoea	66 ..	82 ..	42 ..	84 ..	22 1	54 7	2 ..	6 4	8 2	7 ..	12 ..	18 2
Colica	2 ..	1 ..	6 ..	3 ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..
Obstipatio	1 ..	3 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Hæmorrhoids	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Hernia	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Dyspepsia	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..
Dementia, &c.	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Apoplexia	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Paralysis	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Delirium Tremens	3 ..	.. ..	2 ..	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	4 1	1 1	.. ..	3 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Epilepsia	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Meningitis	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Cholera Spasmodica	1 1	15 6	33 8	35 11	41 22	6 2	1 2	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	10 5
Ditto Gen. Hospital	1 ..	7 ..	5 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Rheumatismus Acutus	4 ..	3 ..	4 ..	2 ..	6 ..	9 ..	11 1	7 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
" Chronicus	1 ..	1 ..	3 ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Arthritis, &c.
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..	3 ..	10 ..	8 ..	7 ..	.. ..	2 ..	1 ..	1 ..	1 ..	1 ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..
Paronychia
Ulcus ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 ..	1 ..	.. ..	2 1	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..
Fistula in Ano	1 ..
Syphilis Primitiva ..	8 ..	15 ..	4 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
" Consecutiva	2 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Ulcus Penis	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Bubo ..	2 ..	2 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Gonorrhoea	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Verrucae
Hernia Humoralis	2 ..	2 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Strictura Urethæ
Ischuria	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Subluxatio	1 ..	2 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..
Vulnus Sclopitorum	7 ..	4 ..	6 ..	1 ..	2 ..	2 ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
" Inc. et lacerat.	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Contusio	5 ..	2 ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Fractura ..	2 ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Ambustio ..	1 ..	3 ..	3 ..	1 ..	6 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4 ..
Amputatio
Resectio
Punitus	4 ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Gclatio
Scorbutus	8 ..	6 4	.. ..	3 ..	.. ..	1 ..
Morbi Oculorum	1 ..	4 ..	2 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	.. ..
Morbi Cutis	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Cynanche	2 ..	1 ..	2 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Erysipelas	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Vermes	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Dysecoea
Contractura	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Tumores	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Scabies	5 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Anasarca	1 ..	1 1	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Gangrene
Asphyxia
Observatio
Morbi Varii
Total ..	17 ..	65 ..	139 1	204 10	151 17	172 16	103 24	132 16	112 25	99 25	172 41	145 27	61 9	81 11

82ND REGIMENT.

THE 82nd Regiment returned to England in June 1848 from North America; and after several years' service at home, and one year's service in the Mediterranean, it embarked at Cephalonia on the 26th of August, and proceeded to the Crimea. On the 4th of September, the Corps, consisting of 28 officers and 576 men, landed at Balaklava, and took up a position on the western heights, overlooking the harbour of Balaklava and the marshy tract extending thence inland to the valley of Balaklava. In this locality the troops occupied "wooden huts of single planks, with boarded floors, covered outside with felt and tar, and protected, as well as circumstances permitted, from the weather, though scarcely calculated to exclude the cold blasts of the north winds, or the heavy rain which pours down for days." The ground upon which these huts were constructed was a heavy tenacious clay, retaining moisture for a long period, and the whole surface represented a thick layer of mud, though numerous drains were made, which received the water as it ran down from the higher ground in the rear of the camp; and Dr. Fowler, adverting to this character of the soil, suggests that it may perhaps explain in some degree the fact that sickness was more prevalent in the regiments which occupied this position than in those which were posted on the opposite heights, where the ground was of a dry and gravelly nature.

The Hospital accommodation of the Regiment consisted at first of huts and tents, in the middle of the Camp, but subsequently huts were erected for the reception in a detached position, and on higher and more exposed ground; one of these was a double-planked hut, capable of containing 28 men; it was ventilated by numerous windows, and admitted of the escape of impure air by apertures in the roof, so constructed as to prevent, in a great measure, the rain penetrating; moreover, openings also in the gables at each extremity allowed a current of fresh air to flow freely at a considerable height above the beds of the patients. The remainder of the huts, three or four in number, were constructed of single planks, covered outside with felt, and capable of containing 10 patients in each, but in these the means of ventilation were imperfect, from the coverings placed over them to keep out rain and wind. Adverting to these huts the Surgeon reports:—"Although the situation of these buildings is much exposed to the cold winds from the north, as well as the southerly gales of wind and rain, there is every reason to be satisfied with them, and with the improvement in the type and character of disease which was noticed after the removal of the sick from the crowded huts and tents which they formerly occupied in the middle of the encampment."

The cooking-houses also afforded ample accommodation for the purposes of the Regiment. The rations consisted of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of bread or 1 lb. of biscuit, 1 lb. of meat, half-a-pound of potatoes and quarter of a pound of onions alternately, tea and coffee alternately, half-a-gill of rum on the days fresh meat was issued, and half-a-gill of rum and the same quantity of lime-juice on the days salt meat was issued, and rice occasionally: these articles were distributed in three distinct meals, and salt and fresh meat were given every second day.

The duties which devolved upon the Regiment in the Crimea consisted of "guards" and "fatigues," and sometimes the men were much exposed to inclement weather in making roads, digging, breaking stones, &c. In the winter months, when thus exposed, several soldiers were sent to Hospital, but as the troops enjoyed from four to seven nights off duty, Dr. Fowler suggests that the sickness which befel the Regiment was rather in part to be referred to the habitual carelessness of the men in not changing their clothes on returning to their quarters when tired and fatigued by their work at night, and to the facility which increased pay afforded to their indulging in excesses. He, however, further adds, "the severity of fatigue duties, and the necessary exposure which their performance implied, were no doubt prejudicial to young and unseasoned men."

No means were provided for personal ablution, but water for every purpose was easily obtained in abundance from the wells in the vicinity of the ground occupied by the Regiment.

After the arrival of the Regiment in the Crimea, disease became almost immediately somewhat prevalent, and the high sanitary condition which the troops enjoyed on landing in the country suffered some degree of deterioration. In the month of September 101 cases were received under treatment; and while 23 instances of Fever were presented, and 49 of Diarrhœa, Cholera appeared on the 9th, and during the remainder of the month five cases of the disease were admitted, of which three proved fatal. In the following month disease rapidly acquired increased extension; 257 men were admitted under treatment, and six cases proved fatal. Fever became much more prevalent, 53 cases were received under treatment, and while one of these had a fatal issue, the disease in many instances assumed the intermittent and remittent forms, more or less distinctly, and was frequently attended with low adynamic symptoms. 118 cases of Diarrhœa, chiefly of the choleraic kind, were presented, and four cases of Cholera occurred, while three proved fatal. A reinforcement of 236 joined the Regiment on the 8th of October. During the month of November the health of the Regiment indicated decided improvement, and the number of admissions again declined to 161. Fever lost much of its recently acquired prevalence, and though two cases of the disease proved fatal, the affection in general presented itself in a milder form, and with less evidence of deficient vital power. Bowel Affections became less common, and though in a few cases they were more of

a dysenteric character, no death was assigned to them in this month. Five cases of Cholera were, however, admitted, and three deaths were the result of that disease. During the following month, disease still further decreased in prevalence, 85 cases only were received under treatment, and of this number the instances of Diarrhœa did not exceed 11, while, however, the number of cases of Fever declined to eight, three cases, which assumed the character of typhoid or true Typhus, proved fatal; moreover, 19 cases of Catarrh and nine of Jaundice were presented, and four cases of Cholera were admitted, three of which ended fatally. The Surgeon, referring to the outbreak of Cholera, which terminated in this month, remarks:—"The appearance of this disease was probably connected with the sudden changes in climate, diet, &c., but measures were adopted to control the progress of the epidemic. The Hospital, which had been inconveniently situated previously in the centre of the Camp, was as speedily as possible removed to a better situation; and the non-commissioned officers were directed to exercise strict surveillance over the men, and to report immediately any occurrence of Diarrhœa. The sale of any unwholesome liquor from the canteen was prohibited. By these means the progress of disease was abated; but during the latter part of October and beginning of November the men were unavoidably exposed by early morning parades, and I was informed that it was impossible to supply them with warm tea or coffee;" and adds:—"The favourable cases were all admitted at an early stage of the complaint, before the perfect development of the algide symptoms, and yielded to the use of acetate of lead and opium, with hydrocyanic acid, turpentine, friction of the surface, and the repeated application of mustard cataplasms and chloroform over the abdomen, but saline enemata produced no effect."

The following table exhibits some of the details of interest connected with eight of the cases of Cholera which proved fatal in the Regimental Hospital; and as the Regiment contained 305 men who were not more than 21 years of age, it would appear that the pestilence evinced some tendency to select the older men of the Regiment, or those who came direct from Cephalonia, as its victims.

Rank and Name.	Ages.	From		Service.		Duration of Disease.	
		England.	Cephalonia.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Hours.
Private J. S.	27	....	1	6	....	....	9
" J. T.	26	....	1	....	10	....	12
" C. C.	24	....	1	1	10	8	....
" T. K.	20	....	1	....	11	1	20
" J. K.	22	1	....	1	7	....	12
" O. S.	38	....	1	16	5	....	12
" M. F.	21	....	1	1	9	1	....
" J. S.	20	1	....	....	8	....	13

No instance of the disease was presented among the commissioned officers of the Regiment during the epidemic.

In January 1856, disease acquired again additional prevalence, chiefly in consequence of the increased number of Catarrhal Affections which were presented. None of the cases of Pulmonary Ailments were, however, of a serious character, and their occurrence to such an extent was attributable to the cold and wet weather to which the men were exposed in the performance of their fatigue duties. Diarrhœa had become now an unimportant affection; and though 14 cases of Fever occurred, only two instances of the disease proved fatal. During the month of February the Regiment exhibited "marked improvement in its sanitary condition, and the admissions into Hospital declined from 117 to 81." The cases treated were generally of a mild character. Catarrhal Affections represented the most prevalent ailments, instances of Diarrhœa were seldom presented, and no fatal case was recorded.

In March, disease once more exhibited increased prevalence, and the number of cases treated amounted to 102. Catarrhal and bronchitic ailments greatly predominated, but though 53 of the admissions were assigned to these affections alone, the cases were all of a mild description and yielded to treatment. Two cases of scurvy were presented, but not in an aggravated form; and of the few instances of Fever observed, one proved rapidly fatal to a man of intemperate habits. A draft of 103 arrived on the 7th of the month. During the months of April, May, and June, the Regiment preserved the high standard of health it had enjoyed for the three previous months, and no death was recorded. Pulmonary Complaints, Fever, Rheumatic Ailments, Ophthalmia, and Ulcers, were the diseases most frequently noticed, but they were all of an unimportant nature, and offered no features of particular or special interest; and in the month of July the Regiment returned to England.

The Regiment landed at Balaklava a few days before the fall of Sebastopol, and served in

the Crimea nearly ten months; during this time the average strength of the Corps was 776; and while the number of admissions into Hospital amounted to 1,159, 30 deaths were returned: of these deaths nine occurred in the General Hospitals, and 21 in the Regimental Field Hospital; and it appears that 10 deaths were the result of Fever, two of diseases of the Lungs, four of affections of the Bowels, 12 of Cholera, and remainder of other causes.

The 82nd Regiment, on arrival in the Crimea, consisted of 28 officers and 576 men; nine officers and 351 men joined the Corps subsequently as reinforcements, and while 30 men died during the period it was employed on service in the field, 65 men were invalided to England, and 27 men were discharged the service in consequence of disease and disability contracted in the duty upon which it was engaged.

82ND REGIMENT.—Admissions into Hospital and Deaths, from 4th Sept., 1855, to 30th June, 1856.

Date .. {	Month ..	Year ..	Sept. 1855.	Oct. 1855.	Nov. 1855.	Dec. 1855.	Jan. 1856.	Feb. 1856.	March 1856.	April 1856.	May 1855.	June 1856.	Died in Gen. Hospitals during the War.		Total Admitted.	Total Died.									
Station ..	..	..	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.												
Strength {	Officers ..	20	35	34	35	30	37	39	39	39	38			By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	Each Class of Disease.								
	Men ..	573	799	773	782	711	754	853	852	845	820														
Specific Disease.			Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.											
Febris Intermittens ..	4	18	1	12	1	1	1	2	2	3	11	3	57	184	184	2	10								
„ Con. Com. ..	19	33	15	1	6	1	10	3	6	1	5	12	114	219				1	2						
„ Remittens ..	2	4	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	13	256							310	3	4			
Pleuritis ..	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5			186	25	1						1		
Pneumonia ..	1	2	10	19	36	22	45	34	9	8	2	1		1				1	1					2	
Phthisis Pulmonalis ..	1	5	1	3	3	1	8	2	3	2	1	25	1							1	1	2			
Catarrhus Acutus ..	1	5	1	3	3	1	8	2	3	2	1	25			1	1	1						2		
„ Chronicus ..	1	5	1	3	3	1	8	2	3	2	1	25		1				1	1					2	
Bronchitis ..	1	5	1	3	3	1	8	2	3	2	1	25	1							1	1	2			
Varix ..	1	5	1	3	3	1	8	2	3	2	1	25			1	1	1						2		
Icterus ..	2	5	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17		17				1	1					2	
Enteritis ..	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	20							1	1	2			
Dysenteria Acuta ..	49	118	2	44	11	10	6	3	6	3	2	1			256	310	3						4		
Diarrhoea ..	2	2	1	3	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	14		5				7	1					2	
Colica ..	2	2	1	3	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	14	5							7	1	2			
Obstipatio ..	2	2	1	3	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	14			5	7	1						2		
Hæmorrhoids ..	2	2	1	3	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	14		5				7	1					2	
Dyspepsia ..	2	2	1	3	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	14	5							7	1	2			
Dementia ..	2	2	1	3	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	14			5	7	1						2		
Delirium Tremens ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1				1	1					2	
Epilepsia ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1							1	1	2			
Meningitis ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1						2		
Cholera Spasmodica ..	5	2	4	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	12		6				18	8					12	
Ditto in Gen. Hospital ..	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	18							4	12	12			
Rheumat. Acutus ..	3	5	3	10	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	28			4	39	1						2		
„ Chronicus ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4		6				108	3					45	
Arthritis ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	6							108	3	45			
Lumbago ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4			6	108	3						45		
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..	9	4	13	3	9	10	6	8	13	4	1	79		2				61	1					26	
Pyronychia ..	2	3	2	3	1	4	2	3	2	5	1	27	2							61	1	26			
Ulcus ..	2	3	2	3	1	4	2	3	2	5	1	27			2	61	1						26		
Syphilis Primitiva ..	2	8	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	12		9				61	1					26	
„ Consecutiva ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	6							45	1	26			
Ulcus Penis ..	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6			11	58	1						26		
Bubo ..	1	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21		2				58	1					26	
Gonorrhœa ..	1	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	2							58	1	26			
Hernia Humoralis ..	1	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21			2	58	1						26		
Stricture ..	1	5	6	4	2	4	1	3	3	3	1	26		2				58	1					26	
Luxatio ..	1	5	6	4	2	4	1	3	3	3	1	26	2							58	1	26			
Subluxatio ..	1	5	6	4	2	4	1	3	3	3	1	26			2	58	1						26		
Vulnus Incisum ..	1	5	6	4	2	4	1	3	3	3	1	26		2				58	1					26	
Contusio ..	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	2							58	1	26			
Fractura ..	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11			2	58	1						26		
Ambustio ..	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11		2				58	1					26	
Punitus ..	1	5	6	4	2	4	1	3	3	3	1	26	2							58	1	26			
Gelatio ..	1	5	6	4	2	4	1	3	3	3	1	26			2	58	1						26		
Scorbutus ..	1	5	6	4	2	4	1	3	3	3	1	26		2				58	1					26	
Morbi Oculorum ..	2	8	3	1	4	6	3	3	5	13	1	48	9							9	10	58			
Morbi Cutis ..	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9			9	9	10						58		
Cynanche ..	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	9		9				9	10					58	
Otitis ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5							28	3	30			
Erysipelas ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2			5	28	3						30		
Tumores ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		5				28	3					30	
Necrosis, Caries, &c. ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5							28	3	30			
Debilitas, Atrophia ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2			5	28	3						30		
Scabies ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		5				28	3					30	
Dropsy ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	5							28	3	30			
Cephalalgia, Vertigo, &c. ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2			5	28	3						30		
Observatio ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		5				28	3					30	
Total ..	101	3	257	6	161	6	85	7	117	2	81	102	1							103	73	79			5	1,159	1,159	30	30

88TH REGIMENT (CONNAUGHT RANGERS).

THE 88th (Connaught Rangers) returned to England from Nova Scotia in July 1851, and on the 4th of April, 1854, the Regiment embarked—32 officers and 911 men—at Liverpool, on board the steamship “Niagara,” for service in the East. On the 19th of April the Corps landed at Scutari, and here remained under canvas until the 26th of May, when it proceeded, as part of the Light Division, to Varna. During the months of April and May, the Regiment enjoyed good health; local affections and Catarrhal Complaints represented a large proportion of the admissions; and in the latter month, 13 cases of Fever of a mild type were received under treatment. Few cases of Diarrhœa and Dysentery were presented, and no fatal case was recorded.

June to August.—The Regiment, having landed at Varna, encamped to the westward of the town; but in a few days it was moved inland, along the northern side of the Lower Devna Lake to Alladyn, near which it took up a position upon a tongue of land, which rose gradually as it receded from the lake. On the 30th of the month, the Regiment accompanied the Division to Devna, and encamped between the village of Devna and the river of the same name, on a plateau sloping downward from the former to the latter; but on the 23rd of July, the Camp was broken up, and the Regiment took up ground on an elevated, irregular plateau, to the south-west, near the village of Monaster; and it is stated that while the Corps was posted on this plateau, it changed the site of the encampment twice, on each occasion falling backwards in the direction of the village of Pravadi. On the 28th of August, however, the Regiment again retraced its steps to Varna; and on the 30th, it embarked on board ship, and accompanied the Division to the Crimea. Some of the positions occupied by the Regiment in Bulgaria were considered prejudicial to the health of the men, on account of their proximity to the marshy borders of the Devna lakes; but good water was available in sufficient quantity. The accommodation of the troops consisted of bell-tents, and a marquee was provided for the use of the sick. The rations were considered tolerably good, though the fresh meat was of an inferior quality, and the duties in which the men were engaged did not prove of a very arduous description. For some time after the Regiment arrived in Bulgaria, the health of the men continued extremely satisfactory, and Catarrhal Complaints and local ailments represented, in June, a large proportion of the cases admitted. Six cases of Fever, however, were observed, one of which proved fatal on the eighth day of the disease, with low typhoid symptoms; and towards the end of this month, Diarrhœa acquired considerable prevalence. In the following month the admissions increased from 101 to 263, and 16 deaths were recorded. Fever became a prominent disease, though it seldom presented itself with grave symptoms. Eleven cases of Catarrh were admitted; Diarrhœa became almost universal in the Regimental Camp, and 136 cases of the affection were received under treatment. Moreover, on the 23rd of the month, Cholera appeared in the ranks, and between this date and the 31st of July, 40 cases of that disease were presented, 16 of which terminated fatally. During the month of August, disease became still more prevalent, and 295 cases were admitted, while 22 deaths were returned. Sixty-eight cases of Fever were presented, one of which had a fatal issue; 178 cases of Diarrhœa were admitted, and the complaint was extremely prevalent in the ranks; 31 cases of Cholera occurred, and while 21 instances of the disease terminated fatally among the men, two officers became the victims of the pestilence.

September.—On the 30th of August the Regiment embarked on board ship, and accompanied the Army to the Crimea, and having landed at Old Fort on the 14th, it proceeded thence to Balaklava, and towards the end of the month took up a position on the heights to the south of Sebastopol, on the slope of a gently rising ground, which admitted of difficult drainage, owing to the rocky nature of the soil. The total admissions during the month amounted to 170, and 25 cases proved fatal. Fever declined greatly in prevalence, and eight cases only were received under treatment, while one death only was referred to the disease. Diarrhœa, however, continued a very common affection in the Regiment, and though the number of cases admitted declined to 94, a large proportion of the men in the ranks suffered from the complaint. Twenty-eight cases of Cholera were presented, and 24 proved fatal. During the voyage 11 men succumbed to the disease, and after arrival in the Crimea eight men died of Cholera, in the vicinity of lake Touzla, where the Regiment had at first bivouacked, while one man fell a victim to the disease on the 21st of the month.

On the 20th the Regiment was engaged in the battle of the Alma, and four of the men were killed, and 15 wounded, one of whom underwent amputation of the left leg.

October.—Shortly after the Regiment arrived before Sebastopol, it was provided with five circular bell-tents for each company. But one blanket represented the bed and bedding of the soldier. The troops, moreover were now employed in the duties of the trenches, generally for 24 hours, and sometimes for 36 hours at a time, and were constantly detailed for duty as covering parties, pickets, &c. The climate, however, yet continued mild

and agreeable; and though hot days were succeeded by cold nights, and sometimes by heavy dews, the hard work and exposure of the men did not prove very prejudicial to their health.

On reference to the return, it appears that 299 cases were admitted during the month; but the apparently increased prevalence of the disease is evidently to be referred, in a great measure, to the fact that the Regimental Hospital, which consisted of bell-tents, was once more available for the reception of sick; and it is accordingly observed, that 222 cases of Diarrhœa—a class of affections under which, in the preceding month, only 94 cases were admitted—were received under treatment: Fever acquired increased prevalence, but though 39 cases were admitted, the disease did not prove fatal in a single instance, while only four admissions and three deaths were referred to Cholera.

Five men were killed, and 17 were wounded in the trenches, and nearly all the casualties occurred on the 17th of the month. Many of the wounds inflicted were severe, and two of the cases proved fatal in less than twelve hours after the injuries were received.

November.—Surgeon Dunlop reports:—"During the early part of this month the weather changed, and heavy gales, accompanied by rain, added to the discomfort of the troops. On the 14th, we were visited by a heavy gale from the north-east, which reached its height about six A.M. Almost every tent in the British Camp was blown down, and every one, the sick not excepted, were exposed to the pitiless pelting of the rain and sleet nearly the whole day; in the latter part of the month much rain fell, and cold, biting winds from the north became frequent." "The duties of the troops," observes Dr. Moore, "continue extremely severe. The companies coming in at seven o'clock P.M., have often to go out at a quarter-past five A.M., next day; and, in the meantime, if they can procure wood, they have to cook their rations. Each man," he adds, "has to cook for himself; and, as no wood is issued, the greater number of the young soldiers will eat their salt pork half raw." The clothing of the troops had now become greatly deteriorated; the tents proved inadequate to keep out the rain; the two marquees, which had been left on board the "Orient" on the arrival of the Regiment in the Crimea, had not yet been recovered; and the Surgeon, referring to the inadequate accommodation afforded to the sick by the ordinary bell-tents, states that clean blankets are almost useless, for the rain goes through the tents and wets everything. In consequence of the conditions thus detailed, the sanitary condition of the troops became extremely unsatisfactory. 361 cases were admitted during the month, and 11 deaths were returned. Fever declined in prevalence, but two of the admissions proved fatal in the following month, and the disease assumed a graver character. 218 cases of Diarrhœa were received under treatment, three of which were attended with a fatal issue, and two deaths were the result of Cholera. Dr. Moore reports:—"A great many men have been sent to Balaklava during the month. Two-thirds of the men of the Regiment are suffering from Diarrhœa; the remainder are far from well, and the troops look haggard and wasted."

On the 5th of November, the Regiment was engaged at the battle of Inkermann, and 35 men were killed and 94 were wounded during the month, most of the casualties having occurred in that action. Eleven of the cases of wounds admitted into Hospital were reported slight, and 27 severe; and it appears that six cases proved fatal; and that it was found necessary to resort to amputation of the arm in five cases, of the leg in four cases, and of parts of the hand in six cases.

December.—The conditions of the service presented additional severity; and though the soldier was able to obtain, on an average, four nights off duty in the week, the weather became still more inclement, and exposure was attended with greater suffering, in the absence of any substitute for bedsteads and suitable shelter, while the diet was almost throughout of the same unsustaining character as in the preceding month, and was, moreover, seldom cooked in a wholesome manner, from the want of fuel. It appears, however, that on the 2nd of December, guernsey frocks, flannel drawers, socks, &c., were issued to the men in considerable quantities, as also some watch-coats and blankets, that later in the month an extra blanket was supplied, and that fresh meat was provided several days consecutively, with much benefit, between Christmas Day and the end of the month. The physical efficiency of the troops still further deteriorated. 347 cases were admitted, and 20 proved fatal. Fever became at once more prevalent and destructive, and 32 cases were received under treatment, while four instances of the disease had a fatal issue. Diarrhœa still represented a most prominent ailment, and assumed, to a great extent, an asthenic, dysenteric character, and ten deaths were the result of the disease. One man was brought from the Camp in a state of coma, apparently produced by exposure in the trenches, and died in thirty-one hours subsequently, and five cases of Cholera were presented, all of which terminated fatally.

January 1855.—The weather, during the first part of this month was very severe, and a good deal of snow fell, but, towards the end of January, the severity of the climate became greatly moderated. "On the 12th and 17th warm clothing was received, consisting of drawers, gloves, waterproof coats, comforters, jerseys, sheepskin coats, fur caps and socks, &c," and a Hospital marquee and bedsteads were added to the Hospital accommodation about the 20th of the month.

The diet of the men was now more frequently comprised of fresh meat, but was,

for the most part, inadequately and irregularly cooked, and the duties of the troops deprived them still to a great extent of rest at night.

The health of the men in the ranks exhibited slight improvement during this month, and the admissions declined to 229. As an effect, however, of the long-continued hardships to which the soldier was subjected, disease presented itself in still more adynamic forms, and was frequently complicated with a scorbutic or attenuated state of the blood. Thirty-six cases of Fever were admitted, and three proved fatal; 112 instances of the Fluxes were received under treatment, and 14 deaths were referred to these affections; and 16 cases of Frost-bite and two of Scurvy were admitted. But it appears, that of the total deaths which occurred, viz., 17, all except three were derived from the admissions of the preceding month.

February.—The conditions of the service underwent considerable improvement, the weather was generally much less severe than in the previous month, the men were able to enjoy a greater number of nights' rest in the week, ample supplies of bedding and clothing were available, the rations were of better quality and more varied in composition, though the want of fuel was still experienced, and powder boxes (which served the purpose tolerably well), were used in cooking operations. Two huts were constructed for Hospital purposes, another marquee was procured for the use of the sick, the sanitary condition of the men on duty exhibited still further improvement, and, while 148 cases only were admitted under treatment, the diseases for which the patients were received into Hospital were not of so grave a character, and were less often attended with a fatal issue, for of the 21 deaths which were the result of disease, 15 were derived from the admissions of the two previous months. It appears, however, that Fever acquired increased prevalence, and frequently assumed low adynamic symptoms, and of the five deaths recorded from the disease, four were the result of cases admitted during this month. One man was killed by a shell while engaged in cutting wood, and three men were admitted on account of wounds received in the trenches, one of whom died of inflammation of the lung, consequent upon a contused wound of the chest.

March.—The diet of the troops was largely composed of fresh meat and vegetables, the men were less constantly engaged in the trenches, the construction of huts and the improvement of the Camp occupied much of their attention; and exposure on night duty was not only less frequent but was less severely felt, on account of the increasing mildness of the season and the abundance of clothing with which the soldier was provided.

Disease declined considerably in prevalence, and the admissions did not exceed 104, while only five deaths were returned. Fever and the Fluxes represented the most prominent ailments, but, while the number of the admissions for Fever exhibited an increase, the disease appeared in forms more amenable to treatment. And, it appears, that the number of cases of Diarrhoea and Dysentery did not exceed 20, and that three deaths only were referred to these ailments. The Surgeon, referring to the continued prevalence of Fever, observes, "that the month was not marked by any great vicissitudes of temperature, and that the sanitary state of the Camp was good;" and expresses his opinion, that it was connected in some degree with the very filthy state of the trenches. Five men were admitted on account of wounds received in the trenches, but the injuries inflicted were not of a grave character.

April.—The Regiment acquired a much higher standard of health, and the troops had now nearly lost all traces of the effects of former hardships and privations. A hut was added to the accommodation of each company, and the circular tents were relieved of all undue crowding, and, in many instances, rendered tolerably comfortable by the use of boards, &c. The labours of the men were less arduous, and, as the duty in the trenches extended over a period of 24 hours, the soldier enjoyed a greater number of nights undisturbed rest during the week. Notwithstanding, however, the marked improvement in the general appearance of the men, the number of admissions exceeded that of the previous month, and, while the Fluxes declined to very inconsiderable proportions, and proved fatal only in one instance, 72 cases of Fever were presented, and the disease preserved the low adynamic form, marked by very tedious convalescence and frequent relapses, and terminated fatally in seven cases, all of which, with one exception, were admitted during the month.

Fifteen men were wounded in the trenches, one of whom died in a few hours of the injury received, a ball having passed through the scapula and lodged in the lung, while another died in 24 hours who was struck by a bullet, which entered the left hip, injured the lower part of the rectum, and, passing through the bones of the pelvis, near the tuberosity of the ischium of the right side, lodged in the upper part of the thigh.

From the statement thus far submitted, it will be collected that the losses incurred by disease during the first seven months of the siege were very considerable. We have now to add, that a large proportion of the ineffective men were from time to time transferred to the various General Hospitals in the rear, many of whom subsequently died: the following table, however, of the deaths which occurred at the Hospitals at Scutari, Kullali, Smyrna, and Abydos, exhibits still more fully the disastrous effects of the privations and hardships to which the soldier was subjected during this period.

Diseases.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	Total.
Fevers .. .. .	..	..	..	4	5	4	6	19
Diseases of the Lungs	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	5
Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels ..	..	1	10	26	17	4	4	62
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scurvy .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2
Frost-bite .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Wounds and Injuries	1	2	3	2	..	..	..	8
All other Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	4
Total	2	3	15	35	25	10	11	101

May.—The sanitary condition of the Regiment indicated some improvement during this month, the admissions declined to 96, and only six deaths were the result of disease. Fever became less prevalent, lost much of its former low adynamic type, and proved fatal in only three instances, and few cases of Diarrhoea, and only one of Dysentery were admitted. Cholera, however, once more appeared in the Regiment, and, while three admissions and two deaths were returned among the men in the ranks, one of the officers also fell a victim to the disease.

Three men were killed in the trenches, and nine men were wounded, two of whom died, one having suffered from fracture of the skull caused by a shell, and the other having received a compound fracture of the thigh and of the ankle, a wound of a bullet through the hip, and an injury of the head.

June.—The number of admissions exhibited a considerable increase, and amounted to 193; and though a large proportion of the cases was the result of wounds, disease acquired greater prevalence. Fever still represented the most prominent affection in the returns of the sick, but the disease assumed a more manageable form, and while 60 cases were admitted, only two had a fatal issue. The Fluxes became more prevalent, and one instance of Diarrhoea terminated fatally. Moreover, 10 cases of Cholera were presented, five of which were attended with a fatal issue. Three officers were killed and five wounded, and one of the latter died on the following day, a bullet having lodged in the abdomen; and another underwent the operation of amputation close to the shoulder-joint. Twenty-two men were killed, and 63 instances of wounds were admitted during the month, a large proportion of which were inflicted in the attack upon the "Quarries," on the 7th of the month; and one man died from a bullet wound of the head, while two cases proved fatal in which bullets had lodged in the pelvic cavity.

July.—The health of the Regiment exhibited some improvement, and only four deaths were recorded, two of which were the result of wounds. Fever represented by far the most prevalent disease; but though 82 cases were admitted, and a tendency to relapse and Diarrhoea frequently marked the affection, no instance of the disease was attended with a fatal issue. The prevalence of Fever would seem to have been still connected, by Dr. Dunlop, with the filthy state of the trenches: and he observes:—"The sanitary condition of the Camp continues good, but the trenches are as filthy as they always have been." No case of Cholera was presented during the month, but one terminated fatally on the 7th, which was received under treatment about the 20th of June; and while Choleraic Diarrhoea was a less common ailment, several instances of Dysentery of a mild character were presented. Six men were killed, and 26 were admitted on account of wounds received in action; some of the latter were very severely injured. One man died from a wound received on the 7th of June, a bullet having penetrated the hip and lodged in the ilium; and another man died in eight hours, from the shock produced by an extensive shell wound of the thigh, which he sustained on the 4th of July.

August.—The number of admissions amounted to 199, Fever and Dysentery represented, as in the preceding month, the most prevalent ailments, and the former proved fatal in two instances. During the early part of the month, eight cases of Cholera were presented, one of which terminated fatally on the 2nd, one on the 3rd, one on the 4th, and one on the 6th of the month.

Four men were killed and 36 were wounded in the trenches. Of the latter, five died in less than twenty-four hours after the injuries were inflicted, while one succumbed to the wounds received after a period of four days; and it appears that one of the cases admitted in July proved fatal on the 2nd of this month.

September.—During the preceding six months, the prevalence of disease, and particularly of Fever, was constantly referred, by the Surgeon in his monthly reports, to the filthy state of the trenches, and of the neighbouring latrines, and to exposure under a

hot sun; and testimony was frequently borne to the favourable sanitary aspect of the Camp. On the 8th of this month, however, the soldier was relieved from the duties of the trenches; and it was observed, in accordance with the views thus advanced by Dr. Dunlop, that disease of every denomination rapidly subsided from this date, and that Fever, which maintained so prominent a place in the returns, at once assumed very inconsiderable proportions. The total number of admissions for disease alone did not exceed 41; and while only one instance of disease proved fatal (a case of apoplexy), 12 cases only were admitted for Fever, none of which were attended with a fatal issue.

On the 8th of September, one officer and 33 men were killed, and eight officers and 123 men were wounded. A large proportion of the wounds inflicted were received in the assault on the Redan; and it appears that of the 13 deaths which occurred, only one was derived from the admissions of the preceding month. The Surgeon reports:—"A great number of the wounds were of a very serious description. Thirteen amputations, more or less grave, were performed, three of which involved loss of an arm at the shoulder-joint, and two of a leg below the knee.

A large hut, capable of containing 30 patients, was added to the Hospital accommodation in the early part of this month.

October. The Regiment enjoyed considerable immunity from the ordinary forms of disease, and instances of Fever and the Fluxes were not of frequent occurrence, while no death was referred to either class of disease. About the 8th of the month, however, Cholera once more appeared in the ranks, and seven cases of the disease were presented, four of which had a fatal issue.

Four instances of wounds, received in September, proved fatal during the first week of this month, and in one of these Tetanus—having supervened to a bullet wound of the knee-joint, and a severe injury of the buttock—was the immediate cause of death.

November.—Supplies of warm clothing were issued to the Regiment during this month, and the men attained to a still higher standard of health: cases of Fever, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery were not very frequently observed, though one instance of the last-named disease terminated fatally. Only one case of Cholera was presented during the month, but two instances of the disease were attended with a fatal issue, one of which was admitted in the preceding month.

Four cases of wounds were admitted, and two men, who had been wounded nearly three months previously, now succumbed to the injuries received, while one man died from severe internal injuries of the bladder, &c., which he sustained on the 15th of the month. The following notices of the wounds inflicted by the enemy, after the commencement of the military year, communicated by the Surgeon of the Regiment, may here be inserted, as no instance of wound was attended with a fatal result during the further service of the Corps in the Crimea. Dr. Dunlop reports:—"282 cases of gunshot wounds have been under treatment during the year, 20 inflicted by splinters of shell, and 15 caused by contusion from shell or stones. Thirty-six of the former died, and 19 were invalided to England, and a great number to the General Hospital at Balaklava and Scutari. In the cases of one officer and three men the arms have been saved after severe compound comminuted fracture of the bones about the elbow, but the attempt to save the limbs in two cases of compound fracture of the thigh and one of the leg were unsuccessful. The number of wounds from fragments of shell was great, and the laceration and destruction of the parts extensive."

"Two men, each shot through the left lung, made excellent recoveries, without the aid of blood-letting or antimonials. Another man, an Artillery soldier, was treated in our Hospital, who was wounded, on the 15th of November, by a splinter of a shell, which entered close to the vertebral column, on the left side of the chest, and came out at the left side anteriorly, near the attachment of the diaphragm, and he recovered after a severe attack of Pneumonia."

"Three men died of their wounds, with symptoms of Tetanus. In one, the ball entered through the right scapula, and lodged in the direction of the joint; in another, the wound was a perforating one, below the patella, and the symptoms in none of the cases, which were all well marked, came on before the sixth day."

"No case resembling Hospital Gangrene was seen, but cleanliness was rigidly enforced, and every attention was paid to ventilation."

"One or two interesting cases of successful attempts to save portions of the hand occurred."

"The amputations were all primary, and were performed as the patients recovered from the shock of the injuries. In every case of any importance chloroform was used, and we are unable to call to remembrance any instance in which bad effects followed its administration. The mode of amputation, by flaps, was invariably followed—and, referring to the cases of fracture of the thigh by a bullet, experience would lead us, in future, to have recourse to amputation as soon as possible. In three unsuccessful attempts to save the limbs, examination showed that, in all, the fractured bones were more extensively injured than was at first supposed."

The annexed table shows the number of amputations performed, and the results:—

Place.	Number.	Results.	
		Recovered.	Died.
Shoulder-joint	3	1	2
Right Arm	2	1	1
Left Arm.. .. .	2	2	..
Left Forearm	1	1	..
Single Fingers	9	9	..
Three Fingers	1	..	1
Hip-joint.. .. .	1	..	1
Right Thigh	1	..	1
Right Leg	4	3	1
Right Foot	1	1	..

December.—During the summer and autumn months each soldier was provided with a suit of coarse brown holland for fatigue duties, and it was worn with much comfort while the warm weather continued. Early in November, however, in consequence of the increasing coldness of the climate, a short tweed coat, lined with fur, was issued, and somewhat later, waterproof coats with leggings, and large waterproof boots were also supplied. Hitherto the accommodation of the troops was represented by one hut for each company, and circular bell-tents with boarded floors; but eight additional huts were erected during this month, of an improved construction, which afforded shelter to the men who had previously lived in the bell-tents. The Surgeon reports:—"The men have no severe fatigue duties to perform, and are well clothed; the health of the Regiment is satisfactory. At the commencement of the month, instances of Fever were frequently presented. Latterly, however, the disease has not been so common, but Catarrhal Affections have occurred to some extent;" and it appears from the return that 28 cases of Fever were admitted, all of which had a favourable issue, and that 15 cases of Catarrh were received under treatment, one of which terminated fatally.

January to June 1856.—During this period the duties of the men were in no respect different from those of ordinary garrison life. The soldier was relieved from the general fatigues, and "road-making," in which he had been employed after the fall of Sebastopol; and regimental camp guards and fatigues, regimental and divisional parades, comprehended a large proportion of the duties which the troops were called upon to perform. Moreover, the men were throughout well fed, adequately sheltered, and provided with warm clothing in abundance, and the conditions of the service presented no obvious causes of disease; and accordingly the Regiment acquired and preserved a very high standard of health and physical efficiency. The number of admissions, on an average, did not exceed 50, and while Fever, Catarrhal Complaints, Ulcers, and Ophthalmia represented the most prominent affections, none of these diseases often presented serious symptoms; and of the total deaths which occurred, one was the result of Fever complicated with Pneumonia, two were the immediate result of Asphyxia, produced by drinking to excess, and one was caused by ulceration near the mouth of the bladder, and effusion of urine into the perinæum. During the first week in June the Regimental Hospital was closed, and about the 8th of that month the Regiment embarked on board ship, and returned to England.

During the period the Regiment remained on service in the field, 1,078 men joined the Corps as reinforcements. Five officers and 117 men were killed, one officer died of wounds received in action, and three of Cholera. 361 men died, namely, 52 from Fever, 12 from Affections of the Lungs, 121 from the Fluxes, 89 from Cholera, 69 from wounds inflicted by the enemy, and the remainder from other causes. Moreover, it appears that 141 men were invalided to England on account of wounds, and 274 in consequence of disease; and that 83 men were discharged from the service on account of disease contracted in the field, and 137 in consequence of wounds inflicted by the enemy.

88TH REGIMENT (CONNAUGHT RANGERS).—Admissions into

Date. . . {	Month . . .	April 1854.	May 1854.	June 1854.	July 1854.	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.												
Station		Scutari.	Scutari.	Alladyn.	Monaster.	Monaster.	At Sea and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.												
Strength . . {	Officers . .	33	39	31	39	26	24	24	19	19	24	24	24	24	26												
	Men	919	910	876	854	725	669	720	522	508	628	620	605	569	594												
Specific Diseases.		Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.												
Febris Intermittens																											
" Com. Cont. . .		2	13	6	1	39	68	1	8	1	39	22	32	4	36	3	53	5	58	1	72	7	56	3			
" Remittens . .																											
" Typhus. . . .																											
Pleuritis			1	1																							
Pneumonia . . .			5				1		1																		
Hæmoptysis . . .																											
Phthisis Pulmonalis			1																								
Catarrhus Acutus . .		10	12	11	11		4	6	5	6	21	16	2	1	1												
" Chronicus . .		1	3																								
Bronchitis			1																								
Palpitatio																											
Icterus																											
Dysenteria Acuta . .						2	2				21	18	3	10	1	4											
" Chronica . . .																											
Diarrhoea.		2	4	27	133	178	94	222	218	3	279	10	91	14	17	11	10	2	6	1	3	1					
Colica																											
Obstipatio																											
Hæmorrhoids				2	2																						
Apoplexia										1	1																
Paralysis.																											
Delirium Tremens. .			1																								
Epilepsia.				1					3		3																
Cholera Spasmodica .					49	14	31	21	22	21	4	3	3	2	5	5											
Ditto in Gen. Hospital .					2				6	3																	
Rheumat. Acutus . .		5	5	1	6	2									1	3											
" Chronicus . . .																											
Phlegmon et Abscessus. .		4	2	13	7	4	6	3	4	5	9	9	6	5	1	3											
Paronychia																											
Ulcus		4		11	2																						
Fistula																											
Syphilis Primitiva . .		13	1																								
" Consecutiva . .		1																									
Ulcus Penis																											
Bubo		2	3	1																							
Gonorrhoea		9	2																								
Verrucae																											
Hernia Humoralis . .		1	2		3	1																					
Nephritis																											
Cystitis																											
Luxatio																											
Subluxatio		4	4		1																						
Vulnus Scloptorum . .																											
" Incisum																											
Contusio		4																									
Fractura				1																							
Ambustio																											
Punitus				1	2																						
Gelatio																											
Scorbutus																											
Morbi Oculorum . . .		4	3	5	7	3	2																				
Morbi Cutis																											
Cynanche Tonsillaris .																											
Otitis, Otorrhoea, &c.																											
Erysipelas			1																								
Scrofula				1																							
Tumores																											
Cephalalgia																											
Suicide																											
Observatio																											
Morbi Varii																											
Total		63	62	101	1	103	16	295	22	170	25	209	5	361	11	347	20	229	17	148	22	104	5	121	11	96	8

[illegible]

89TH REGIMENT.

THE 89th Regiment returned from North America in April 1847, and after having served several years at home, it proceeded to Gibraltar in the month of April 1854.

On the 2nd of December, 1854, the Corps, consisting of 23 officers, and 691 men, embarked on board the "Niagara" for service in the Crimea; and on the 19th of the same month, having arrived at Balaklava, it disembarked, and joined the 3rd Division on the plateau before Sebastopol.

The ground here occupied by the Regiment was dry and elevated; and there was a supply of excellent water within a few hundred yards of the Camp; but the troops were soon introduced to the hardships and privations of camp life; salt meat and biscuit represented to a great extent the rations of the soldier; no supplies of fuel were issued; firewood was procured with difficulty; and men were detailed for duty in the trenches in the same clothing they had used in the Mediterranean—not having received their winter clothing, and there were no facilities available for the observance of personal cleanliness. The Surgeon reports:—"The Regiment marched into Camp with every man effective; but was unfortunately attacked the first night of encamping with Cholera and severe Diarrhœa." And it appears that 277 cases were admitted into Hospital, 215 of which were instances of Diarrhœa; that 40 cases of Cholera were presented between the 19th and 31st of the month, all of which proved fatal; and that two men succumbed to the effects of cold and exposure.

Dr. Roberts, referring to this sudden and destructive outbreak of Cholera, states, that the symptoms commenced invariably with Diarrhœa, which after a few days lapsed into Cholera, and that the disease was attended with less spasm than is usually observed; and Dr. Gilborne records the fact, that the old and young soldier appeared to suffer equally, and that in many instances the strongest and best soldiers in the Regiment were the first to be assailed by the disease.

Three men were admitted on account of wounds received in the trenches, one of whom died of the injury inflicted, a ball having passed through the hip, and lodged in the abdomen.

January 1855. During the early part of this month the Regiment was supplied with warm clothing, and new boots were issued to the men at a somewhat later period. The Surgeon reports, that the improved protection thus afforded to the troops was attended with a greatly reduced prevalence of disease, and though the number of admissions amounted to 386, a large proportion of the cases were received under treatment in the beginning of the month; Diarrhœa still represented the most prevalent affection, and of the total admissions into Hospital, 245 were assigned to this ailment, while 33 were attended with a fatal issue, several of the fatal cases having been admitted in the preceding month; moreover, 74 cases of Frost-bite were admitted, some of which involved a loss of a portion of the toes, though a large proportion of the cases were of a trifling nature. On the 30th of the month a draft of 216 joined the Regiment from Ireland, and it appears that shortly after these men arrived at Balaklava, 19 cases of Cholera occurred, 11 of which proved fatal.

Three men were wounded in the trenches during the month, one of whom suffered from fracture of the left ulna, one from wound of the scalp, and the third, from a penetrating wound of the head (caused by a rifle bullet), which proved fatal a few hours after it was inflicted.

February.—The conditions of the service exhibited much improvement, the labours of the troops were less severe, the weather became less inclement, and exposure was not attended with so much suffering; and while the clothing of the men was of a character which afforded more efficient protection, the diet was now more regularly cooked, more varied in composition; further, increased accommodation was at length procured for the sick under treatment, and hospital supplies were available in abundance. The health of the Regiment, in accordance with the change of circumstances here noticed, became much more satisfactory, and the troops rapidly regained a large share of that sanitary efficiency of which they were so suddenly deprived during the two preceding months.

The number of admissions declined to 178, and of deaths to 23. Twenty-five instances only of Frost-bite were presented, nearly all of which were of a trifling character. Diarrhœa became a much less prevalent complaint, and though all the fatal cases, with the exception of one, the result of Cholera, and one of wounds, were referred to this disease, it is worthy of notice, that 18 of these cases were admitted during the preceding month.

Three men were wounded in the trenches, one of whom received a gunshot injury of the left knee-joint and left forearm, one a lacerated wound of right side of the head, caused by a splinter of shell, while the third was shot through the left hand, and subsequently died of Diarrhœa.

March.—The Regiment exhibited still further improvement in its sanitary condition, and enjoyed, indeed, comparative exemption from disease. The number of admissions declined to 81, and, though only nine deaths were returned, all, with one exception, the result of wounds, were derived from the admissions of the previous month. Fever and Catarrhal Affections now represented the most prevalent diseases, but while 16 cases of Diarrhœa only were admitted, seven instances of the affection, of long standing, proved fatal.

One man was wounded in the trenches, and died in a few hours, of the injuries received, namely, a contused wound of the side, inflicted by a round shot, which fractured the ribs and ruptured the spleen and intestines.

April and May.—During these two months the troops preserved a satisfactory standard of health. In the former, 90 cases were admitted, and two deaths were returned from Fever, and one from Diarrhœa; in the latter, 107 cases were received under treatment, and two deaths only occurred, both of which were the result of Fever. It was observed, that while Diarrhœa declined in importance as a disease, Fever acquired somewhat increased prevalence, and assumed more serious symptoms; and it is worthy of remark, that all the fatal cases of the disease, four in number, were admitted in the month of April.

Five men were wounded in the trenches during the month of April, one of whom sustained a fracture of the jaw, and a severe lacerated wound of the neck; and, in the following month, two men were killed in the trenches, and twelve were wounded; and, of the latter, one underwent amputation, close to the shoulder-joint, while another received a severe injury from a piece of shell, which lodged in the ham, and subsequently proved fatal.

June.—Disease acquired somewhat increased prevalence, but though the admissions amounted to 179, all the deaths, viz., five, were the result of Cholera and wounds received in action; 36 instances of Fever were presented, but the disease was of a mild character, and did not prove fatal in a single instance. Diarrhœa once more became a prominent ailment, in connection with a pestilential constitution of the air, and four cases of Cholera occurred, three of which were attended with a fatal issue.

One man was killed in the trenches, and 17 men were wounded, and, it appears, that one death was the result of a wound received in May, and that another was the result of a grape-shot wound of the hip and pelvis, received on the 2nd of June.

July.—The Regiment still enjoyed considerable immunity from disease of a grave character. Fever and Diarrhœa represented very prevalent ailments; but although 60 cases of the former disease were received under treatment, no instance of the affection proved fatal, and while 53 cases of the latter were admitted, only one was attended with a fatal issue; and of the four deaths returned, one was the result of a case of Cholera, admitted in the previous month, and two of wounds inflicted by the enemy. Twelve cases of wounds were presented, one of which proved fatal at the end of three days, a bullet having entered the abdomen, and wounded the colon, and another at the end of 11 days, a piece of shell having fractured the parietal bone, and injured the brain substance to a considerable depth.

August.—The admissions declined to 125; but while Fever and Diarrhœa subsided greatly in prevalence, seven cases of Cholera occurred, three of which were attended with a fatal issue; and Surgeon Gilborne reports that all the instances of Cholera were admitted from a detachment of the Regiment which was posted for a short time in the valley of Baidar, and that the fatal case of Diarrhœa recorded in the return was derived from the same detachment.

Fourteen men were wounded in the trenches, two of whom died of the injuries received. Of these, one was wounded by a rifle bullet, which passed through the lung, and lodged in the spine, while another was struck by a rifle ball, which penetrated the abdomen, and wounded the mesentery and intestines.

September 1855 to May 1856.—Hitherto the Regiment was accommodated in circular bell-tents; but on the 12th of September, the Corps having been removed from the plateau before Sebastopol, took possession of huts which had been erected on the heights of Balaklava, and these it continued to occupy during the period the army remained in the Crimea. While the troops were thus provided with good accommodation, the diet of the soldier proved adequate and abundant. The duties were, for the most part, only conducive to health, though, in October and November, several instances of contusion were presented as the troops were engaged in "road-making." Warm clothing was taken into use early in November, and, during the winter months, supplies of clothing and bedding were freely distributed. The sanitary condition of the Regiment, accordingly, continued throughout extremely satisfactory. During the months of September, October, and November, Catarrhal Complaints, Diarrhœa, Rheumatic Ailments, and Contusions, represented the most prevalent ailments, and two deaths were returned in November from Fever supervening on protracted cases of Diarrhœa; but in the six subsequent months, embraced between December 1855 and May 1856, while no class of disease particularly predominated, the admissions were comparatively few, and in no instance was disease attended with a fatal issue.

On the 23rd of May, the Regimental Hospital was closed, and the Corps, after a period of seventeen months' service in the East, returned to England. It remains only to state that during the period it served in the Crimea, that one officer and four men were returned as having been killed in action; that 231 men died, namely, 24 from Fever, three from Affections of the Lungs, 121 from the Fluxes, 59 from Cholera, 11 from wounds, seven from Frost-bite, and the remainder from other causes; that 159 men were invalided to England; and that 12 men were discharged the service on account of wounds inflicted by the enemy, and 30 in consequence of disease contracted in the field.

89TH REGIMENT.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date..	Month ..	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.	June 1855.	July 1855.	August 1855.	
Station ..	Year ..	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	
Strength ..	Officers ..	23	20	22	25	24	24	26	28	25	
	Men... ..	648	874	586	784	603	670	618	591	671	
Specific Disease.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Febris Intermittens ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Com. Cont. ..		1	..	2	..	13	..	12	1	14	2
" Remittens ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Typhus ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmoptysis ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrhus Acutus ..		4	..	16	..	20	..	17	..	14	..
" Chronicus ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morbus Cordis ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Icterus ..		..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Dysenteria Acuta ..		..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
" Chronica ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea..		215	..	245	83	76	21	16	7	13	1
Colica ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmorrhoids ..		..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Dyspepsia ..		..	..	..	3	..	..	5	..	11	1
Dementia ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Apoplexia ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Delirium Tremens..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsia..		..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Cholera Spasmodica ..		40	40	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..
Ditto in General Hospital ..		..	..	19	11	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rheumat. Acutus ..		2	..	16	..	16	..	4	..	6	..
" Chronicus ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlegmon et Abscessus..		..	..	..	2	..	6	..	6	..	5
Paronychia ..		..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
Ulcus ..		3	..	..	3	..	5	..	14	..	..
Fistula ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis Primitiva ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Consecutiva ..		2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bubo ..		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Verruæ ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Hernia Humoralis ..		..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
Subluxatio ..		1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1
Vulnus Scloptorum ..		3	1	3	1	3	1	1	5	..	12
" Incisum ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Contusio ..		3	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	4	..
Fractura ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Ambustio ..		..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	1
Punitus ..		..	..	2	..	2	..	..	5	..	7
Gelatio ..		..	..	74	..	25	..	1	..	..	..
Scorbutus ..		..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	1
Morbi Oculorum ..		..	..	1	..	3	..	5	..	..	4
Morbi Cutis ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cynanche ..		..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1
Otitis ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epistaxis..		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermes ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scrofula ..		..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Exposure to cold ..		2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Observatio ..		..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
Total ..		277	43	336	45	178	23	81	9	60	3

90TH REGIMENT (LIGHT INFANTRY).

THE 90th Light Infantry returned to England from the Cape of Good Hope in April 1848, and having served several years at home, it embarked—32 officers, and 814 men—the 19th of November, 1854, at Kingstown on board the “Europa” steamer, and proceeded on active service to the Crimea. During the voyage to Malta, where the Corps arrived on the 28th of November, the troops enjoyed good health; but on the passage thence one man died from Hæmoptysis, and a few cases of Diarrhœa and English Cholera occurred; and when the Regiment arrived at Scutari, five men were transferred to the General Hospital for further treatment, most of them suffering from diseases of a local character, and contracted previous to their leaving Ireland.

On the 5th of December, the Regiment having arrived at Balaklava, disembarked, and encamped at a little distance from the town. “The site of the encampment was bleak, and much exposed to the weather, being only sheltered on one side; moreover, it overlooked the head of the harbour, where accumulations of offal and filth were too frequently observed; but good water was procurable in the vicinity of the Camp.”

On the 13th of December, the Regiment was moved to the front, and took up a position in the rear of the picket-house, and to the right of the Woronzoff Road, thus forming the extreme left of the Light Division, to which it was attached. “The ground rises gradually from a deep ravine on either side, and forms part of a grand plateau, which on the east overlooks Inkermann and the Tchernaya, on the south the plains and heights of Balaklava, and on the north the town and harbour of Sebastopol, Kamiesch, &c.” When the Regiment arrived on the plateau, the weather was excessively cold and wet, and continued so until the middle of March 1855, and during the whole of this time officers and men lived in tents.

In December and January (particularly the latter) the rations of the troops were very imperfectly supplied, and sometimes they received only half rations of biscuit and pork. The men were often unable to cook their ration of pork in consequence of the depth of snow, and scarcity of fuel, which was either obtained on the heights of Inkermann, a distance of nearly two miles from the Camp, or consisted of roots grubbed from the ground with infinite labour. “The duties of the soldier during the continuance of severe weather were extremely heavy; the men were in the trenches every alternate night, and were frequently only 12 or 16 hours off duty; and this, together with the fatigues upon which they were employed when not in the trenches, and the constant wet feet, was the cause of an immense amount of sickness.” In the presence of the conditions now indicated, the health of the Regiment rapidly deteriorated.

On the 8th of December, three days after the Corps landed in the Crimea, Cholera appeared in the Camp, and between that date and the 31st of the month, 55 cases of the disease were presented, 25 of which had a fatal issue in the Regimental Hospital, and five in the Hospital of Balaklava, to which they had been transferred when the Regiment was ordered up the heights before Sebastopol; while one case proved fatal on the 10th of January, 1855, which was admitted on the 25th of this month; moreover, Diarrhœa acquired considerable prevalence; and while no accommodation was available for a large number of the cases which occurred, 86 were admitted. Of these cases 15 terminated fatally, with symptoms of rapid collapse, connecting the etiology of the complaint, on the one hand, with the principle of Cholera, and on the other with that prostration and sinking which were the more direct results of exposure and privations.

The following table exhibits the fatal progress of Cholera and Diarrhœa during the month, and it is evident, from the duration of the fatal cases, that the two diseases differed more in name than in reality, and that the deplorable losses which they produced must be referred to the conjoint effects of the choleraic element, and of exposure, with other depressing agencies: for Cholera, as a pure and unmixed disease, terminated fatally, whether in Bulgaria or in the Crimea during the summer and autumn months in a large proportion of the cases in less than 12 or 24 hours from the period of their admission into Hospital.

Number of Men who Died.

December.	9th.	10th.	13th.	14th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.
Cholera ..	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	..	1	4	1
Diarrhœa ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	2	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	1	..

Number of Men who Died at different ages of life.

Ages in years.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Number Died of Cholera ..	3	8	3	1	4	2	..	1	..	2	2	1	..	2	..	1
Ditto of Diarrhoea ..	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..

Duration of Fatal Cases, in Days.

Days.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cholera	10	6	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	..	..
Diarrhoea .. ..	..	2	3	1	5	..	1	1	..	..	2

January 1855.—The injurious effects of the hardships, privations, and exposures to which the soldier was subjected, as already explained, became more apparent during this month. The number of admissions amounted to 239, and 29 deaths were recorded. Cholera, it is true, had ceased to carry its ravages through the ranks, but the troops lost much of their physical efficiency, were deprived of that full measure of vital resisting power which they possessed on arrival in the Crimea, and more readily succumbed to the ordinary forms of disease. Six cases of Fever were presented, of which three terminated fatally. 140 cases of Diarrhoea were presented, and 21 were attended with a fatal issue, and though the disease was more protracted in its course than during the preceding month, all the deaths, with the exception of two, were derived from the admissions of this month, and, it appears, that four of the cases proved fatal in less than three days after they were received into Hospital. Further, 55 cases of Frost-bite or Gangrene, from cold and debility, occurred, while three instances of the affection proved fatal; and 47 men were removed for further treatment to Balaklava during the month. But it is to be observed, that the cases admitted towards the end of the month assumed less serious forms; and the Surgeon, writing under date of the 1st of February, reports:—"The diseases now under treatment are, with few exceptions, gradually progressing in convalescence."

February.—During this month the weather was much less inclement and severe. The duties of the trenches were not so incessant, and the soldier enjoyed a greater number of nights' rest in the week. The troops were provided with an improved description of diet, fuel was supplied, and the rations were more regularly issued and better cooked.

On the 14th of the month two huts were erected in rear of the Camp, and a little later, the Hospital accommodation consisted of these huts, a marquee, a surgery and store tent, and a convenient cooking-house. The improvement in the health of the Regiment noticed towards the end of January, under these comparatively favourable conditions, advanced steadily and satisfactorily. The admissions declined to 119, and deaths to 16, and one of these was the result of Phthisis Pulmonalis, and one of wounds, of which three cases were presented.

Thirteen cases of Fever were admitted, but the disease proved fatal only in one instance, and that was received under treatment during the preceding month. The admissions for Diarrhoea did not exceed 51, and though only nine deaths were recorded, all the fatal cases except one were admitted in the months of December 1854, and January 1855. Further, only 25 cases of Frost-bite were presented, and all the deaths referred to this ailment, three in number, were derived from the admissions of January. It would thus appear, notwithstanding the marked improvement in the general health of the Corps, and the reduced prevalence of the serious forms of disease among the cases admitted, that a large measure of the effects of previous hardships and sufferings only became apparent during this month, for a great proportion of the fatal cases were admitted in December and January. It may be added that the Fluxes assumed a more scorbutic and chronic character, and that four cases of marked Scurvy were received under treatment, and that it was found necessary to transfer 80 men to Balaklava, whose ailments, chiefly Diarrhoea and Dysentery, afforded little hopes of their soon returning effective to the ranks.

March.—Hitherto the troops were unprovided with the means necessary for the observance of personal cleanliness, and the exigencies of duty, together with the extreme coldness of the weather and constant rain, interfered to prevent the men washing their clothes, and to discourage personal ablution. But, henceforward, the labours of the soldier were less severe, constant, and exacting, the climate was mild and agreeable, great attention was paid to personal cleanliness, and, in consequence of the more favourable conditions of the service, the Regiment rapidly attained to a more satisfactory standard of health.

The admissions declined to 51, and the deaths to five. Seven cases only of Diarrhoea were presented, and although four of the fatal cases were the result of this disease, they

were all received into Hospital in the preceding month. It appears, however, that while the Fluxes had thus declined greatly in prevalence, and were deprived of the grave and fatal characters which had for some time distinguished them, Fever acquired additional extension, for 25 cases were admitted, and one death was assigned to the disease.

It has been indicated in the statement thus far communicated, that men who seemed unlikely to prove effective in the ranks for some time, were transferred to Balaklava, and the following table, indicating the mode in which these men were disposed of after their removal from the Camp, will serve, with the facts already stated, to exhibit the full effects of the conditions to which the troops were exposed, from the date of arrival in the Crimea to the end of this month, when the dawn of happier days had at length appeared:—

Diseases.	Transferred to General Hospitals.	Died.	Rejoined the Regiment.	Invalided.	Remaining in General Hospitals.
Fevers	16	..	..	2	14
Cholera	11	5	4	..	2
Affections of the Bowels.. ..	104	33	14	6	51
Scurvy	4	..	..	..	4
Frost-bite	47	17	..	2	28
Other Diseases	38	7	2	6	23
	220	62	20	16	122

April.—The health of the Regiment continued, during this month, extremely satisfactory; the total admissions did not exceed 60, and of these 14 were instances of wounds and injuries, while only three deaths were recorded, two of which were the result of wounds received in the trenches. The Surgeon, writing on the 1st of May, 1855, reports Bowel Complaints and Scurvy have altogether disappeared. And it appears that only one case of Diarrhoea, and two instances of Scurvy were admitted during the month; Fever, however, as in the two preceding months, represented the most prevalent disease, but though 30 cases were received under treatment, the affection seldom assumed a serious character, and did not prove fatal in more than one instance.

Two men were killed in the trenches during the month; and of those who were admitted on account of wounds, two died after a period of two hours, and one sustained a bullet wound of left lung.

May.—The high sanitary condition lately attained by the Regiment, experienced some interruption during this month. The admissions amounted to 88. Cholera, on the 13th, reappeared in the camp, and six cases of the disease were admitted, five of which terminated fatally. Diarrhoea again became a complaint of frequent occurrence, and though no instance of Fever had a fatal issue, 32 cases of the disease were admitted.

Seven men were wounded in the trenches, and three cases of wounds proved fatal, in one of which (admitted in the previous month) the ball passed through left lung, and lodged under the lower angle of left scapula; in another the missile (a rifle bullet) passed through the cheek and right ear; while in the third case the ball entered the neck on left side of trachea, and lodged in the spinal marrow.

June.—The health of the Regiment became somewhat more unsatisfactory; 123 cases were admitted, and disease proved fatal in seven instances; Fever acquired increased prevalence, and additional severity of character, and 48 cases were received under treatment, three of which were attended with a fatal issue; Diarrhoea continued a prevalent affection, and a few cases of Dysentery were presented of a mild form, and five instances of Cholera occurred, of which four proved fatal. One man was killed in the trenches, and three men died in Hospital, of wounds, one of whom was admitted in the preceding month. Another hut was added to the hospital accommodation during this month; and a draft of 64 men joined the Regiment on the 6th of June.

July.—Disease declined slightly in prevalence, and few cases of a grave nature were presented; the instances of Fever were less numerous, and only one death was assigned to the disease. Several cases of Catarrhal Affections occurred, but they all yielded to the treatment adopted; Bowel Complaints became less prevalent, and one death only, was the result of Cholera. 41 men joined the Corps on the 12th of the month.

August.—A draft of 200 recruits arrived in the Camp, as a reinforcement to the Regiment, on the 10th of the month, and Fever and Diarrhoea exhibited increased prevalence in assailing these men, these affections, however, seldom assumed serious symptoms, and proved fatal only in one instance. During the early part of the month, a few cases of Cholera were admitted, and three cases proved fatal in the Regimental Hospital, and one in the General Hospital. On the 27th and 28th, four men were killed, and the Surgeon reports, that 31 cases of gunshot wounds were admitted, of which three proved fatal.

September.—The Regiment was relieved from the duty of the trenches on the 8th of this month, and a very marked decline immediately occurred in the prevalence of disease; of 209 cases admitted into Hospital, 143 were the result of wounds and injuries; while of 12 deaths recorded, 11 were caused by wounds inflicted by the enemy. The admissions for Fever fell from 44 to 24, and only one death was referred to the disease; and while the cases of Bowel Complaints declined from 61 to 26, in no instance were these ailments attended with a fatal issue; moreover only one case of Cholera was presented, and this terminated favourably.

On the 8th of September, four officers were killed, and 11 wounded, in the assault on the Redan, and it appears that 15 men were killed, and that 142 men were admitted on account of wounds, and that 21 of these men died in the Regimental and General Hospitals during this and the subsequent months, of the injuries they received.

October.—The sanitary efficiency of the troops was extremely satisfactory during this month, and while Fever and Affections of the Bowels assumed very diminished proportions, the total admissions did not exceed 51, and all the deaths, three in number, were derived from the admissions for wounds of the previous month. A reinforcement of 54 men joined the Regiment on the 3rd of the month.

November.—Disease again exhibited slightly-increased prevalence. Sixty-three cases were received into Hospital, and five deaths were recorded. Eleven instances of Fever were presented, and one man died who was attached to the Land Transport Corps. Pulmonary Affections became more prevalent, as an effect of the increased severity of the weather, dissipation, and exposure, and two cases proved fatal, the primary causes of the disease in both being "exposure and intemperance." Moreover, two deaths were the result of Cholera.

December.—The number of cases admitted declined to 55, and the high sanitary condition of the troops was attested in the fact that no death was returned. Fever, Catarrhal Complaints, Diarrhoea, Rheumatism, and Frost-bite, represented the most prominent ailments during the month; and Assistant-Surgeon Jackson reports, that some cases were admitted in a dangerous state, from excessive drunkenness; and states that many of the cases of Fever were attributable to intemperance.

January to June 1856.—During this period, the Regiment maintained a very high standard of health. The admissions did not exceed 50 on an average for each month; and while instances of Fever, of Pulmonary Complaints, of Diarrhoea, of Rheumatism, and Ophthalmia, represented a large proportion of the cases treated, they were not, in any case, attended with a fatal issue; and though intemperance was, throughout, less common than during the months of November and December 1854, it appears that the only death which occurred took place in May, and was the result of drinking to excess.

On the 14th of June, 1856, the Regimental Hospital was closed, and the Regiment, having transferred seven ineffective men to the General Hospital at Balaklava, embarked on board ship, and returned to England.

The 90th Regiment served in the Crimea for upwards of seventeen months. The strength of the Corps, on landing at Balaklava, was 805, and no reinforcements joined the Regiment until the 6th of June, 1855; but between this date and the 13th of March, 1856, 456 men arrived for the Regiment, by successive detachments. During the period the Corps remained in the Crimea, four officers and 22 men were killed, one officer died of disease, and 253 men died of disease and wounds received in action, namely, 27 from Fever, seven from Diseases of the Lungs, 91 from Diseases of the Bowels, 47 from Cholera, 47 from wounds, 26 from Frost-bite or Gangrene, and the remainder from other causes; and it appears that 228 were invalided to England during the war, and that 60 were discharged the service on account of wounds and injuries, and 41 in consequence of disability incurred by disease contracted in the field.

and Deaths, from 4th December, 1854, to 11th June, 1856.

Oct. 1855.	Nov. 1855.	Dec. 1855.	Jan. 1856.	Feb. 1856.	March 1856.	April 1856.	May 1856.	June 1856.	Died in General Hospitals during the War.	Total Admitted.	Total Died.
Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.			
22	21	20	20	20	24	33	31	29			
599	565	602	598	584	756	754	751	740			
Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.		By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.		By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
6	9	8	16	4	9	8	12	13	13	4	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	325	331
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	25
..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
4	9	11	8	2	1	1	2	..	..	63	119
..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12
..	1	1	4	17	15	6	..	..	..	49	12
4	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	12
3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	14	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8
17	14	9	2	2	2	4	1	..	30	169	80
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	44	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	6
..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	1
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	80
..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	38
5	5	6	6	3	3	4	4	..	1	70	1
..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	7	77
1	1	..	2	3	6	4	1	1	..	30	1
..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	62
..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	23	1
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
2	..	..	3	3	2	1	..	1	..	15	40
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1
..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	7	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1	2	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	20	11	45
..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	158	2
..	4	..	1	3	2	2	..	..	..	17	285
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	94	1
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	21
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	21
..	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	20	89	89
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
..	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	17	17
2	3	2	3	4	2	6	21	15	..	69	69
..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	5	5
..	..	2	2	1	1	3	..	..	..	9	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	12	1
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
51	3	55	54	61	63	45	40	17	102	1792	1792
											253
											253

92ND HIGHLANDERS.

THE 92nd Highlanders returned in the year 1844 from the West Indian Islands, and remained at home from that time until it embarked for Corfu in March 1851. The Regiment served at the Mediterranean stations from that date to the autumn of 1855, when it proceeded from Gibraltar, with a strength of 16 officers and 491 men, to join the Allied Army; and landed in the Crimea on the day after the evacuation of Sebastopol by the Russians, and marched up to join the Highland Division encamped at Kamara, a village about three miles from Balaklava, and eight from Sebastopol. The Surgeon observes:—"The sole remains of Kamara, which eighteen months previously had been a flourishing village, surrounded by vineyards and fruit-trees, were at this time the ruins of the Greek church patched up, and converted into a Commissariat store by the Sardinians. The 92nd was encamped near the church, on one of the northern slopes bounding the plain of Balaklava, and facing the Mackenzie Heights, the Fedoukine Hills—a chain of low undulating eminences—and Sardinian position, with the valley of Inkermann and the Tchernaya river, being interposed."

In the beginning of December this Camp was broken up, and the 92nd Regiment moved about a quarter of a-mile further to the eastward, into winter-quarters. The winter cantonments, consisting of wooden huts, of the Highland Division, were situated in one of the glens connecting the plain of Balaklava with the valleys of Varnoutka and Baidar; those of the 1st Brigade (composed of the 42nd, 79th, 92nd, and 93rd Highland Regiments), at one end, and those of the 2nd Brigade (composed of the 72nd and the two Battalions of the 1st Royal Regiment), at the other end and nearer the sea. This valley is somewhat circular in form, and by no means extensive, measuring about half-a-mile in length by little more than a quarter of a-mile in breadth; it is encircled by hills, with "four narrow funnel-shaped entrances, one at each corner," and slopes rapidly towards a small stream, which, after taking its rise in the hills above the valley of Varnoutka, pursues a tortuous course, and enters the valley through a narrow and deep ravine at the south-east. It passes about 200 yards from the site on which the huts of the 93rd Regiment were erected, and runs through the lowest portion of the valley, "along a narrow strip of flat grassy land, which towards the east, rises gradually to form the base of a considerable hill, on the side of which the great Woronzoff Road is cut. This hill forms the eastern boundary and protection of the valley, and is separated from those forming the north and south boundaries by the stream already mentioned, and the deep ravine through which it enters and makes its exit." On the opposite side the valley is bounded by hilly country, running in nearly a north and south direction. The other boundaries of the ground are formed by two lines of hills, running nearly at right angles to the stream; that on the north being separated from the western boundary by a shallow ravine, through which the road entered the cantonment; and that on the south from the same boundary by a deep gorge running down to the sea. The valley and the surrounding hills were covered with brushwood and dwarf oak, and a great amount of labour was expended in clearing the ground, and removing the stumps of trees, roots, &c. The site of the winter camp was chosen, partly for strategical reasons, and partly because it was protected almost entirely from the cold north winds, which prevail during winter; and although open to some objections from its limited space, which obliged two regiments to occupy ground below a proper sanitary level, yet by deep draining, removing the superstratum of clay or loam, and building the huts on a foundation of gravel, with other necessary measures for preserving health, none of the anticipated evils occurred.

"The barracks consisted of seven large, and twelve smaller huts: each of the larger huts measuring 76 feet long by 16 broad, was capable of containing, without crowding, from 50 to 55 men; and each of the smaller huts, measuring 32 feet by 16 feet, was capable of accommodating from 15 to 20 men. The Hospital consisted of four small huts, of the same dimensions as the smaller barrack-huts; each was calculated to contain 12 patients, and one orderly. The allotted space was found to be amply sufficient for the comfort and health of the troops. Ventilation was provided for by side windows—six in each large, and four in each small hut; by roof ventilators of zinc—eight in each large, and four in each small hut; and by a door in each gable end, with a Venetian window over it. The personal cleanliness of the men was provided for by tubs and troughs, and the supply of water was at all times abundant. The regimental guards were accommodated in double tents placed over circular excavations of two or three feet depth, warmed by fires in stone fire-places, and furnished with wooden guard-beds raised off the ground.

"The duties were not severe, the night duties were those usually performed in a standing camp; and notwithstanding the severity of the winter, the men being so well

protected by warm clothing, no injurious influence was experienced. The fatigue duties were principally those necessary for the accommodation and comfort of the men themselves, connected with the construction of huts, making roads, &c.; and the parades and drills took place at seasonable hours.

"The diet consisted of three meals—breakfast, dinner, and supper—the first at 7 A.M., the second at noon, and the third at 5 P.M. The daily ration consisted of 1½ lbs. bread, or 1 lb. biscuit, 1 lb. of salt, fresh, or preserved meat, 1 oz. rice, 2 oz. sugar, 1 oz. coffee, or ¼ oz. tea, ¼ oz. pepper, 2 oz. salt, and half a gill of rum. After September, the issue of biscuit and salt meat was exceptional; generally, during the winter, excellent white bread and fresh meat were supplied. Onions, potatoes, and preserved vegetables, were frequently distributed, and the soldier's surplus pay enabled him to purchase cheese, butter, fruit, vegetables, &c., from the canteens and bazaars.

"In the neighbourhood of the Camp there were numerous springs, which furnished an abundant supply of clear, pure, and delicious water.

"The winter was unusually severe, as will be seen by the appended thermometrical table, for three months. The cold weather commenced at the end of November, and with but little intermission, continued to the end of March. Frequent snow-storms of great violence, sudden changes to thaw and rain, and rapid alterations to keen north winds, with depression of temperature many degrees below the freezing-point, were the characteristics of the climate during the winter."

Thermometrical Table, from Jan. 5 to March 31, 1856.

Month.	Average daily at 2 A.M. Outside.	Average daily at 7 A.M. Outside.	Average daily at 2 A.M. Inside.	Average daily at 7 A.M. Inside.	Highest Temperature Outside.	Lowest Temperature Outside.	Highest Temperature Inside.	Lowest Temperature Inside.
January	51 $\frac{10}{27}$	42 $\frac{18}{27}$	55 $\frac{9}{27}$	48 $\frac{3}{27}$	66° Jan. 28	16° Jan. 14	63° Jan. 28	27° Jan. 6
February	48 $\frac{11}{26}$	32 $\frac{4}{26}$	52 $\frac{22}{26}$	41 $\frac{2}{26}$	62° Feb. 28	14° Feb. 19	63° Feb. 17	18° Feb. 19
March	42 $\frac{9}{31}$	27 $\frac{30}{31}$	54 $\frac{11}{31}$	34 $\frac{21}{31}$	51° Mar. 13	18° Mar. 13	69° Mar. 19	18° Mar. 21

In reference to the sanitary condition of the Corps, the Surgeon remarks:—"The excellent state of health enjoyed by the 92nd Regiment in the Crimea, would seem to point at two conclusions: 1st, That disease is less rife in that country during the autumn and winter than at other seasons of the year; 2nd, that those sporadic maladies, to which the human constitution is subject in the healthiest climates, are very much under the control of sanitary measures."

"It was anticipated, with considerable misgiving, that Remittent Fever would attack the troops during the latter part of the summer and autumn; but the Fevers which appeared were not more frequent nor peculiar in type, nor more dangerous than those met with in England. The same may be said of the Pulmonary and Bowel Complaints.

"Functional derangements were below the ordinary average elsewhere, and seldom led to organic changes. During the wet and cold weather at the commencement of winter, four cases of Cholera occurred, but the disease disappeared with the first fall of snow, and the setting in of dry frosty weather."

The mortality in the Regiment was very inconsiderable. The first death occurred on 15th of September, 1855, on the line of march from Balaklava to Kamara. Two men died in November, one on the 20th, of Cholera, in the General Hospital at Scutari, the other on the 25th, of Fever, at Kamara. Five deaths occurred in December, four at Kamara, and one away from the corps; of the former, three were caused by Cholera, on the 6th, 7th, and 16th, and the fourth by Apoplexy, on the 19th; the latter took place on the 9th from Anasarca, for which the man had been under treatment for 83 days. One death occurred from Fever on the 3rd of January, 1856. On the 9th of April, a man died of disorganization of the brain, following on accidental injury; there was a severe lacerated wound of the right temple, and fracture of the inferior maxilla and right temporal bone, with loss of the external ear. Symptoms of cerebral irritation ensued, and subsided under treatment, but subsequently convulsions, coma, and death occurred.

On the 22nd May, 1856, the Regiment left the Crimea, and proceeded to Gibraltar for garrison duty. During its service in that country, it was reinforced by nine officers and 210 men. Of the 25 officers and 701 men who served in the East, 10 men died from causes already enumerated, two officers and 14 men were invalided to England, and one man was finally discharged the service on account of chronic pulmonary disease.

92ND REGIMENT (HIGHLANDERS).—Admissions into Hospital and Deaths,
from 10th September, 1855, to 21st May, 1856.

Date .. { Month .. Year ..	Sept. 1855.	Oct. 1855.	Nov. 1855.	Dec. 1855.	Jan. 1856.	Feb. 1856.	March 1856.	April 1856.	May 1856.	Died in the General Hospitals during the War.	Total Admitted.		Total Died.	
Station ..	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.		By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
Strength { Officers .. Men ..	28 655	29 650	28 649	27 639	27 628	27 628	26 640	26 667	28 667					
Specific Disease.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.	Admitted. Died.					
Febris Continua Com. ..	2 ..	11 ..	12 ..	9 ..	2 ..	1 ..	3 ..	5 ..	1 ..		45	46	2	2
„ Remittens ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1			
Pleuritis ..	..	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1			
Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		2			
Cutarrhus Acutus ..	..	..	1 ..	9 ..	22 ..	3 ..	6 ..	3 ..	3 ..		46	51		
Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	..	..		1			
Icterus ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	..		1			
Splenitis, &c. ..	..	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1			
Diarrhoea ..	2 ..	22 ..	8 ..	3 ..	7 ..	3 ..	3 ..	..	..		48			
Colica ..	..	..	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1			
Obstipatio ..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ..	3 ..	..	..		6			
Hæmatemesis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	..		1			
Dyspepsia ..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ..	2 ..	1 ..	3 ..		10			
Apoplexia ..	1 1	..	..	1 1	..	..	..	..	..		2	2	2	2
Cholera Spasmodica ..	..	..	..	4 3	..	..	..	..	..		4			
„ Ditto in Gen. Hospital ..	..	..	2 1	..	..	..	..	..	..		2			
Rheumatismus Acutus ..	..	4 ..	9 ..	2 ..	1 ..	..	..	2 ..	2 ..		20			
„ Chronicus ..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	4 ..	..	1 ..	1 ..		7			
Lumbago ..	..	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1			
Pneumon et Abscessus ..	2 ..	3 ..	..	..	4 ..	4 ..	5 ..	3 ..	..		21			
Ulus ..	..	3 ..	..	..	1 ..	..	5 ..	1 ..	..		10			
Syphilis Primitiva ..	4 ..	4 ..	2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		10			
„ Consecutiva ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	1 ..	1 ..	1 ..		4			
Ulcus Penis ..	..	1 ..	2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..		3			
Bubo ..	2 ..	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		3			
Gonorrhœa ..	..	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..		2			
Verrucæ and Condylomata ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	..		1			
Hernia Humoralis ..	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ..	..	..		4			
Stricture ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	..		1			
Luearesis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	..		1			
Subluxatio ..	..	..	..	..	2 ..	6 ..	3 ..	..	..		11			
Vulnus Incisum ..	..	2 ..	1 ..	..	..	2 ..	1 ..	..	1 ..		7			
Contusio ..	..	3 ..	2 ..	1 ..	..	2 ..	3 ..	..	1 ..		12			
Fractura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 ..	..		2			
Punitus ..	..	2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		2	2		
Morbi Oculorum ..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	2 ..	..	1 ..	2 ..		6	6		
Cynanche ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..		1			
Vermes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1			
Serofula ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ..	..		1			
Anasarca ..	1 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1			
Morbi Varii ..	..	2 ..	4 ..	3 ..	12 ..	5 ..	4 ..	..	..		30		1	1
Total ..	15 1	62 ..	44 2	32 4	55 1	40 ..	44 ..	26 1	17 ..	1	335	335	10	10

93RD HIGHLANDERS.

THE 93rd Regiment returned from North America in August 1848, and after having been for some time quartered in Devonport, it left England—33 officers, and 911 men—for active service in the field, on the 28th of February, 1854. On the 8th of March the Regiment arrived at Malta, where it was landed, and put under canvas; but in the following month the Corps, with several others, proceeded to Turkey, and landed at Gallipoli on the 12th of April. Here the duties of the campaign and the arduous details of war commenced. While at Gallipoli the Regiment was encamped at Boulahir, on the Gulf of Xeros, and was occupied during the day throwing up extensive earth-works under a hot sun, until the lines of fortification across the narrow isthmus at Gallipoli were completed; but the troops were afterwards moved on to Scutari; and at this place the 93rd Regiment arrived on the 9th of May, and remained under canvas till the 13th of June.

During the months of April and May the sanitary condition of the Corps continued excellent. Only 39 cases were admitted into Hospital in the former, and 23 in the latter, nearly all of which were affections of a local kind; two cases, however, the result of excessive drinking, proved fatal, and the subjects of both were already dead before medical assistance had been applied for. During the month one officer was drowned in endeavouring to cross a ravine close to the Scutari barracks, which gave passage to a rapid stream formed by heavy rains.

June to August.—On the 13th of June the Regiment embarked at Scutari, and on the 15th arrived in Bulgaria. After landing at Varna the tents of the Regiment were pitched two miles to the westward of the town, on a flat elevated piece of ground, near a lake, the whole encampment overlooked by high irregular hilly land, covered with brush-wood. "Towards the middle of July the Camp near Varna was broken up, but again formed at Alladyn, on the margin of the same lake, and close to a large tract of swampy ground, between which, however, and the lines, intervened a thick belt of wood. It was here that Cholera first appeared in the Division, the 'Guards' being the first to suffer, and immediately a further change of position to Govrekoi was ordered, where a tract of high table land, considerably elevated above the level of the sea, overlooking a deep, beautiful, and well-wooded valley, through which a stream of good clear water flowed, was chosen as the site of the Camp. The soil here was dry and rocky, and there was abundance of good water and of wood in the immediate neighbourhood. Cholera, however, continued prevalent, and Diarrhœa, and Fever—both intermittent and remittent, also broke out, and in consequence the site of the Camp was again changed to still higher ground, but without beneficial results to the health of the troops. During the month of August the Division to which the Regiment belonged retraced its steps, and formed another encampment at Galata Point, on the right of the bay of Varna, on high ground, sloping down towards the sea, and here it remained till the 31st of August, when it embarked for service in the Crimea." Dr. Munro reports:—

"The climate of Bulgaria is oppressively hot in summer; the days are followed by cool nights, with heavy dews, which are again succeeded in the morning by intense evaporation from the surface, which being level and consisting of rich loose soil, scantily covered with wood, offers no obstruction to the rapid production and ascent of exhalations;" and continues:—"In this province the men lived under canvas, and slept in bell-tents, 14 in each, on the ground, with only one field blanket, and the great-coat of the soldier as covering. Moreover, the duties were severe, consisting of parades and drills, the food was inferior and in less quantity than the soldier had been accustomed to, and badly cooked. These changes in the mode of life—from commodious barracks and warm dry beds, to the slender covering and protection afforded by bell-tents, and the damp hard ground for a couch, together with the smaller quantity, inferior description, and irregular supply of food, weakened the soldier, and, in conjunction with the depressing nature of the climate and severe duties, tended mainly, I believe, to the production of disease—Bowel Complaints, Cholera, and Fevers—which in July and August were such prevalent maladies amongst the troops;" but he adds:—"Cholera and Fever subsided in a great measure, though Diarrhœa continued prevalent up to the time the Army embarked for the Crimea."

During the month of June the Regiment preserved the high standard of health with which it took the field, and though 121 cases were received under treatment, no death was recorded, and a large proportion of the cases were of a local and unimportant character. Several cases of Diarrhœa, however, were presented towards the end of the month.

In the following month disease acquired greater prevalence, and additional severity of character; 185 cases were admitted, four of which proved fatal; 30 instances of Fever occurred, one of which had a fatal issue; 56 cases of Affections of the Bowels were admitted, and though nearly all were instances of Diarrhœa, one death was assigned to Dysentery. Moreover, three cases of Cholera were returned, one of which terminated fatally in the Regimental, and the others in the General Hospital. The subject of the first fatal case among the men was admitted from off guard on the 30th of July, in a

state of collapse. There was little or no premonitory Diarrhœa, nor could the attack be traced to any imprudence on his part, but he was naturally a weakly man, and died after 12 hours; it is stated, however, that on the 29th of the month, the day the Regiment abandoned the encamping ground at Alladyn, a woman of the Regiment died of Cholera after 28 hours' illness, having been attacked by the disease the morning previously.

During the month of August the health of the Corps still further deteriorated, and disease acquired considerably greater prevalence; 342 cases were admitted into the Regimental Hospital, and 23 deaths were returned. 131 cases of Fever were presented, and the disease had a fatal issue in four instances; 137 cases of Affections of the Bowels were admitted, nearly all instances of Choleraic Diarrhœa; 18 cases of Cholera were received into the Regimental Hospital, of which 15 terminated fatally, and four in the General Hospital, of which two had also a fatal issue; further, one death was the result of Apoplexy, and one of Delirium Tremens. Of the two latter the Surgeon reports:—"The subject of the case of Apoplexy was admitted in a state of inebriety from the guard-room;" (the stomach-pump was used, and bleeding from both arms and the right temporal artery were resorted to, without success;) and the subject of the fatal case of Delirium Tremens, was a man whose constitution had been broken down by long indulgence in ardent spirits.

The following table exhibits the dates on which the fatal cases of Cholera occurred in the Camp of the Regiment:—

Dates ..	4th	7th	8th	9th	11th	12th	14th	18th	26th	28th	Total.
Deaths ..	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	15

And it appears that four of these deaths took place in less than one day, and one in less than two days, from the period of admission, while the remainder occurred in a period varying from two to 18 days.

September.—During the early part of this month the 93rd Regiment having embarked at Varna, and transferred 92 sick and convalescents to the General Hospital there, proceeded to the Crimea. The troops were distributed during the voyage in six ships, and 12 deaths from Cholera and one from accident occurred on the passage to Kalamita Bay. On the 14th, the 93rd Regiment, numbering 809 bayonets, landed in the Crimea; "even then," Dr. Munro observes, "after all the sickness it had experienced in Bulgaria, its physical appearance was imposing; but," he adds, "in a few short months, battle, exposure and fatigue, and a continuance of poor and insufficient food, and absence, not only of every comfort, but of absolute necessities, still further weakened the men, and not only kept up disease and increased the tendency to it in those who had hitherto remained healthy, but paved the way for the advent of other diseases of a more deadly and destructive character."

"Immediately on landing, the Division to which the 93rd Regiment belonged, moved from Kalamita Bay, in a south-easterly direction, and took up its position on a high table land, overlooking the bay. On the night of the 14th the wind blew hard on shore, and the rain descended in torrents, drenching the troops as they lay on the ground. On the morning of the 19th the whole allied Army advanced, keeping a southerly direction along the sea: the ground that we marched over was undulating, and elevated considerably above the sea; the soil was of a loose red clay, and the surface of the country for miles around was covered with long dry grass, and many bulbous and succulent plants. During that day's march no men of the Regiment fell behind, but I was surprised to see how many were suffering from Diarrhœa, not of the 93rd Regiment in particular, but of the whole Division. On the evening of the 19th the Army halted on the Bulganak, a skirmish having taken place previously between our Horse Artillery and that of the Russian Army. On the next day the battle of the Alma was fought, and the casualties of the 93rd Regiment in that engagement amounted to one officer and seven men killed, and 40 rank and file wounded; at the close of the action we got possession of a house on the banks of the river, cleared it of a quantity of rubbish, filled it with clean straw, and brought all the wounded men of the Regiment into it. All the wounds were here carefully examined and dressed, and Chopart's amputation of the foot, and Syme's amputation at the ankle-joint performed ("the latter operation," Dr. Munro reports, "was perfectly successful;" and adds,—"I have frequently heard of the man who was the subject, and he has been seen by one of the officers of the Regiment since he returned to England"). "On the evening of the 22nd all the wounded were conveyed to the sea shore by the French ambulance, and placed on board ship for removal to Scutari. On the 24th the Army advanced; the day was extremely hot and oppressive, and after a long and tedious march it bivouacked on the heights south of the river Belbec. On the 25th it proceeded in an easterly direction, marched through the dense woods covering the Mackenzie Heights, fell in with the rear-guard of the Russian Army retiring from Sebastopol, and dispersed it (this

was a tedious and long march, and the Army did not bivouac till late at night, on the Fedoukine Heights south of the river Tchernaya) and on the following day Balaklava was taken possession of. Throughout the march the greatest privations were endured by all, and everything tended to the exhaustion of the men—they slept on the ground, without any protection from the intense dews—were roused every morning before daybreak, and kept under arms for two or three hours before marching, on more than one occasion without breakfast, and halted late in the evening, when they were so tired as to neglect in many instances to take the trouble of cooking their salt pork.

From the time the Regiment landed in the Crimea till nearly the second week in October, the accommodation for the sick was represented by a single bell-tent. There was no transport for cases of sickness occurring on the march, and the bell-tents were carried by the Quartermaster-General's transport; and, on more than one occasion, that belonging to the Regiment could not be found at the close of the day. The following observations are descriptive of the district through which the Army advanced:—

“The country from Kalamita Bay to Sebastopol, over which our route lay, though of no great extent, was much diversified, consisting of extensive plains, deep, well-watered and luxuriant valleys, dotted with villages and country seats, and adorned with vineyards and orchards—of rugged, rocky, barren hills, clothed with brushwood, and of extensive and well wooded districts. Our approach to the Alma was beautiful and grand, as silently and slowly the dense masses moved from the northern heights down towards the river, which—marked distinctly by rows of graceful poplar and willow, wound its tortuous course through vineyards, orchards, and villages. The latter, as soon as the battle commenced, were fired by the Cossacks, adding considerably to the grandeur of the sight. On the opposite heights stood the dense columns of the Russians, their position bristling with cannon, all prepared to dispute our passage.”

“The heights on the south side of the river are of considerable elevation, and on the top present an extensive plain, covered with short crispy grass, and from thence to the Belbec river the country is more irregular, presenting round, rocky hills, deep ravines, and narrow valleys. The district through which the latter river flows in this part of its course is of considerable extent, and hemmed in on the north and south by rugged, rocky hills, covered thickly with brushwood; it is beautiful and luxuriant, and well wooded in some parts. We crossed the river, ascended the heights on the south side, and bivouacked at the summit, amongst a quantity of thick brushwood. The next day's march led us through a region of totally different aspect. For the first two hours we scrambled on without any order through the closest imaginable brushwood, by paths feebly marked, but afterwards emerged into more open space, and marched along a tolerably good road, through a forest, in which grew the oak, juniper, beech, hazel, &c.; and towards the close of the day, began to descend from the Mackenzie Heights to the extensive valley of the Tchernaya. On the 26th and 27th the Allied Army moved up to the heights before Sebastopol, but the 93rd Regiment took up ground in front of Kadekoi (a village about a mile from Balaklava); and during the remaining days of September, and early part of October, the duties of the Corps were very harassing, for the men, besides being employed on guards, inlying, and outlying pickets, were called upon to assist in landing the siege train and ammunition necessary for the bombardment of the town.

During the passage from Varna to the Crimea a great many men suffered from Diarrhoea, some slightly and others severely, and several of the cases terminated in Cholera. After arrival in the Crimea, the prevailing diseases were Diarrhoea and Cholera, and most of the cases of the latter disease were preceded by the former. In the early part of the month several cases of Fever were presented of the intermittent type; but after landing at Kalamita Bay no fresh instances of the affection occurred. In the battle of the Alma one officer and four men were killed, and 40 men wounded, of which latter number one died within 30 hours after having been wounded, two were discharged, and 37 were sent on board ship. During the month 67 men were sent to Scutari, and 24 men transferred to the Hospital at Balaklava; and, it appears, that while 27 cases of Cholera were admitted into the Regimental Hospital, of which 16 proved fatal, five deaths occurred from the disease in General Hospital or on board ship. The following table exhibits the dates on which the fatal cases of Cholera occurred in the Regimental Hospital during the month of September:—

Dates ..	5th	6th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	17th	25th	26th	30th	Total.
Deaths ..	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16

And it appears that seven of these cases proved fatal in less than 24 hours, three in less than two days, and six after a period of two days.

October.—“On the 3rd of this month new tents were supplied to the Regiment, but not in sufficient number to accommodate all the men, and, although 18 or 20 men occupied each tent, some of the soldiers were obliged to erect temporary shelter for themselves.

During the whole month the duties were very arduous, and, on an average, the soldier was every alternate night on duty. The Hospital accommodation, until the 25th of the month, consisted of one field officer's marquee and two bell-tents, but the severe cases of sickness were sent to the Hospital at Balaklava, and thence to Scutari. On the morning before the battle of Balaklava, two small houses were taken possession of near the church of Kadekoi, which, with the church itself subsequently, were used by the Regiment (for Hospital purposes) during the whole winter. Late in the evening of the 25th, the Regiment was withdrawn further back, and bivouacked on a small hill in the centre of the village of Kadekoi, which was surrounded on all sides by vineyards, and had been the site of a good Russian or Tartar farm-house." "At this time," continues Dr. Munro, "there were many houses in Kadekoi, indeed the village was almost in the same state in which we had taken possession of it. Some were used by officers and others as Cavalry Hospitals, but, ere long, for want of a little care on our part, the greater number were destroyed by the French, who took away the tiles and wood to make huts for themselves." And adds:—"This was truly a great mistake, as many a sick man and officer might have been carefully and comfortably treated in them; but the 93rd was so far fortunate as to retain the church and two small houses, while a third house was procured for sick officers, which I found most useful, as it afforded good accommodation during the winter, at different times, to upwards of 20 sick officers of the 93rd and 42nd Regiments, who, without this asylum, would certainly have been obliged to leave the Crimea." And, referring to the site of the position occupied in this locality by the 93rd Regiment, he observes:—"The spot on which the Regiment bivouacked, on the night of the 25th October, was a low mound, situated almost in the centre of the village, surrounded on all sides by flat ground, in some parts under cultivation, and, in others, laid out in vineyards and orchards. Two streams ran through the valley towards Balaklava, one at the north-west and the other at the north-east angle, and the space enclosed by them was intersected by numerous drains and water-courses, along the margins of which were found the apple, almond, willow, and hazel. The water supplied by these streams was clear and good, as also that obtained from wells, one or two of which were found beside every house in the village." During this month, notwithstanding the severity of the duties, the constant fatigue and exposure, the health of the men did not indicate any very marked deterioration, and the admissions into Hospital declined to 95. But though Cholera and Diarrhœa became less prevalent, many of the cases of Bowel Affections now presented the dysenteric character; and it appears that 32 cases were transferred to the Hospital of Balaklava for further treatment, and that while only three cases of Cholera had a fatal issue in the Regimental Hospital, three instances of the disease also terminated fatally in the General Hospital.

On the 25th of the month the Regiment was engaged in the battle of Balaklava, but only two casualties (one caused by a round-shot, and the other by a splinter of shell,) were recorded. No officer of the Regiment was wounded in this action, but two were attacked with Cholera during the month, one of whom died on the 6th of October.

November.—The position occupied by the Regiment beside the village of Kadekoi in the previous month, proved a more sheltered one than that upon which any other portion of the force protecting Balaklava was posted; but two companies of the Regiment were detached higher up on the right of the position, near the 42nd and 79th Regiments, and occupied a colder and more exposed locality than the head-quarters of the Regiment.

From the 1st to the 7th of the month, one pound and three-quarters of biscuit was issued, and from the 8th to 30th, one pound only. Rice or barley was supplied on 24 days, fresh meat on seven days, and salt meat on 23 days; while two glasses of rum were issued daily, and a third to the men on duty, and vegetables were often supplied or procured. The duties of the men continued severe, and they enjoyed "one night in bed." The protection afforded by the tents towards the end of the month was most inadequate; but a large hut was already in process of construction for the use of the Regiment.

During this month, the sanitary efficiency of the Regiment suffered some deterioration. 116 cases were admitted, and although two instances only of Cholera were presented, Bowel Complaints became more prevalent, while five cases of Purpura Hæmorrhagica (Scurvy) were admitted. The Surgeon reports:—"The prevalence of Diarrhœa and Dysentery in the Regiment, is, I think, attributable principally to exposure to cold and damp, and also to a want of properly proportioned diet, but, during the past month, more to the former than the latter cause." And adds,—“Many of the men, and even some of the officers, are troubled with a pustular eruption, but a great majority continue at their duty, and are getting well under the use of lime-juice; 73 men joined the Regiment as a reinforcement on the 2nd of the month.”

December.—During this month biscuit was issued on 29, and bread on two days; fresh meat on one day, and salt meat on 30 days. Coffee and sugar daily, and rice on 25 days; fresh meat was provided every day for the men in Hospital. The duties were still severe, but the soldier was able to procure two nights' rest, and the health of the men became still more unsatisfactory. Thirty-two cases of Fever were admitted, four of which ended fatally; Bowel Affections assumed a more dysenteric character, and proved fatal in seven instances; 11 cases of Cholera occurred, of which seven had a fatal issue, and one death was assigned to Scurvy. The following remarks, communicated by the Surgeon, regarding the health of the Regiment during the quarter ending the 31st December, are not

devoid of interest:—"The sanitary state of the Regiment has not improved during the past quarter; the want of proper diet, and particularly vegetables, has been much felt, and the exposure to cold and wet, and the severe night and fatigue duties have impaired materially the strength of the men, and produced in many symptoms of scurvy, eruptions of a scorbutic character, purple spots on the legs, with œdema and pain; while in some instances ulcers and spongy gums have appeared in a number of men. In consequence of the want of accommodation only the worst of these cases have been admitted into Hospital, but many slight cases have attended daily, and been treated with lime-juice, and also small doses of quinine and mineral acids. In many of these the eruptions are slowly disappearing, and I have no doubt that were a change of diet obtainable, they would recover both health and strength." He adds,—“69 men were sent to Scutari during the quarter.”

January 1855.—Disease acquired greater prevalence and increased severity of character; 139 men were admitted into Hospital, and 24 died during the month. Twenty-eight cases of Fever were received under treatment, and 10 deaths were assigned to the disease; 32 cases of Catarrhal and Pulmonary Affections were presented, of which four had a fatal issue. Dysentery assumed the scorbutic form exclusively, and of 11 cases which occurred, three ended fatally. Diarrhoea continued prevalent, and was more generally of a dysenteric character. Three cases of Frost-bite were recorded, and the admissions from Scurvy amounted to 23, while four cases of the disease proved fatal. The surgeon, writing on the 1st of February, 1855, observes:—"I regret that the report on the health of the Regiment for the past month must be so unsatisfactory. Many of the men are much debilitated, and disease has increased both in prevalence and severity. It cannot be surprising that scorbutic affections should have been common, for the nature of the men's diet for the last five months has been such as to induce disease of this kind; and the exposed mode of life, and the severe duties and fatigues to which they have been necessarily subjected, have produced Fever in many of those already debilitated, and showing signs and symptoms of Scurvy, and in those labouring under Scorbutic Dysentery. One-half of the men of the Regiment, are unable any longer to eat the salt meat and biscuit which is served out, and the only sustenance they have is tea, rice, sugar, coffee, and biscuit, and on the quantities of these allowed it is not possible for men formerly accustomed to meat and vegetables, but now weakened and debilitated by insufficient diet and exposure, either to preserve health or regain strength. I have written to the officer commanding the Regiment, and begged him to forward the letter to the Major-General Commanding here, stating these things, and entreating that a more nutritious diet may at least be asked for the Regiment. In that letter I stated the urgent necessity that exists for obtaining a more constant supply of farinaceous, and a greater variety of animal food, without which Scurvy, now threatening, would become more common and severe, and Fever of a low type would follow. The number of deaths during the past month," he continues, "amounted to two-thirds of that of the last quarter; a large proportion of the cases were instances of Low Fever. Some were admitted at first with Common Continued Fever, and subsequently passed into Typhus; others suffering from Scorbutic Dysentery, were attacked with Fever of a low type, the dysenteric symptoms continuing; and in almost all the cases the Fever was accompanied by low muttering delirium, great gastric irritability, and constant purging. In many cases of Scurvy the symptoms were well-marked; purple or dark-coloured spots on the body and legs (on the latter in several instances, Ulcers with broad livid bases), œdema of the extremities, and pain of limbs, particularly referred to the calves of the legs; enlarged, purple-coloured, spongy gums; in one case bleeding from the gums and fauces." He adds:—"On examination of all the fatal cases, there was found extensive ulceration of the intestines."

During this month the duties were very severe, involving the carriage of materials (for huts, stores, provisions), inlying and outlying pickets. Biscuit was issued every day; fresh meat on eight days, salt meat on 23 days; coffee, sugar, rice, and two glasses of rum daily, but fresh meat was furnished for the use of the sick.

February.—During this month wooden huts were erected and occupied by the Regiment. The Hospital accommodation, moreover, was recently extended by the construction of four huts, each capable of containing 16 men; and boards and trestles having been issued, more space and comfort were afforded to the sick. Men suffering from different diseases were now separated from each other. "The church was used for the accommodation of Fever cases; two huts for Bowel Complaints and Scorbutic Affections; one hut for surgical ailments, and one for convalescents; while one of the small houses was converted into a hospital kitchen, and boilers and fire-places erected therein." From the 1st to the 28th fresh meat was issued seven days, and salt meat 21 days; and coffee, sugar, rice, and two glasses of rum were supplied daily. 108 pints of lime-juice, mixed with 87½ pounds of sugar, were given to the men during the month, and fresh meat was daily issued to the sick.

The improvement which thus occurred in the conditions of the service, was followed by considerable amendment in the health of the Regiment; for although the admissions amounted to 123, and 19 deaths were recorded, yet it is observed that 12 of the fatal cases were received into Hospital in the month of January. The most prevalent diseases during the month were Fever and Affections of the ungs; 47 cases of the former were

admitted, and 40 of the latter; and while the large proportion of 11 cases of Fever terminated fatally, three deaths were the result of Catarrh. Of Scorbutus, however, only 11 cases and two deaths were returned, and it was now observed, that while Fever acquired additional extension, the Fluxes declined in prevalence.

Dr. Munro remarks:—"The type of Fever has lately changed, as remissions, though not well-marked in many cases, have been observed, and the symptoms ushering in the febrile attack have also undergone a change, being more acute, and throughout their course showing a less tendency to run rapidly into Typhus than during the preceding month, or even the early part of the present month. And," he adds,—"On the examination of the bodies of those who died, the intestines were all found in a state of disease; ulceration extensive in some cases, and slight in others, but in all, purpuric spots were remarkably distinct over the whole course of the bowels. In two cases there were long strictures, and in two others the mucous membrane of the colon was covered with warty excrescences.

March.—The physical efficiency of the troops indicated still further improvement; for though Fever acquired greater prevalence—68 cases having been admitted, yet only 10 deaths occurred from the disease; and it is observed that the Fluxes and Scurvy, which had for many months compromised the health of the Regiment, had now subsided to very insignificant proportions, and that Pulmonary Complaints had again declined both in prevalence and severity. The Surgeon remarks:—"The remittent type of Fever, which had begun to develop itself at the latter end of February, was fully established in the beginning of March. In some few cases the disease has shown a tendency to run into Typhus, but the remissions were at first most distinct; and," he adds, "though Fever appears on the increase, the symptoms are less acute, and more amenable to treatment. Much benefit has been derived from the use of quinine, and during the last fortnight it has been used as a prophylactic with the delicate young men of the Regiment."

Fresh meat and vegetables were supplied daily to the sick during this month, and an additional hut was erected for the use of the convalescents. Fresh meat was issued fourteen times to the men in the ranks, and the same quantity of lime-juice and sugar as in the previous month.

April.—The number of admissions into Hospital exhibited a considerable decline, and amounted only to 81; but it was remarkable that, while Pulmonary Complaints and the Fluxes had almost completely disappeared, Fever represented almost exclusively the form which morbid action assumed; for of the total number of cases admitted—viz., 81—70 were referred to this disease alone. Notwithstanding, however, this exceptional prevalence of Fever, Dr. Stone reports that the health of the Regiment improved slightly during the month, and adds:—"Remittent Fever, the prevailing disease, has gradually subsided in its symptoms and virulence, but the patients who recover require the greatest care and caution to prevent relapses. Seven deaths took place in the weak and generally worn-out men who suffered from relapses. The patients," he continues, "are particularly attended to, as to their diet, clothing, &c.; and when the weather becomes steadily fine, the best results are anticipated.

May.—Disease was rather more prevalent than during the preceding month, 90 cases having been admitted. Fever, however, still represented the prevailing affection, and 75 cases and five deaths were assigned to this disease alone. It is observed, however, that it assumed a milder type, and became more amenable to treatment. On the 22nd of the month, the Regiment embarked for Kertch, in good health and spirits, and landed there on the 24th. On the day following, it performed a long and severe march under a hot sun, and the result was, that a number of men were knocked up; and, as they partook too freely of deleterious and unwholesome water at Kertch and Yenikale, some cases of Diarrhœa were presented. Moreover, Cholera again appeared in the Regiment, and one case had a fatal issue. Fifty-one men joined the Regiment on the 19th of May, 1855.

June.—On the 8th of June the Regiment returned to Balaklava, and on the 17th it marched from Balaklava to the heights before Sebastopol, and took up a position in rear of the other Regiments. While the Corps remained at Yenikale, sickness became rather prevalent, and cases of Fever, Diarrhœa, and Cholera, were presented, attributable to the severe work the men performed at the fortifications, the exposure to a hot sun at one time, and to the inclemency of weather at another, and to the use of water of bad and unwholesome quality; and one case of Fever and three of Cholera proved fatal.

After the arrival of the Regiment in the Crimea, Fever and Diarrhœa continued to prevail, and Cholera proved fatal in five instances. Moreover, two men were killed in the trenches, and 17 wounded, 12 of whom were admitted into the Regimental Hospital. A draft of 67 men joined the Regiment on the 27th of the month.

July.—The diet of the troops consisted of fresh and salt meat, but the former was most frequently issued. Moreover, vegetables were supplied, and bread was occasionally substituted for biscuit, while the patients in Hospital were invariably provided

with fresh mutton, bread, and vegetables, and every necessary comfort. The health of the Regiment is stated to have undergone much improvement during the month, and disease to have become more amenable to treatment; and though Fever preserved much of its former prevalence, it lost nearly all its fatal character, and only one death occurred from the disease.

The total number of admissions amounted, for the month, to 147, and of deaths to six; and it appears that 82 of the former were instances of Diarrhœa, and that two of the deaths were caused by Cholera, and three by wounds received in the trenches, of which 16 were received under treatment. A draft of 50 men joined the Corps on the 1st of the month.

August.—The sanitary state of the Regiment became still more satisfactory, and the Corps had now reached a tolerably good standard of health. The admissions declined to 118: and while Fever maintained its former degree of prominence in the returns of sick, the disease presented itself in mild and ephemeral forms, and was not, in any instances, attended with a fatal issue. Moreover, Cholera and Diarrhœa subsided in a marked manner. Of the former, two admissions and two deaths only were returned, and of the latter, 25 cases only were admitted. One officer and 25 men were wounded in the trenches during the month, four of whom died on the day after the wounds were inflicted, and one after a period of four days. On the 26th of August, the Regiment was removed from the heights of the plateau, and proceeded to Kamara.

September and October.—During the month of September, the Regiment remained under canvas at Kamara, and was occupied in erecting huts for winter accommodation. In the beginning of October, the men were still in tents; but about this time they moved into the huts which had been constructed in the Varnoutka valley. In this situation everything was done calculated to render the position healthy. Drains were cut through the Camp, leading into a large drain, which ran down into the valley. Latrines were erected, ablution tents were pitched, and one small hut was built for the reception of sudden cases of illness, or those which could not bear removal to the Hospital at Kamara, which was nearly a mile distant. The sanitary condition of the troops, after their arrival at Kamara, rapidly attained a high state of excellence; and whereas the admissions in August amounted to 118, they did not exceed, for each of these months, 49, while only two deaths occurred both of which were the result of wounds inflicted by the enemy.

November.—The Regiment occupied during the greater part of the month the new wooden huts, but the sick were still treated in the marquees, as huts had not yet been erected for their accommodation at Kamara. "The position in which the barrack huts were constructed," Dr. Munro reports, "was not an eligible one in a sanitary point of view;" but he adds,—“There has been no increase of disease, for though the number of cases was considerable, one-third of them were instances of trifling ailments.”

December.—The weather during the early part of the month was wet and cold, and the roads and ground in and about the camp were in an extremely muddy state; the men were much exposed to inclement weather, and called on to perform laborious duties—road-making—carrying huts from Balaklava, and many other divisional and brigade fatigues, and disease acquired additional prevalence. Dr. Munro reports:—"I do not think, however, that these duties alone produced disease amongst the men, but in a great measure the sickness and mortality were attributable to the carelessness of the men themselves, in not taking the precaution to change their wet clothing, particularly boots and socks;" and adds,—“The boots supplied for winter use were so bad that complaints were made, not only by the men, but by the Commanding and Medical Officers.”

Fever, Catarrh, and Diarrhœa represented the prominent diseases this month, but all the cases were of a simple character, and yielded readily to treatment. During the prevalence of the wet weather seven cases of Cholera occurred (one officer and six men having been attacked by the disease), all of which were attributable to exposure to cold and wet, and to the use of wet clothes; indeed several of the patients assigned their sickness to this cause, and two stated that they had even slept all night in wet boots and socks, having been unable to get the boots off, as they were saturated with mud and water. Four of the cases occurred within a period of 48 hours, and three of these proved rapidly fatal; and of the six admitted, the subjects in four instances were young soldiers who arrived in the Crimea during the preceding autumn, and in two instances old soldiers much given to drunkenness. Scurvy made its appearance in two men, both old soldiers, who had served through the whole campaign, and a case of fracture of both bones of the leg was also admitted.

January to June 1856.—During this period the Regiment was supplied with excellent and varied diet, and was in possession of ample Hospital and barrack accommodation, and full supplies of bedding and clothing; the duties were not of a very laborious character, nor was there much exposure of a severe kind. The health of the troops accordingly continued throughout extremely satisfactory, and though the prevalent diseases were Fever, Pulmonary Complaints, Ulcers, and Abscesses, no fatal case was recorded; and on the 14th of June, when the Hospital was closed, and the Regiment was about to embark for

England, the men under treatment were so far recovered as to be able to accompany it on the voyage.

During the period the Regiment was absent from England on active service, 2,658 cases were admitted into Hospital, and 292 deaths occurred, namely 79 the result of Fever, 15 of Diseases of the Lungs, 61 of Affections of the Bowels, 76 of Cholera, 20 of wounds, and the remainder of other causes.

The Corps on leaving England consisted of 33 officers and 911 men, 29 officers and 435 men joined as reinforcements during the war, one officer and eight men were killed in action, six officers and 292 men died of disease and wounds, &c., 205 men were invalided to England, and 86 men were discharged from the service for disease or disability contracted during the war.

Deaths, from 11th April, 1854, to 14th June, 1856.

June 1855.	July 1855.	August 1855.	Sept. 1855.	Oct. 1855.	Nov. 1855.	Dec. 1855.	Jan. 1856.	Feb. 1856.	March 1856.	April 1856.	May 1856.	June 1856.	Died in the General Hospitals during the War.	Total		Total	
Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
20	24	24	28	37	40	28	27	27	30	31	33	39		By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
595	731	592	767	790	780	665	681	673	746	737	760	759					
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
..	..	1	2	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	3	17	88	43	79	
40	3	4	37	6	5	9	9	4	2	9	15	1	4	374	28	8	
31	1	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	288	6	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	8	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	2
..	..	..	..	3	3	9	15	13	1	14	3	1	..	1	208	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	1
..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	6
..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	82	10	3
58	82	25	18	13	8	22	6	8	5	2	1	..	31	25	41	61	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	649	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	799	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	1
..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	5	9	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	99	76
14	7	2	2	2	2	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	64	..
..	..	5	3	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	12	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..
6	..	5	..	..	5	8	11	18	12	7	5	5	..	4	55	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	230	263	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	20	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	59	..
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	6	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	20
12	16	3	5	1	1	2	..	5	4	2	..	..	7	34	18	..
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	105	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	1	4	3	2	1	2	3	1	..	19	226	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	46	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	4	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	9	1
..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	..	..	1	5	9	5	12
2	..	1	..	..	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	..	64	64	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3	1	2	..	27	27	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	17	17	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	23	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	3	25
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	20	..
135	11	147	6	118	7	49	1	49	1	51	6	60	57	50	46	18	108
														2658	2658	292	292

95TH REGIMENT.

THIS Regiment, which returned from China on the 6th August, 1850, after a period of home service, and after having undergone the prescribed course of instruction in field duties at the Camp at Chobham during the summer of 1853, was stationed at Weedon, whence, on the 4th April, 1854, it proceeded by rail to Portsmouth, and embarked at that port for the East in the "Medway" steam transport on the 6th of the same month, with a strength of 30 officers and 911 men.

The vessel proceeded direct to Scutari, touching, however, at Gibraltar and Malta for the purpose of coaling; opportunities were thus afforded of procuring supplies of fruit, and fresh vegetables. During the voyage the men enjoyed unusually good health; a few cases of Syphilitic disease contracted during their two days' stay at Portsmouth, and a few trifling cases of Ophthalmia, forming the entire sick list of the Regiment.

Scutari was reached on the 24th April; the disembarkation took place there the same day, and the tents were pitched on a good site upon the rising ground between the Barrack and the General Hospitals.

May.—The Regiment was, during the month, well fed and well cared for, but the duties were severe, consisting of long marches and tedious drills, instituted apparently with the view of accustoming the men to the work which was at that time believed to be awaiting them in Bulgaria. Towards the end of the month the tents were struck, and the Corps moved into the barracks. The total of admissions for disease during the month was 50, or under 5 per cent. of the strength present; of these the most important cases were—One of Intermittent and nine of Continued Fever, the latter attributed by the Surgeon chiefly to exposure to the sun and alternations of temperature—seven of Small Pox, of which one ended fatally: they all occurred in men bearing marks of vaccination, and their origin could not be traced—one of severe Pleuritis—four of Bowel Complaints—four of Ophthalmia of some severity—and a fatal one of Delirium Tremens.

The facility with which spirits could be procured at Scutari, and their bad quality were at this time a general subject of complaint on the part of the Medical Officers of all the corps present.

June.—On the 17th the Regiment embarked in the steam transport "Golden Fleec" for Varna, leaving at Scutari two officers and 80 men. The disembarkation at the first named town was effected on the 19th, when the Regiment at once marched about two miles inland, and encamped as a part of the 1st Brigade of the 2nd Division of the army, on a sandy plain, on the north side of the Lower Devna Lake.

A considerable increase in the number of admissions took place during this month; they now reached 10 per cent. of the strength present. This was chiefly due to Febrile Affections, Bowel and Chest Complaints, and Ocular Disease, but the general health was, notwithstanding, good, as the average daily number of sick only amounted to 12, or less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the strength, and no death took place. The Fevers are reported "of an ephemeral character, and of trifling importance, apparently due to sun exposure;" the Bowel and Chest Complaints to have been mild, and the Ocular Disease not severe, and the latter is attributed to the frequent dust storms in the camp, as well as to the smoke from the green wood which was used in cooking, as no other could be procured.

July.—Two drafts of recruits from England joined the Corps, the majority of whom were very young men, and appeared ill able to bear up against the hardships of a campaign. Early in the month the Regiment marched to Yooksakova, a distance of some seventeen miles (having halted two days at Karagule), and encamped on the side of a hill. Here water and fuel were abundant, the rations of fair quality, and regularly supplied, but the ground in the vicinity is stated to have been muddy, and covered with decaying vegetable matter, the emanations from which are said to have been very offensive, and both they and the exhalations from the shore of the lake, although it was more than two miles distant, were looked upon by the Surgeon as a probable cause of disease.

During the first half of the month, however, he reports the Regiment to have enjoyed unprecedentedly good health, but towards its close, that Bowel Affections returned, and Diarrhoea, little amenable to treatment, became prevalent, followed by cases of truly malignant Cholera. Of the latter disease (which first showed itself in the Division, among the newly-arrived drafts of the present Regiment, on the 24th), nine cases were treated, and five proved fatal. There was also a death from Fever, of a low typhoid type, on the 22nd day of the disease.

August.—The ravages of Cholera continued, and with the view, if possible, of preventing the further spread of the epidemic, the encampment was shifted between Yooksakova and Koslidcha, but without effect, as cases declared themselves even on the line of march. Seventeen admissions for this disease took place, and eleven deaths from it occurred. The form it assumed was very malignant, six of the fatal cases having

survived, after their first seizure, for intervals varying from five to fourteen hours only; and the Surgeon further reports, that the Consecutive Fever was of a very low type, and that two men had died apparently from Phlebitis and general purulent absorption during the febrile stage. One of these who appeared to be rapidly convalescing, was seized with general swelling of the limbs, attended with acute pain, and ending in the formation of numerous abscesses, under which he sank sixteen hours after the first appearance of these symptoms; while the second, the whole of whose left leg had become affected with phagedenic sloughing, accompanied with abscesses in various parts of his body, sank more gradually, and died exhausted.

No well marked instance of the disease, however, appeared after the 12th of the month, although several cases remaining under treatment proved fatal after that date.

In addition to Cholera, its associated Diarrhœa was at the same time very prevalent, 112 cases having been admitted into Hospital; and nine men were attacked with Acute Dysentery, and two deaths took place from that disease on the 9th and 15th day after seizure.

The Fevers also seemed in some way influenced by the epidemic constitution of the atmosphere; 71 cases of this class of disease came under treatment, against 14 in the preceding month. The type was still chiefly of Low Typhoid character, and in several somewhat malignant. One case only however, proved fatal under this head, and a second under the head "Erysipelas," to which it had been transferred on account of diffuse inflammation having affected the face, head, and neck, and terminated in double abscess at the angles of the jaws with great destruction of parts.

On the total of the month, 25 per cent. of the strength present was admitted into Hospital, and 15 deaths took place.

September 1854.—On the 2nd the Regiment embarked at Varna in six detachments, in as many different transports, having left its sick behind it in the General Hospital at that place. A good many cases of Diarrhœa and several of Fever appeared on the voyage, and on board one ship two deaths from Cholera occurred. It disembarked with the invading army on the 14th, at Kalamita Bay, and again left some cases of Fever and Cholera behind it on board ship. The men carried on shore with them only the clothes they stood in, their arms, great-coats, and one blanket each, with three days' cooked salt rations, the knapsacks being, in accordance with a general order, left on board. Some tents were landed, but by order reshipped, and the night closed in with a deluge of rain, to which all were exposed without shelter, and with clothes ill-adapted for such a service. Cholera, Diarrhœa, and a low type of Fever continued to prevail, and the sufferers were all sent on ship-board for transmission to the Hospitals on the Bosphorus. On the 20th the action of the Alma was fought, in which the Regiment was engaged and suffered very severely, having 6 officers and 45 men killed, and 12 officers and 141 men wounded—the latter were transferred the day after the battle to ship-board, for passage to Scutari. During the subsequent march on Sebastopol the men suffered severely from the heat of the weather, and from thirst, aggravated by salt provisions and the scarcity of water. The principal admissions for treatment during the month, exclusive of wounds in action, were 21 Fevers, of which one proved fatal, 4 Dysenteries, 59 Diarrhœas, and 13 cases of Cholera, of which last 5 were fatal.

October.—The army sat down before Sebastopol, and the Regiment was located with the 2nd Division, of which it still formed a part, on the extreme right of the position upon the heights of Inkermann. Early in the month the tents were recovered, but not the knapsacks, and the Regiment, which, in common with the rest of the force, had bivouacked without any protection since the date of landing, then regularly encamped. The site of the camp was good—on the side of a gently sloping eminence, covered with dwarf-oak scrub, which in many places required to be cleared away, and supplied abundant fuel; the surface soil was a thin stratum of calcareous marl, resting on a soft tertiary limestone, through which, in many places, the older Jurassic limestone appeared. There were great facilities for surface drainage, except on the site occupied by the Hospitals of the Division, which were placed about 300 yards to the rear, on the more level ground. Water, though not abundant, was to be had in sufficient quantity at the distance of about half-a-mile, and was of good quality, except when disturbed by the frequent application at the springs, and even then it became clear and wholesome by standing, or on the addition of a small piece of alum. Here the Regiment remained nearly six months. Admissions for disease during the month reached 26 per cent. of the strength, and the deaths 1·6.

The chief complaints which presented themselves were, ten cases of Cholera, of which seven died, 107 of Diarrhœa, of which two died, 20 of Dysentery, three of Jaundice, of which last one died, and 35 of Fever, of which also one died.

Early in the month the scorbutic character of the prevailing Diarrhœa and Dysentery, which are stated to have been apt to merge into one another, was recognised, and reported by the Medical Officer in charge to be "probably due to want of fresh vegetables as an article of diet, in combination with hard labour, want of sleep, and much exposure." Imperfect cooking is further reported as "one important cause of disease; the men had thrown away their camp-kettles (on the march from the Alma), which were not replaced till the middle of December, and had nothing to cook in but their mess tins—they roasted the coffee in the lid, and cooked the meat in the tin, each man for himself. It was thus very imperfectly done, and many of the men ate the meat half cooked."

November.—The Regiment was hotly engaged at the battle of Inkermann, on the 5th, when it had 25 men killed, and 4 officers and 110 men wounded. The Hospital marquee was destroyed by shell and shot in this action, and thenceforward the accommodation for sick was limited to ordinary bell-tents, and one small Portuguese marquee.

An urgent appeal for fresh vegetables, made by the Surgeon to the then chief of the medical staff in the Crimea, last month, bore fruit in this, and these were issued to the Regiment on the 8th, and continued to be supplied, although irregularly, till the 20th, when the issue suddenly ceased, and was not resumed till the middle of January, when preserved vegetables were substituted.

On the 14th the terrific and now world-known storm visited the Crimea, after which date the weather remained broken and wet; and now the terrible sufferings of the winter of 1854 began, upon which it is not necessary here to dilate. Admissions for disease alone now reached 20 per cent. of the strength present, and the deaths 2·6 per cent., notwithstanding that only one well-marked case of Cholera (in a man newly joined from England, and which proved fatal) had occurred during the month. During the earlier part of it, however, the cases returned as Diarrhœa presented much the appearance of Cholera, in respect to the character of the evacuations, and the presence of vomiting in many of them, and of cramps in some.

The chief complaints presented on the returns are Diarrhœa and Dysentery—reported as being in the latter part of the month little distinguishable from one another, and prevalent to a great extent among men not admitted for hospital treatment; of these affections 77 cases with 10 deaths are returned, of Fevers 17 cases and with 4 deaths, and in all of the last Diarrhœa is reported to have been a prominent symptom. One death from Bronchitis, and seven cases of Jaundice, not, however, of a very severe character, occurred; and two cases of partial Gangrene of one foot were under treatment, which supervened on attacks of Diarrhœa, and many of the cases of that disease are stated to have suffered at the same time from swelled feet.

The greater part of the knapsacks were recovered between the middle and end of the month, but until now the men had had no change of clothing since their landing.

A draft of 82 men from England joined about the middle of the month.

December.—The rations were still confined to salt pork or beef, hard biscuit, and green coffee. The weather was very wet, keen high winds prevailed; the tents were very pervious to rain; and even the sick were without any bedding, save a great-coat placed on the ground to lie on, and one blanket, or rarely two to cover each. The surface mould of the camp had been trampled into a deep tenacious mud. A supply of ankle boots had been received towards the end of the previous month, but a very large proportion proved too small. The duties were very severe, consisting of trench guards, working parties, and heavy fatigues, and the men rarely had more than alternate nights off duty, and sometimes not so much. A supply of camp-kettles had arrived on the 6th, and men were now told off to act as cooks, but fuel had become scarce. The clothing had been slightly improved since the arrival of the knapsacks, and 400 extra blankets were issued in the course of the month, thus allowing a second to each duty man. A similar number of Guernsey frocks and of pairs of woollen socks, and 1,000 pairs of woollen drawers had likewise been issued, but the now worn out clothing the men had landed in, even with these welcome additions, was a very inadequate protection from the weather.

The admissions to the Regimental Hospital for disease reached 48 per cent. of the strength, and the deaths during the month were 19, or 4 per cent. of the strength. The type of disease remained unchanged—157 cases of Diarrhœa and 4 of Dysentery, all more or less scorbutic in their origin, were admitted, and 7 of the former and one of the latter were fatal. Seven deaths from Cholera and 3 from Fever took place, and one case was sent to Balaklava, under the head “Phlegmon,” which the Surgeon reports “should have been called Gangrene.”

January 1855.—During this month 295 additional blankets were issued, 150 buffalo robes, 100 new great-coats, and each man was completed with two pairs of woollen drawers, two of socks, two Guernseys, a sheepskin coat, and a fur cap. The diet, moreover, was somewhat improved, and preserved vegetables began to be issued as a ration about the middle of the month. Lime-juice was not supplied as a part of the ration, but was freely issued to the Hospital as a medicine, and both in this and the preceding month largely used in the treatment of disease. The sufferings of the two previous months, however, had done their work, and no relief from their labour could be afforded to the men, who were still about every alternate night on duty. The admissions for disease here reached their culminating point, amounting to 57 per cent. of the strength present, while the deaths, which in December were only just under 4 per cent. of the strength, in this month exceeded 8. The type of disease, however, had already begun to change. Twenty admissions had taken place for Catarrhal or Bronchitic Affections, against 7 in the previous month. Fevers had increased from 26 to 43, and the deaths from this disease from 3 to 8. No case of Cholera had appeared, and there had been a decrease of nearly a third in the number of admissions for Diarrhœa, but the deaths attributed to it had risen from 7 to 22. There had been 15 admissions for Scurvy, and 27 for Frost-bite, and two of the latter cases ended in death.

A draft of 40 men arrived from England on the 26th.

February.—By the 8th of the month a large wooden hut had been erected for the use of the sick, and two more were subsequently completed. On the 10th, lime-juice began

to be issued, as a constituent portion of the ration, and the issue of vegetables continued; but even the sick were not yet supplied with soft bread. The weather was, however, becoming milder—the duties were not quite so severe—there was a more frequent issue of fresh meat, and the percentage of admissions to strength at once fell from 57, in January, to 39. The deaths, however, instead of diminishing, increased to 10 per cent. of the strength. This appears to have been mainly due to a change in the type of disease which was now prevalent. Admissions for Diarrhœa had sunk to 29, and only 8 deaths are recorded against this disease during the month. Frost-bite had sunk to five, with one death; but, on the other hand, admissions for Fever had increased to 61, with 16 deaths. Bronchitic Affections produced four deaths. Two more are returned under the head “Rheumat. Ac.” which were most probably due to Fever, or to Enteric Lesions; and two men are reported dead of Scurvy, in whom “Diarrhœa had been a prominent symptom.”

March.—The percentage of admissions for disease still remained as high as 37, while the deaths actually exceeded 19 per cent. of the strength present. This is partly accounted for by the men composing the Corps being, in the fullest meaning of the word, worn out, by the numerous and continued hardships previously endured, for, in many respects, they were now better off than they had been at any previous period since landing in the Crimea, but partly also by the type of the disease now present. 89 admissions for Fever, and 21 deaths, are returned in this month, and the Surgeon reports the disease to have been of a “Typhoid Remittent Type, with Head and Bowel Complications, great prostration of strength, Delirium and Subsultus being, in many instances, well marked.” And he further states:—“Many of the men admitted for Diarrhœa, Scorbutus, and Gelatio, contracted this form of Fever while in Hospital, which accounts for so many dying under those heads.” A contagious form of Fever had in fact been generated.

The other deaths returned, are 24 from Diarrhœa, although only 14 fresh cases of the disease had been admitted—one from Dysentery, one from Delirium Tremens, one under the head Acute Rheumatism, two under that of Scorbutus, and five under that of Gelatio, and a death from a gunshot wound of the head.

April.—The Division was moved from Inkermann to a slope in rear of Cathcart's Hill, on the left flank of the camp of the Light Division. The men and officers were still under canvas, and each bell-tent contained, on an average, ten. Soft bread began to be regularly supplied to the Hospital on the 12th, and occasional issues of it were also made to the duty-men after that date. The Hospital accommodation now consisted of four wooden huts, each measuring 30 feet by 16 feet, and containing ten beds; and a convenient kitchen and wash-house, wherein a large boiler was fixed, formed part of the Hospital establishment, which now also included a covered latrine.

Admissions for disease during the month had sunk to 29 per cent., of the strength and the deaths to 6 per cent.—71 cases out of 95, (the total admissions), were due to Fever, of which 14 were fatal. There was also a death under the head Dysentery Ac., and another under Rheumat. Ac.; both cases had been admitted during the preceding month, and both appear to have been due to Fever contracted in Hospital, while under treatment for the diseases specified.

In addition to the deaths already enumerated as having taken place in the Regimental Hospital, we may, as illustrative of the type of disease under which the Regiment suffered so severely, from nearly the date of the landing in the Crimea to the present month, here introduce the following table, which shows at a glance the number of cases which proved fatal during these seven months, after having been transferred from the Regimental or Field Hospital to the Secondary or “General” Hospitals on the Bosphorus, and at Smyrna and Abydos; and these require to be added to the deaths already detailed, in order to arrive at the total mortality of the admissions already alluded to:—

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	Total.
Died from the effects of Fevers .. ..	..	..	1	7	12	6	6	32
“ “ Diseases of Lungs .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
“ “ Enteric Lesions	5	9	16	19	24	9	1	83
“ “ Cholera	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
“ “ Scorbutic Affections .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
“ “ Frost-bite .. ..	..	..	..	2	5	2	..	9
“ “ All other Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	4
“ “ Wounds and Injuries	4	6	3	4	2	2	1	22
	10	15	20	35	45	21	9	155

The number of deaths here given might be still further swelled, although not to any great extent, by the addition of those which occurred in the General Hospital at Balaklava.

and on the voyage to Scutari. But out of a total of 217 deaths, from all causes, among the men of the Regiment, which took place out of their own Regimental Hospital, during their Eastern service, 155 happened during these months in the General Hospitals on the Bosphorus, &c., and of these, 133 were from disease alone (exclusive of wounds and injuries.)

May.—Disease had sunk to the small amount of 13 per cent., of the strength, and the deaths from it scarcely exceeded one-half per cent. Fever was still the predominant disease; but only 26 cases were admitted, and only one was fatal. One case of cholera appeared, and ended fatally.

June.—At the commencement of the month the Regiment received two drafts, numbering 120 men, and from this cause chiefly, disease, during the month, increased; the admissions for it being 26 per cent., and the deaths from it 1·6 per cent. of the strength. The increase in the admissions was mainly due to Fevers—of which class 45 cases presented—Diarrhœa, of which 46 cases occurred—and Cholera, which disease produced eleven admissions, and to it all the deaths were due. With respect to the last named affection the Surgeon reports:—"According to precedent, it has been almost exclusively from among the unacclimatised (the recently-arrived drafts), that this dread disease selected its victims."

July.—Disease had again decreased to what it was in May. The admissions for it were principally Fevers and Diarrhœa, and only reached 13 per cent. of the strength present, while the deaths amounted to two in number, or only 0·3 per cent., and no case of Cholera occurred.

August.—A draft of 108 men from England joined. The percentage of admissions remained the same, but the deaths had risen to 0·8 per cent. Cholera had re-appeared, and three out of the five deaths from disease were produced by it.

Henceforward disease was so trifling in its nature and amount, that it seems unnecessary to follow its course by months so closely as we have hitherto done; the following table will show, at a glance, the ratio of admissions and deaths to strength, during the remaining months of the Regiment's service in the Crimea:—

	Sept. 1855.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. 1856.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Admissions per cent. of strength present	16	15	15	10	8	6	10	9	10	6
Deaths do. do. do.	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·4	0·3	..	0·1	..	..	..

One death took place from Enteritis in September; one from Cholera in October, and one in December; one from Fever in November; and one case returned Diarrhœa proved fatal in December; two deaths from Pulmonary Disease occurred in January, and one in March.

Three slight cases only of Gelatio showed themselves, during the entire winter of 1855-56, they all occurred in the month of December, and a solitary instance of Scurvy was admitted in June. A very sufficient comment upon the difference of the conditions of life, which obtained during the autumn and winter of this in contrast with those of the preceding year.

In conclusion, it may be observed, that from the 1st of April, 1855, till the termination of the siege, on the 8th of September, the duties, although less severe than they had been during the previous months, were necessarily very arduous, and undoubtedly exerted, to some extent, a prejudicial influence on the health of the men, during the greater part of the time. In addition to guards, pickets, working parties, camp fatigues, &c., the soldier was on duty in the trenches every alternate 24 hours, and then unavoidably exposed to the heat of the sun by day, and to heavy dews at night.

Strenuous exertions were made throughout the the whole of this period to discourage and prevent intemperance; the regimental canteen was under strict surveillance; an almost prohibitory price was put upon spirituous liquors and the use of beer encouraged; but drunkenness prevailed to a great extent during the autumn and winter of 1855, owing to the comparatively large amount of surplus pay at the soldier's disposal. After the fall of Sebastopol a reading-room was opened, and foot races and other athletic games encouraged, with the view of affording the men harmless amusement, and thus preventing, in some degree, indulgence in the vice of intemperance.

The means and facilities for personal ablution were as complete as could have been expected; the supply of water was sufficient—drawn from a reservoir which had been constructed about 300 yards distant from the camp; and personal cleanliness was encouraged by the convenience of a wash-house, in which a large boiler had been fitted, and secured by regular inspections of the men.

During the spring and summer months of 1855 the Regiment continued under canvas, each bell-tent sheltering, on an average, ten men. By the middle of November however,

it was huttet. The huts were of wood, and of various sizes, but all measured sixteen feet in width, and the number of men allotted to each was regulated by the length—two feet being allowed for every man. They were not at first watertight, but they were eventually made so by means of felt, the canvas of condemned tents, and tar. After the fall of Sebastopol, commodious offices and out-houses were erected by the men with materials procured from the town.

On the approach of winter, the huts appropriated to hospital purposes were carefully looked to, and made completely weatherproof by double felting the roofs, building up the sides and ends with rough masonry, and erecting porches to the doors.

Drafts from England joined in September, October, and March, in all 126 men.

After the month of April 1855, the ration issued underwent some, but not very material, changes. It generally consisted, per diem, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of bread or 1 lb. biscuit; 1 lb. of meat, fresh or salt, or $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of preserved cooked meat free from bone; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. tea or 1 oz. of ground coffee; 2 oz. of sugar; 1 oz. of rice; a small portion of pepper and salt; and a frequent issue of potatoes, either fresh or preserved, and of assorted vegetables, sometimes in the fresh state, but more frequently compressed and dried, was made; 1 gill of rum, per day, was allowed till the termination of the siege, when it was reduced one-half.

The Hospital was closed on the 18th of June, on the eve of the embarkation of the Regiment, and the result of its twenty-seven months' service in the East may be thus summed up:—

It had been successively under the medical charge of no less than seven different medical officers, in consequence of removals caused by death or disease among them, exclusive of two surgeons appointed to the Corps, who died in the Crimea before joining it, and only one commissioned officer of any grade served uninterruptedly with its headquarters from the commencement to the end of the campaign, to wit, Assistant Surgeon Ferguson.

It had embarked in England with a strength of 911 men and 30 officers, and 583 men and 37 officers joined it as reinforcements during the period, making a total sent out of 1,494 men and 67 officers. Of these 74 men and 6 officers were killed, and 23 officers and 330 men were wounded in action with the enemy; 39 men and two officers died of wounds; 436 men and 3 officers died of disease; making a total loss by death of 36 per cent. of the men sent out, and 27 per cent. of the officers; and 296 men and 30 officers were invalided home, and 141 men were ultimately discharged the service on account of disabilities contracted in the east.

Of the deaths in the General Hospitals (exclusive of 25 from the effects of wounds and injuries), 42 were due to Fevers, 4 to Pulmonic disease, two are returned as Hepatic disease, 110 as Enteric Lesions, 4 as Cholera Spasmodica 5 as "Rheumatism," 10 as "Gelatio," 2 as "Scorbutus," one as "Debilitas," and one as "Dropsy," after Fever, and 15 as "unknown."

Deaths, from 24th April 1854, to 18th June, 1856

[illegible]

97TH REGIMENT.

THE 97th Regiment embarked for foreign service in January 1841, and returned from Novia Scotia in May 1853. After one year's service at home, the Corps, consisting of 28 officers and 889 men, left Windsor on the 19th of May (all the men who were not considered fit for active duty in the field, having been placed under the charge of the Surgeon of the 46th Regiment at that place), and proceeded to Southampton, where it embarked on board the "Orinoco." On the 5th of June, the "Orinoco" arrived at the Piræus, and the day following the troops landed, and encamped on the shores of a beautiful bay, close to the town of the Piræus. On the 27th of June the encampment was broken up, and the Regiment was moved into the large magazines and storehouses which were hired in the town as barracks for the men, together with suitable houses as officers' quarters.

Although the weather was very hot during the period that the Regiment was encamped, the thermometer averaging 91° in the Hospital marquees, the men continued healthy. On the 12th of June the house selected for the purposes of a Hospital was opened, but it subsequently proved too small to accommodate the sick, and a large building was taken possession of for a Military Hospital, which had originally been occupied as a municipal school; the rooms in this building were large and lofty, and well adapted for the reception and treatment of sick soldiers; and in addition to the supply of bedding brought out with the Regiment from England, an ample quantity of palliasses and pillows filled with straw was issued, on requisition, by the Greek Government, together with a sufficient number of bed boards supported on iron trestles. "The sick were," thus observes the Surgeon, "well and amply provided with Hospital accommodation, medical comforts, and supplies of medicine, and with everything else needful for their treatment and recovery." During the period the Regiment remained in the Piræus, the rations were of the same nature and quality as those generally provided for the use of troops at other foreign stations, consisting of a pound of fresh meat, with bread, potatoes, vegetables, and coffee, and the duties were represented by the usual barrack guards. Intemperance was the prevailing military crime; and it was one difficult to suppress "in consequence of the very cheap rate at which wine, the produce of the country, could be procured."

The Regiment preserved its high state of sanitary efficiency for some time after landing in the Piræus, and although 133 men were admitted into Hospital between the 5th of June and the 30th of that month, nearly all the cases were of a local nature; but in the month of July the Corps was visited by an appalling outbreak of Cholera, and 164 cases occurred of that disease in the period embraced between the 19th of this month and the 26th of August. The following notice of the origin and progress of this epidemic has been communicated by Dr. Downes, the Surgeon of the 97th Regiment:—"A large French force, upwards of 4,000 in number, had been encamped near the Piræus from the 20th of May, and had continued in a healthy state, the prevailing diseases being Dysentery and Fever, but up to the date of the appearance of Cholera, only six cases had terminated fatally. In the early part of July a French steamer arrived with troops from Marseilles, and several cases of Cholera occurred during the passage, ending fatally. Two cases were landed, and admitted into the French Hospital at the Piræus. Asiatic Cholera, of a malignant kind, now made its appearance—confined, at first, to the precincts of the Hospital—it afterwards spread, and cases of the disease occurred in various parts of the town of the Piræus. The French now took possession of a building as a Cholera Hospital, in the immediate vicinity of the house occupied as an English Hospital. The first case of Cholera, as affecting the men of the 97th Regiment, appeared on the 19th of July, and the disease most rapidly spread to all parts of the building occupied as a Hospital, nearly all the cases ending fatally in from six to ten hours." Cholera, he adds, "continued to prevail at the Piræus from the 19th July to the 26th of August, when it gradually ceased its ravages, and the Regiment regained its usual state of health; but in consequence of most urgent and repeated representations made by me, the greater part of the Regiment was removed, after some considerable delay, from the Piræus, and encamped on a healthy situation on Mount Pentelicus, five miles beyond Athens, and no case of Cholera occurred in this encampment; the men were in a remarkably healthy state, the locality being cool and salubrious, and possessing an ample supply of fresh water;" and concludes:—"It was very apparent that the disease was imported into the Piræus by the French steamer which arrived there in the early part of July, as the place was before that time perfectly healthy, and had not been visited by any epidemic of a similar nature for years previously."

The following table exhibits the number of men who died daily of the disease, from the 19th of July to the 26th of August:—

July.														August.																									
Dates	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Deaths	1	1	5	9	3	6	3	8	11	14	4	5	8	3	4	9	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	2

And the malignant nature of the pestilence is declared in the fact that 44 of these deaths occurred within twelve hours from the time of admission, 28 between twelve and twenty-four hours, 20 between twenty-four and forty-eight hours, while 22 were recorded in which the disease ended fatally after a period of two days: the atmospheric conditions under which the disease committed such awful devastation are thus represented by the Surgeon:—"In July the weather was very hot, with sirocco winds, the mean temperature was $85\frac{1}{3}$, and the prevailing winds from the west and east and south-west; in August it was generally very hot, and rained on two days, while the thermometer indicated a mean temperature of $82\frac{1}{2}$, and the prevailing winds blew from the north-west and north-east."

The subjoined table illustrates the proportional mortality at different ages of life:—

Ages ..	...	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	Total.
Deaths ..	...	1	1	12	5	6	7	8	5	6	5	6	6	4	2	3	6	9	6	6	1	2	...	2	114

While Cholera thus carried its destructive ravages through the ranks of the Regiment. Diarrhœa and Fever acquired considerable prevalence. In the month of July 40 cases of Diarrhœa and 98 cases of Fever were admitted, and one death occurred from the latter disease; and in the following month 75 cases of Diarrhœa and 99 of Fever were received under treatment, and two deaths were assigned to Fever.

Dr. Downes, referring to Diarrhœa as it was observed in the Piræus, states that "it was attributable to the great heat of the weather, and also to the great extent to which the men indulged in the use of cheap and often deleterious wines, the produce of the country;" and adds:—"I took an opportunity of examining several samples of these wines, and found them, with few exceptions, in a highly acid state, while in one instance a decided admixture of the acetate of copper was discovered;" and further remarks:—"I attribute a great number of the cases of Cholera which occurred at this time to the free use of wine of bad quality, containing this and other deleterious ingredients."

September.—During this month 539 men of the Regiment were encamped at Mount Pentelicus, and 404 occupied quarters in Piræus. The Surgeon reports:—"The temperature of the weather has decreased considerably, and the health of the Regiment has consequently materially improved. The prevailing diseases in September were Fever and Diarrhœa; the cases of the former disease were of a very mild nature, and of the latter complaint neither severe nor of long continuance; three deaths occurred, one from debility and ulceration following Cholera, one from Dysentery of long duration, and one from Fever of a typhoid type." The total number of admissions during the month amounted only to 135, and a very large proportion of the cases were of a local character.

October.—The sanitary efficiency of the Regiment still further improved during this month; and though 134 men were received into Hospital, only seven cases of Fever, one of Dysentery, and 17 of Diarrhœa, were recorded; and in many instances diseases were of a local kind. It will be noticed, however, that 14 cases of Jaundice were returned, and that 15 cases of Ophthalmia were under treatment. The Surgeon, writing on the 1st of November, reports:—"The cases at present in Hospital are few in number, and not severe in character; one fatal case occurred in the person of an old soldier, whose constitution had long been impaired by an habitual indulgence in the use of ardent liquors;" and adds:—"During the past month, 19 men have been found unfit for active service, and have been invalided and sent home to England for change, of climate or discharge from the service."

November.—On the 15th of this month, the Regiment received orders to embark in the steamer "Orinoco" for the Crimea; and having left all the inefficient men in the Piræus, it arrived on the 20th of November, and immediately disembarked. The weather was at this time exceedingly cold and wet, and the men were insufficiently provided with clothing suited to the climate and season of the year; and on landing, the Regiment was encamped on damp ground on the heights, in the immediate vicinity of Sebastopol. Moreover, "the duties both by day and night in the trenches, became of very frequent occurrence"—of such a nature as to prove highly detrimental to the health of the soldier; and in consequence of the exposure to which the men were now subjected, Asiatic Cholera again committed great devastation, 134 cases having occurred (before the disease again disappeared), of which 71 were discharged and 63 died, while Diarrhœa, induced by the causes above alluded to, also became very prevalent, and ceased to be amenable to ordinary modes of treatment.

The total number of admissions into the Regimental Hospital from the date on which it was opened in the Crimea, the 22nd of the month, amounted to 60; and 14 of these were instances of Diarrhœa and 44 of Cholera, while all the deaths, viz., 22, with the exception of one, which occurred in the Piræus, were the result of Cholera alone. A draft

of 102 men joined the Regiment on the 7th of November; and the Surgeon reports, that the mortality occurred chiefly among the men who had recently arrived from England, and who were, therefore, in no degree accustomed to the climate of the country; and adds, the collapse from Cholera was so sudden and so complete, and the circumstances in which the men were placed so unfavourable, that no mode of treatment appeared productive of much benefit.

December.—During this month, the health of the Corps still further deteriorated, Cholera and “Diarrhœa acquired increased prevalence. Of the former, 85 cases were presented; and of the latter, 108, while all the deaths except one, were the result of these diseases, Cholera having proved fatal in 37 instances, and Diarrhœa in 8. The Surgeon reports:—“During the month of December, the Regiment suffered greatly from Diarrhœa and Cholera, produced by the incessant exposure of the men on night duty in the trenches before Sebastopol, and the present inclement season of the year;” he adds:—“The mortality, which occurred during the month, has been caused by this exposure; and also by the nature of the men’s rations, which have, for the most part, consisted of salt meat. During the six weeks the Regiment has been in Camp, fresh meat has only been served out as rations five times. The means of cooking are very deficient, as also the supply of fuel, which has hitherto consisted of roots dug from the ground by the men themselves. No charcoal has been issued in Camp. A supply is available at Balaklava, seven miles distant; but there are no means available for its conveyance to the encampment of the Regiment.” The following letter explains the views of Dr. Downes, regarding the outbreak of Cholera in the Regiment, and the causes which served to extend the disease:—

“Sir,

Camp of 1st Division, December 7, 1854.

“With reference to your memorandum of the 6th instant, I have the honour to state for your information, that the 97th Regiment arrived at the encampment from the Piræus in Greece, on the 22nd November, nearly 900 strong; and have since been joined by a draft of 100 men from England. All the men likely to prove unfit for active service in the field, were left behind at the Piræus, so that the men composing the Regiment on its arrival at this encampment, were in a healthy and efficient state. On the 25th November, three days after its arrival, Asiatic Cholera made its appearance in the encampment of the Regiment; and up to the end of November, 21 fatal cases have occurred. I should attribute the invasion of this disease, in a great measure, to the frequent and constant exposure to which the men have been subjected since their arrival, to the inclemency of the weather when on night duties, which have been of very frequent recurrence; and I have not failed to state my opinion in writing on this subject to the officer commanding. Since the arrival of the Regiment in the Crimea, the diet of the men has consisted entirely of salt meat, rice, sugar, and green coffee; and the means of cooking them are very defective, consisting of about one camp-kettle to every tent containing 15 men. In consequence of the men being so constantly on duty, they have not had either leisure or opportunity of sufficiently cooking the provisions issued to them. Although salt provisions may serve for a short time to keep men in a state of health, there is no doubt that its use for any length of time, will be followed by debility, progressive emaciation, and diseases of a scorbutic nature; and that a due admixture of vegetable or acid articles of diet is indispensably necessary to keep men in health. In my opinion, the protection afforded by tents will by no means be sufficient against the cold and inclement weather to be expected during the approaching winter; and should no huts, or other suitable accommodation be provided for their use, there is no doubt that Frost-bite, or other diseases produced by exposure to excessive cold, will result, and that a great mortality will ensue from such exposure of the men to extreme cold, with insufficient shelter from the inclemency of the weather.

“I have, &c.

“W. Linton, Esq., Deputy Inspector-General
of Hospitals, Camp of First Division.”

“HENRY DOWNES, M.D.,
“Surgeon, 97th Regiment.”

January.—The number of admissions into Hospital declined in this month from 217 to 170, but the reduced prevalence of disease thus observed was almost entirely determined by the fact, that only five cases of Cholera were presented, the disease having disappeared from the camp of the Regiment in the early part of the month. In all other respects, the sanitary condition of the troops became much more unsatisfactory. Seventeen cases of Fever were received under treatment, of which four proved fatal. Diarrhœa acquired an appalling severity of character, for while 119 cases were admitted, the affection was attended with a fatal issue in forty-six instances. Moreover, ten cases of Frost-bite were admitted, one of which terminated fatally; and Scurvy was exhibited in the Regiment now for the first time, in a manifest manner. Sixty deaths were recorded from all causes; five cases of Cholera ended fatally, and one death was referred to diseases of the lungs, one to Jaundice, and one to wounds, of which three cases were presented; and the Surgeon reports:—“The mortality has been great during the month, and was produced by the causes alluded to in former monthly reports, viz., frequent exposure to the inclemency of the weather when on night duty in the trenches before Sebastopol, the nature of the men’s rations, (which have chiefly consisted of salt meat), and the want of fresh vegetables.”

The following table exhibits the daily deaths from Cholera in the Regiment during the epidemic outbreak by which it was assailed in the months of November, December, and January, after its arrival in the Crimea, and of which we have now recorded the leading circumstances :—

	November.				December.																January.					Total.
Dates	26	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	14	24	26	28	1	2	3	4	16			
Deaths	6	3	9	3	3	3	6	4	3	3	1	3	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	63		

It would appear that the disease was much less rapid in its progress to a fatal issue than during the former epidemic, and to have resembled, in many instances, Choleraic Diarrhœa, in which collapse, coma, and death, were determined by the hardships, exposure, night-watching, and privations which were the conditions characteristic of the service at this time. Accordingly the Surgeon states that "the disease, as it occurred after the arrival of the Regiment in the Crimea, was not of so malignant a nature as in the Piræus. The same collapse of all the vital powers took place, but the livid discoloration of the surface of the body was not so great, and the vomiting and Diarrhœa were not so urgent." And it is observed that, in November, ten cases proved fatal in twenty-four hours, four in two days, and seven in periods over forty-eight hours; that, in December, nine proved fatal in twenty-four hours, three in forty-eight hours, and twenty-five after two days; and that, in January, two cases had a fatal issue within twenty-four hours from the time of admission, and three after a period of two days; while no case was presented during the whole course of the epidemic in which death was the result in less than twelve hours.

The subjoined table illustrates the proportional mortality at different ages of life :—

Ages	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	Total.
Deaths	1	7	11	8	3	3	1	3	1	3	....	....	2	5	....	3	3	2	....	1	1	3	1	1	63

February.—The number of cases received under treatment declined still further, and amounted only to eight-six, but disease presented, in a large proportion of these, a serious character, and nineteen deaths were recorded. "The prevailing diseases," observes Dr. Downes, "during the past month, were obstinate Diarrhœa (produced by exposure to cold and wet in the trenches, and the nature of the men's rations, which consisted of salt meat, without a due proportion of vegetables or acid constituents), and Frost-bite, affecting the toes and feet—caused by exposure to severe cold, at a time when there was a want of proper protection to the feet, in consequence of the men's boots being too small, and of bad quality. During the latter part of February," he adds, "many of the men were affected with cutaneous eruptions and other affections of a scorbutic nature, induced by the want of fresh or preserved vegetables." Three of the deaths returned were the result of Fever, and 16 of Diarrhœa.

March.—"During the first part of the month, cases of Diarrhœa chiefly prevailed—of long standing, the disease having been contracted during the cold and severe weather of the winter months. Towards the middle of March, a remarkable change took place in the weather, which became hot and sultry, the thermometer indicating a temperature of 81. At that time cases of Continued Fever became of frequent occurrence, and this disease still (April 1st) continues prevalent, but the cases are, for the most part, mild in character, though followed by much general debility." On reference to the returns, it appears that ninety-five admissions and seventeen deaths were recorded; that fifty-four cases were admitted for Fever, and seventeen for Diarrhœa, and that five deaths were the result of the former disease, and eight of the latter.

Hitherto, wounds inflicted by the enemy occupied a subordinate place only in rendering men ineffective. The Surgeon, however, in his report for the year ending March 1855, observes :—"Since the arrival of the Regiment in the Crimea, seventeen cases of gunshot wounds have occurred, of which ten have been discharged, three have proved fatal, and four remained under treatment on March 31. In two cases, amputation was resorted to. In one of these, a musket-ball, having passed through the instep, shattering all the bones of the metatarsus, Symes's operation was performed, a good flap being made from the integuments covering the heel; and in the other, amputation was resorted to at the middle third of the forearm, a musket-ball having shattered the bones of the metacarpus." On the 14th of the month, a draft of 127 men joined the Corps.

April.—A marked improvement took place in the health of the Regiment during this month. The number of admissions declined to seventy-one, and only nine deaths were recorded. Fever represented by far the most prevalent disease; forty-two cases were

received under treatment from this affection alone, and five of the deaths were assigned to it in the return. The Fluxes still further subsided, but, though the admissions did not exceed six in number, three deaths occurred under the head of Diarrhœa. Dr. Downes reports:—"Continued Fever is, at present, the prevailing disease; it is not of a severe character, but, in many instances, is followed by repeated relapses. In those cases in which the men attacked have been of intemperate habits, great debility and collapse have ensued, and it was in such cases, that the disease terminated fatally." He adds:—"Six cases of gunshot wounds remained under treatment, and ten have since been admitted, in one of the latter a musket-ball entered the back of the neck, and penetrated into the spinal canal, opposite the last cervical vertebra, and caused paralysis of all the lower portion of the body, which terminated fatally.

In the report of the Regiment, thus far communicated, it will be observed, that it suffered considerable losses for several months after it arrived in the Crimea; but we have now to state, that many men were transferred from the Field Hospital to Balaklava during this time, and thence removed to Scutari for further treatment, and that, in addition to the fatal cases recorded in the Regimental Hospital, eighty-six deaths occurred in the Hospital at Scutari, viz., four in December, twenty-six in January, forty-five in February, ten in March, and one in April, while, doubtless, a few other casualties occurred on the passage thither from the Crimea."

May.—"The general state of the Regiment has continued to improve. The prevailing disease was Fever, of which forty cases were admitted, and two proved fatal." Thirty-six cases of this affection remained under treatment at the close of the last month, forty have since been admitted, and forty-nine have been discharged. "The disease has been severe, followed by great general debility, and, in many instances, by relapses." On the 12th of the month Cholera appeared for the third time, in an epidemic form, and between that date and the 23rd of May, five cases occurred, all of which terminated fatally.

June.—During this month eighty-seven cases were received into the Regimental Hospital, but a considerable reduction in the prevalence of disease, nevertheless, occurred, for thirty-three instances of wounds and injuries were presented. Fever still represented the predominant affection, of which thirty-three cases were admitted, and it appears, notwithstanding the presence of Cholera in the Camp, that only five of the cases of Diarrhœa were of so serious a character as to demand Hospital treatment. The Surgeon reports:—"The Fever assumed the continued or remittent type, and was followed by much debility, and, in many instances, by relapse. Twenty-five cases remained in Hospital on the 31st of May. Thirty-three have since been admitted, thirty-nine have been discharged, and two had a fatal issue. Thirty-five cases of gunshot wounds were under treatment, of which fourteen were discharged, six proved fatal, and fifteen still remain in Hospital." And, it appears, that three of the fatal cases were determined, after amputation, by the stumps having run into a state of moist gangrene, that two of the cases terminated fatally immediately after admission; and a third, in consequence of a severe wound of the head with fracture. Five cases of Cholera were recorded, and all had a favourable issue, with the exception of one, which ended fatally in July.

July.—The sanitary efficiency of the Corps is represented to have been satisfactory. The admissions into Hospital declined to seventy, and Fever and Diarrhœa now constituted the most prominent diseases. Of the former, the Surgeon reports:—"Fever, of a continued or intermittent character, has continued to prevail; seventeen cases of the affection remained under treatment at the end of June, thirty-four have since been admitted, thirty-two have been discharged, and eighteen now (1st August), remain in Hospital." And, of the latter, he observes:—"Diarrhœa, of an obstinate and intractable nature, has also been prevalent, and has not proved amenable to ordinary treatment." Further, with reference to gunshot wounds, he states:—"Fifteen cases remained under treatment at the end of June, eight cases were admitted in July, eight were discharged, one proved fatal, and fourteen still remain in Hospital." And adds:—"These wounds were, for the most part, not of a serious nature, but, in the fatal case which occurred, a musket-ball entered the abdomen, in front, near the umbilicus, and made its escape over the sacrum posteriorly." Two cases of Cholera proved fatal, one of which had been admitted in the previous month, and the other on the 30th of July. On the 2nd of the month the Regiment received a reinforcement of seventy-two men.

August.—The number of cases admitted during this month amounted to 101, and the increase thus presented was determined by the greater prevalence of Cholera, and of wounds received in the trenches. The health of the Corps, in the opinion of the Surgeon, still continued satisfactory, and, though thirty-eight cases of Fever were received under treatment, the disease proved fatal only in one instance, while the cases of Diarrhœa did not exceed seven in number. "Sixteen deaths occurred, twelve of which were the result of Asiatic Cholera, affecting a draft recently arrived from England, one of Fever, and three of gunshot wounds." And the Surgeon reports, that the cases of gunshot wounds were not only numerous but severe, and were chiefly caused by the explosion of shells, and it appears that three officers were wounded on the 31st of August, one of whom died the same day.

On reference to the return, it will be observed, that no case of Cholera occurred in the Regiment after this month, and we shall now, therefore, embody, in a tabular form, the principal facts of interest connected with this, the third epidemic visitation of the disease.

The following table exhibits the number of men who died on certain days between the 13th of May and the 28th of August 1855 :—

May.					June.	July.			August.										Total.
Dates.	13	16	20	23	..	10	30	1	2	11	15	17	18	19	20	23	25	28	
Deaths	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19

And the proportional mortality of the epidemic, at different ages of life, is indicated in the subjoined table :—

Ages	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	Total
Deaths	2	4	2	1	2	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	19

Moreover it appears, that in May, one case ended fatally within 12 hours; one within 24 hours, and one within 48 from the time of admission, while two had a fatal issue after a period of two days. That in July, one case proved fatal in less than 12 hours; and the other after a period of two days from the time of admission; and that in August, three cases ended fatally in less than 12 hours, one in less than 24 hours, three in less than 48 hours from the time of admission, while five had a fatal issue after a period of two days; and it is an extraordinary fact, and one worthy of particular notice, that neither in this, nor the two previous epidemics of the disease, was there a single case of Cholera presented among the officers, though 324 men were attacked by the pestilence, and 196 perished.

A draft of 61 men arrived in the Camp on the 29th of the month.

September.—During this month, the sanitary condition of the troops exhibited very marked improvement; and the Regiment, after the fall of Sebastopol, rapidly acquired a very high standard of health. This gratifying result was, to a great extent, attributable to the relaxation from arduous duty, which the termination of the siege involved; for while the men had, as nearly as possible, two nights in bed, from the commencement of April to the 8th of September 1855, it is stated, that the duties were not of a severe description after the latter date; while disease subsided, however, to very inconsiderable dimensions, and Fever had lost much of that prevalence which it had too long preserved, it appears that four officers and 38 men were killed in the assault upon the "Redan;" and that seven officers and 95 men were wounded. Of the wounds inflicted, many were severe, one officer and eight men died of their wounds before the end of the month; and amputation of the forearm of the humerus, and of the ankle (Symes's operation), was found necessary in three of the cases which were presented, while several men, on account of the serious character of their wounds, were transferred to the Castle Hospital at Balaklava for further treatment.

October 1855 to June 1856.—The Regiment maintained the high sanitary condition and enjoyed the immunity from serious disease, which it had recently acquired, during the period embraced between October 1855, and the month of June in the following year; and the physical efficiency of the soldier became even still more satisfactory. The most prevalent ailments in October, November, December, and January, were Fever, Catarrhal Affections, Diarrhoea, Abscesses, and Ulcers, and Ophthalmia of the ordinary conjunctival form; but in February, March, April, May, and June 1856, disease of every denomination assumed very inconsiderable proportions; and its mild character is throughout attested in the fact, that only one death was recorded. A draft of 87 men joined the Regiment in October 1855, and of 142 men in January 1856. And on the 14th of June following, the Regiment embarked, and proceeded to England.

During the period the Regiment served in the East, 2,766 cases were admitted into Hospital, and 474 deaths were recorded; of these deaths, 45 were the result of Fever, seven of Diseases of the Lungs, 158 of Diseases of the Bowels, 196 of Cholera, 43 of wounds received in action, and the remainder of other causes; and it appears that 121 men died while the Regiment remained in the Piræus, and 353 in the Crimea; and that 130 deaths occurred in General Hospitals, and 344 in the Regimental Hospital.

The 97th Regiment on embarking to proceed to the Piræus, consisted of 23 officers and 889 men; 36 officers and 588 men arrived in the Crimea as reinforcements during the war; seven officers and 67 men were killed in action; four officers and 474 men died of disease and wounds; 174 men were invalided to England, and 57 men were discharged the service on account of disability incurred from wounds, and 42 in consequence of disease contracted during the war.

97TH REGIMENT.—Admissions into Hospital and

Date {	Month	June	July	August	Sept.	October	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	
	Year	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1854.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.	1855.	
Station		Piræus.	Piræus.	Piræus.	Piræus.	Piræus.	Piræus and Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	
Strength {	Officers	33	30	30	30	24	30	30	29	29	24	24	25	25	
	Men	1,064	985	946	943	917	967	968	921	871	586	751	610	608	
Specific Disease.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Febris Intermittens..		7		96	1	97	2	40		5					
" Continua Com.				2		1		3	1						
" Typhus															
Pneumonia				2				1							
Hæmoptysis		3					1								
Phthisis Pulmonalis ..					1										
Catarrhus Acutus		6		3		6	2	1		3	1	5			
" Chronicus							1		1						
Bronchitis															
Asthma						1									
Varix.. ..															
Icterus						1		14			1	1			
Dysentæria Acuta					3		6	1	1						
" Chronica															
Diarrhœa		4		40		75		19		17		14		108	8
Colica		1		1			2								
Gastritis															
Obstipatio.. ..					1			1							
Hæmorrhœis		1		4		1		6							
Dyspepsia.. ..					1										
Apoplexia					1	1									
Delirium Tremens				2		1									
Epilepsia						1					1	1			
Cholera Spasmodica..				113	78	51	36								
Rheumatismus Acutus ..		5		1		2		2		4		2		1	
" Chronicus						1		2		3					
Lumbago		1													
Phlegmon et Abscessus ..		9		25		19		12		14				4	
Paronychia						2									
Ulcus.. ..		12		12		6		11	*1	15					
Fistula in Ano.. ..				1											
Syphilis Primitiva		26		12		4		4		3					
" Consecutiva		3		1				3		1					
Ulcus Penis															
Bubo		11		2											
Gonorrhœa		14		16		9		1		7					
Verruæ and Condylomata ..						1		2							
Hernia Humoralis		5		4		1		2		2					
Luxatio															
Subluxatio		3		3			2		6						
Vulnus Scloporum.. ..										1					
" Incisum		1		4		3		4		5					
Contusio		5		1			1			3					
Fractura				1											
Ambustio		2		1		1									
Amputatio															
Punitus						1				2		3		8	
Gelatio											10	1	23		
Scorbutus										2		8		7	
Morbi Oculorum		8		10		11		8		15				2	
Morbi Cutis															
Cynanche.. ..		3		4			1		2						
Otitis Otorrhœa, &c. ..		2		1											
Vermes						1									
Scabies		1					1							1	
Suicide															
Drowning															
Exposure to cold															
Morbi Varii															
Total		133		362	79	300	39	135	3	134	1	60	22	217	46

Deaths, from 5th June, 1854, to 14th June, 1856.

[illegible]

RIFLE BRIGADE (1ST BATTALION).

THE 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, after having served upwards of two years at the Cape of Good Hope, embarked—25 officers and 975 men—on board the steamer “Orinoco,” on the 13th of July, 1854, and proceeded on active service to the East. During the voyage the troops enjoyed good health, but in the early part of August, after their arrival in the Bosphorus (where the vessel had been detained at Beicos Bay, on account of the prevalence of Cholera at Varna), Affections of the Bowels became very prevalent, and a case of Cholera occurred on the 5th, which proved fatal the day following. The outbreak of Cholera thus introduced proved very destructive; 65 cases were admitted during the month, and 26 terminated fatally; and it appears that one man died on the 6th, one on the 9th, three on the 11th, six on the 12th, two on the 16th, one on the 17th, three on the 18th, four on the 19th, one on the 22nd, one on the 26th, and two on the 29th of the month, and that nine of the deaths occurred in twenty-four hours after admission, eight in forty-eight hours, and the remainder between the second and eleventh day from the period of admission into Hospital.

September.—During the early part of this month, the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, proceeded from Beicos Bay to the Crimea, and having disembarked at Old Fort, on the 14th of September, it accompanied the 4th Division (to which it was attached) on the march thence to Balaklava and the heights before Sebastopol, where it encamped on elevated ground, in a locality, the natural drainage of which was good, at a short distance from Cathcart’s Hill. On the voyage to the Crimea the health of the troops exhibited some improvement; and though several cases of Diarrhœa were presented, it appears that only one case of Cholera proved fatal in the Bosphorus on the 1st of September, and that from this date the disease discontinued its ravages in the Regiment until the 19th of the month. Unfortunately, however, the pestilence reappeared after the Corps landed in the Crimea, and while 22 cases were admitted during the month, and 13 proved fatal, 12 of the deaths were recorded between the 19th and 30th of the month, and all, with one exception, occurred on the line of march. Moreover, Diarrhœa and Dysentery continued prevalent, though no deaths were assigned to these ailments.

October.—The duties of the troops involved much exposure at night during this month, and the Fluxes acquired increased prevalence—assumed a more dysenteric character, and gave evidence of scorbutic complication; two cases of Cholera occurred in the Camp, the last of which proved fatal on the 7th of the month; but seven men died from the disease, nearly all of whom were admitted into the General Hospital at Balaklava. Further, 10 cases of Fever were presented, one of which had a fatal issue, and 12 cases of Scurvy were received under treatment.

Nine men were wounded in the trenches during the month; of these two died almost immediately from the injuries received, while one man underwent amputation of the left thigh.

November.—On the 5th of this month the Battalion was actively engaged at the battle of Inkermann, and the losses which it sustained in this action and in the trenches, were very considerable. Two officers and 29 men were killed, and three officers and 131 men were wounded, and 13 of the latter succumbed, during the month, to the wounds which they received. The labours which now devolved upon the men were extremely arduous, and the night exposure proved, on account of the increasing inclemency of the climate, more severe, while the clothing, shelter, and diet of the troops were not of a character to enable the soldier to resist the depressing and injurious effects of excessive duty and constant night-watching. Accordingly, although only two cases of Cholera occurred, and the prevalence of Affections of the Bowels declined as Choleraic Diarrhœa subsided, the physical efficiency of the soldier became somewhat deteriorated, and cases of Dysentery and Scorbutus were frequently presented.

December.—On the 5th and 6th of December flannel drawers and guernsey frocks were issued to the Regiment, but not in sufficient quantity to meet the urgent demands for these articles, and, between the 14th and the 31st of the month, blankets, socks, mitts, &c., were supplied to the men in considerable quantity. The duties of the troops, however, still continued most arduous. The men remained about seven hours out of the twenty-four in the trenches. Fresh meat was not issued more than two or three times during the month, and vegetables were not procurable. No men were detailed for the special duty of cooking, and the soldier, on returning from the trenches, was frequently unable, from exhaustion, to collect fuel, and thus was under the necessity of living at times exclusively upon biscuit and rum. The conditions of the service, in fact, became daily more severe, and the health of the men daily deteriorated. The Fluxes acquired greater prevalence—148 cases were admitted, 17 of which proved fatal, 11 cases of Scurvy were presented, one of which had a fatal issue, and eight cases of Cholera occurred, while six deaths were referred to the disease. Fifteen men were wounded in the trenches during the month; but many of the wounds inflicted were of a slight nature, and only one man died of the injuries which he received.

January 1855.—The weather during this month proved extremely severe, and, while the rations of the troops were still defective in composition, and often inadequately cooked, the hardships of the service were more acutely felt, and the physical efficiency of the men was more seriously compromised, and afforded a less vigorous resistance to the injurious agencies by which they were surrounded. Accordingly, although the duties in the trenches experienced some relaxation after the middle of January, and supplies of warm clothing, &c., were issued to the Regiment, the sanitary condition of the Battalion became more unsatisfactory. The number of admissions amounted to 348, or 61 per cent. of strength in the field, and the average daily sick increased from 96, in December, to 145 in this month.

The Fluxes represented, as hitherto, the predominant ailments, and 207 cases of Diarrhoea and Dysentery were received into Hospital, of which 25 proved fatal; 15 cases of Fever were presented, one of which had a fatal issue, and 27 instances of Pulmonary Complaints (Catarrh and Bronchitis), were admitted, three of which terminated fatally. Moreover, Rheumatic Complaints, Scorbutic Ulcers and Scurvy, were frequently observed, while five cases of Frost-bite were presented. Eight men were wounded in the trenches, and one man died of a wound received during the preceding month. Surgeon Bowen, referring to that class of diseases which acted such a prominent and disastrous part in rendering the soldier ineffective this month, observes:—"The most prevalent disease was Dysentery, but almost every case is complicated by scorbutic tendency, and very many of the cases by Jaundice. Scurvy has considerably increased. Lime-juice is used, and, in some cases, with marked improvement, though, I am sorry to say, in the majority of instances, no improvement is observed." He adds, "I am of opinion, that if lime-juice were issued, as on board ship, with a view to prevent the disease, the effect would be better than that obtained by waiting for the appearance of symptoms. I attribute the disease to the long continuance of salt rations without vegetables, and the continued exposure and hard work in the trenches." And adds, "In this Division fresh meat has seldom been issued more than once or twice a-week, and then not in a full ration.

February.—The average daily sick exceeded that of the previous month; but, nevertheless, much improvement was observed in the appearance of the men in the ranks, and a positive decline in the prevalence of disease was attested in the fact that the admissions amounted only to 147; and it appears that while 17 deaths represented the total mortality in the Camp during the month, 12 of the fatal cases were received under treatment in January. The Surgeon reports:—"I am happy to say that I have latterly observed an improvement in the sanitary condition of the Battalion;" and this gratifying result, though it was, doubtless, to be attributed, in part, to the favourable and genial nature of the climate, the large supplies of clothing and bedding lately distributed among the troops, and the diminished hardships of duty, yet it was also obviously connected with the circumstance that the men, as reported by the Surgeon, were in part provided with the shelter of huts, that lime-juice was issued regularly, and that the rations were of better quality.

It will be seen by the return that Diarrhoea and Dysentery were the most prevalent and fatal ailments; but one case of Fever, one of Bronchitis, two of Frost-bite, and three of Scurvy, were attended with a fatal issue.

March.—During this month the troops were much employed in constructing huts for barrack and Hospital accommodation; and many of the tents were boarded over, and made tolerably dry and comfortable. The weather, meantime, became more agreeable, and offered facilities to the exertions of the soldier, while the duties in the trenches were attended with less hardship, and the rations were of a better description, more regularly issued, and well-cooked. The Regiment, accordingly, acquired a higher standard of health; the admissions declined to 108, and the deaths to 11; the Fluxes became much less prevalent, and, though they still caused a very large proportion of the total mortality of the month, the deaths did not exceed six in number. Pulmonary Affections were of rare occurrence; 24 cases of Scurvy were admitted in February, three of which had a fatal issue, but only one instance of the complaint was presented during this month, and of the two cases which proved fatal, one was admitted in January and the other in February. It appears, however, that while the diseases which had so long occupied a prominent place in the returns of sick, were daily subsiding in importance, and assuming insignificant proportions, Fever acquired additional extension, and presented itself in graver characters. Thirty-one cases of the disease were admitted, one of which terminated fatally; and the Surgeon, referring to this increase of the affection, remarks:—"The general condition of health is, on the whole, satisfactory, but cases of Low Typhoid and Remittent Fever have somewhat increased, and several cases of great severity now (1st April, 1855) remain under treatment."

April.—The conditions of the service underwent further improvement during this month, and, though the duties of the trenches and of the Camp continued severe, the soldiers had already, to a great extent, acquired, under the influence of good and varied food, and adequate clothing and shelter, much of his former strength and physical aptitude to perform the labours which devolved upon him, without prejudice to his health. Disease declined still further in prevalence and mortality. The number of admissions did not exceed 68; Catarrhal Affections, Diarrhoea, and Dysentery almost disappeared; and the two deaths assigned to them in the return were derived from the admissions of the

preceding months, while only one instance of formal Scurvy was presented. Fever, however, still preserved its lately-acquired prevalence, and 32 cases were admitted, two of which had a fatal issue.

May.—During the last four months, the Regiment enjoyed a complete exemption from Cholera; but the pestilence again appeared in the early part of this month, and between the 9th and 20th, five cases of the disease proved fatal. Concurrently with this visitation of Cholera, Diarrhœa became prevalent, but Fever once more subsided; and, while the admissions declined to 21, no instance of the affection terminated fatally.

June.—Two large drafts of recruits joined the Regiment during the month, and although no case of Cholera was observed in the period embraced between the 18th and 31st of May, the disease now once more presented itself, and assailed, almost exclusively, the men who had recently arrived in the country. Fifteen cases were admitted, four of which proved fatal in June, and four in the following month; and the monthly report states:—“The subjects of 14 of these cases were only a few weeks, and some only a few days, in the country. In other respects, however, it appears that the number of sick in Hospital was little increased by the arrival of reinforcements; the total admissions did not exceed 96, 23 of which were instances of wounds, and, while some cases of Dysentery were presented, Fever and Affections of the Bowels became less prevalent, and all the deaths were the result of Cholera.

July.—The Regiment maintained its satisfactory state of sanitary efficiency, but Fever, Diarrhœa, and Dysentery prevailed to some extent, chiefly affecting the young men who had recently joined the Regiment from England and Malta. And doubtless these complaints were to be referred to the increased susceptibility of the recruits, derived from inferior physical development, want of acclimatization, and the severity of the exposure appertaining to the performance of duties to which they had hitherto been unaccustomed.

146 cases were received into Hospital, and 13 deaths occurred, two of which were the result of Fever, one of Dysentery, one of Diarrhœa, and one of wounds; and while six cases of Cholera were admitted, eight proved fatal, four of the latter cases having been derived from the admissions of the preceding month.

The Surgeon, referring to these diseases, reports:—“Bowel Complaints were by far the most prevalent diseases during the month, particularly under the form of Dysentery, many cases of which proved very unmanageable, and have been sent away for change of air, but the cases generally did not assume a violent form. The number of cases of Fever has latterly increased—the disease is of an adynamic character, the chief symptoms complained of being giddiness and great prostration of strength; and all the instances of Cholera occurred among the men recently arrived from England or Malta.”

August.—Fever and Affections of the Bowels continued the most prevalent diseases, but both were presented in less severe characters. Cholera, moreover, still assailed the men who had lately arrived in the Crimea, and eight deaths were recorded in the Camp Hospital from that disease, while two cases were admitted into General Hospital, one of which proved fatal.

Fourteen men were admitted on account of wounds received in the trenches, one of whom died from a penetrating wound of the abdomen, and another from a fracture of the skull caused by a rifle ball.

September.—The health of the Regiment became much more satisfactory, and the improvement was assigned by the Surgeon to the diminution of labour, and the exemption of night exposure which the fall of Sebastopol secured to the troops. The admissions declined to 90, and only four deaths were recorded. Cholera once more abandoned the Camp, Fever and Affections of the Bowels subsided to a great extent, and two of the deaths referred to Dysentery were the result of cases admitted in the previous month.

Nineteen men were wounded in action during the month. One of these died of Tetanus, which supervened upon a wound of the eye inflicted by a stone, and another of the shock caused by a round-shot which fractured the right arm, and contused the chest.

October to December.—The Battalion enjoyed a very high standard of health. Fever, and Affections of the Bowels, which had hitherto occupied so prominent a position in the sick returns, subsided to very inconsiderable proportions, and Affections of the Chest scarcely exhibited any increased prevalence, although the weather gradually became more inclement and severe. The admissions declined in October to 50, and in November only 27 cases were received under treatment, while the admissions in December did not exceed 32; and no death was recorded in any of these months, but one case of Frost-bite and one of Bronchitis were admitted in December, which proved fatal in the following month.

January 1856.—Disease exhibited increased prevalence (66 cases having been admitted), and instances of Fever and Catarrhal Complaints were more numerous

than during the few preceding months, but only two deaths occurred, both of which were the result of cases admitted in December.

The medical officer, referring to one of these cases in the monthly report for December, says:—"A severe case of Gelatio was admitted, in which both hands at first appeared to have been destroyed, but desquamation of the cuticle has now taken place, and the subject of it is likely to regain the use of all his fingers, except that of the ring-finger of the left hand." It appears, however, that on the 2nd of January, 1856, the man was seized with symptoms of Tetanus, which ended fatally in four days.

February to May 1856.—The health of the Regiment continued extremely satisfactory during the remaining months of its service in the Crimea, and the average number of admissions monthly did not exceed 40. Two cases of Fever assumed, however, a low typhoid character in April, and proved fatal; and one man died in May, from the accidental explosion of a shell, which caused a depressed fracture of the frontal bone.

The 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade arrived in the Bosphorus in the early part of August 1854, and, after having served one year and ten months in the East, it returned from the Crimea in June 1856. During the period the Regiment was in the field 2,602 cases were admitted into Hospital. Fifty-three men were killed, and 385 men died of disease and of wounds, viz, 35 from Fever, 13 from Diseases of the Chest, 169 from the Fluxes, 82 from Cholera, 50 from Wounds, 14 from Frost-bite, nine from Scurvy, and the remainder from other causes.

It remains only to state, that 261 men were invalided during the war, that 61 were discharged the service in consequence of wounds inflicted by the enemy, and 54 on account of disease contracted in the field.

and Deaths, from 14th September, 1854, to 31st May, 1856.

August 1855.		Sept. 1855.		Oct. 1855.		Nov. 1855.		Dec. 1855.		Jan. 1856.		Feb. 1856.		March 1856.		April 1856.		May 1856.		Died in General Hospitals during the War.	Total Admitted.		Total Died.		
Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.		Crimea.			By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	
22		34		27		23		30		29		29		41		39		43							
684		675		668		714		706		606		600		913		910		905							
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.						
27	1	22	..	4	..	2	..	4	..	13	..	5	..	8	..	4	12	1	8	22	2	279	34	35	
..	1	268		1		
..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	169	3	13	
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	5		2		
1	..	4	..	3	..	3	..	5	..	26	..	17	..	13	..	7	..	4	..	2	1		132		2
..	..	2	..	1	2	..	1	1	3	2		3		3
..	1	..	..	1	1	
1	1	1	22	2	2	
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	21				
10	1	7	2	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1157	1	169
..	8	627		58		
..	49	..		49		3
33	1	19	..	16	..	3	..	3	..	4	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	43	496		58	
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..		
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	1	1
8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	149	74	82
2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	8			
8	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	5	..	3	96	163	3	6
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3		3	
..	1	1	
..
3	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	2	..	4	..	6	..	7	..	2	..	3	..	..	103	132	1	1
1	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	27			
..	1	..	..	..	..	5	33	..	..
..	8		..	..
..	3		..	..
..	5		..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	11	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	..
14	2	19	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	26	307	50	50
..	9	
12	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	3	7	
1	1	1	..	1	53		3		2
13	..	5	..	6	..	6	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	79	79	..	..
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	13	13	14	14	
..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	102	102	9	9	
..	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	..
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	14	29	2	2	
..	1	
..	1	1	
1	1	2		1		..
3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	1	..	..
141	14	90	4	59	..	27	..	32	..	66	2	53	..	43	..	27	2	32	1	179	2602	2602	385	385	

RIFLE BRIGADE (2ND BATTALION).

THE 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, returned to England from Canada, after several years' foreign service, in June 1852. On the 24th of February, 1854, the Battalion having transferred the ineffective men to the 35th Regiment, embarked—32 officers and 961 men—at Portsmouth, on board the steamer "Vulcan," and proceeded to Malta, where it arrived on the 11th of March. While at Malta, the sick of the Corps were subsisted in the Hospital of the 49th Regiment; but on the 29th of the month, the Regiment, leaving two men at Malta who were unable to accompany it, embarked on board the "Golden Fleece." On the 4th of April, the Battalion arrived at Gallipoli, and on the 8th, having disembarked, it marched eight miles, and encamped at Boulahir, near the Gulf of Xeros. On the 6th May, the Regiment retraced its steps, and, having reached Gallipoli, again embarked on the "Golden Fleece," and proceeded to Scutari, where it disembarked on the 9th May, and encamped with the Light Division, on the ground between the General Hospital and the Sultan's Barracks. On the 29th of May, the Battalion once more embarked on board the "Golden Fleece," and, on the following day, it landed at Varna, having left 32 men at Scutari, who were attached to the 49th Regiment.

During the months of April and May, the Regiment enjoyed excellent health; and, although two cases proved fatal in each month, and several instances of Fever, Pulmonary Complaints, Rheumatic Affections, and Cynanche Tonsillaris, were admitted, a large proportion of the cases were of a local nature.

June, July, and August.—On the arrival of the Battalion at Varna, it encamped on the "common" outside the town; but on the 5th of June, it marched inland to Alladyn, a distance of eight miles. The encampment here overlooked a lake, the borders of which were marshy. On the 30th, however, the Regiment moved further inland to Devna, where it encamped on a sort of plateau running up from a lake, and shut up, to a great extent, by surrounding hills, and which was selected on account of the abundant supply of water in the vicinity.

On the 24th of July, the Regiment abandoned the encamping ground at Devna, on account of an alarming outbreak of Cholera in the Light Division, and proceeded to Monaster, where it took up a position on an elevated and apparently healthy plateau, which presented the most charming landscape of wooded, undulating, but uncultivated country; and on the 25th of the following month, the Battalion returned to Varna, where it embarked on the 29th, in eight different ships, and proceeded to the Crimea.

During the month of June the Regiment preserved its high state of efficiency, and the average daily sick did not exceed 14; and though 112 cases were admitted, and 21 instances of Fever were received under treatment, no death was recorded, and a large proportion of the cases were of a local nature—Boils and Ulcers, &c.

Dr. Fraser, speaking of Fever, reports that the cases were generally of an ephemeral nature, and that at Alladyn a few of them were marked by distinct symptoms of periodicity; and of Bowel Affections, he observes, that the greater number of the cases were not admitted into Hospital, and that, while they were numerous, and in some instances severe, they all, nevertheless, yielded readily to the treatment had recourse to. In the following month, the average daily number of sick amounted to 20, and 152 cases were admitted. Fever now acquired much greater prevalence, 44 cases of that disease having been received under treatment, Diarrhœa became a much more common ailment, and on the 27th of July, after the Regiment had arrived at Monaster, two cases of Cholera occurred, and proved fatal; and while 10 cases of the disease were admitted during the month into the Regimental Hospital, of which six proved fatal, 16 were received into the General Hospital, of which eight had also a fatal issue. During the month of August, the average daily sick amounted to 64, and 261 cases were admitted into the Regimental Hospital. Fever, Choleraic Diarrhœa, and Cholera represented the most prevalent diseases. Of the first, 92 instances were presented, and three deaths were assigned to the disease. 114 cases of Diarrhœa were admitted, and the affection was very prevalent among men in the ranks; and 22 cases of Cholera occurred, the disease having proved fatal in 16 instances. The last case of Cholera occurred on the 27th of the month, and proved fatal at the first encamping ground, which the Regiment had reached on its return from Monaster to Varna; and it is reported that no instance of the disease was observed during the week previous to that date.

September.—On the 29th of August, as already stated, the Regiment embarked in several sailing ships, and proceeded to the Crimea. On the 14th September, the Battalion landed with the other Regiments of the Light Division at Kalamita Bay, and was now divided into two wings, which for a time co-operated with each other in a great measure; on the 3rd of November, however, the left wing was moved from the Camp before Sebastopol to the heights on the east of Balaklava, and encamped on the top of the most elevated hill, popularly known during the first winter as the "Crow's Nest," where it remained until the 9th of May, 1855. During this month, a large number of the sick were transferred on board ship, or removed to the General Hospital; but nevertheless 210 cases were admitted into the Regimental Hospital. Fever, Diarrhœa, and Cholera, still

constituted a large proportion of the cases, but while Fever declined greatly in prevalence and 40 cases only were admitted, none of which had a fatal termination, Cholera once more appeared among the men, after they embarked at Varna; and it appears that 21 cases were admitted during the month; that 11 proved fatal; that three of the deaths occurred on the passage to the Crimea, and the remainder after the Battalion landed at Old Fort, and during the march thence to Balaklava.

On the 20th of the month the Regiment was prominently engaged at the battle of the Alma, and in this action 11 men were killed, and one officer and 41 men wounded. A great proportion of the wounds received in this action were severe, inflicted by round shot, shell, grape, and musketry. Three amputations were performed on the field, one of the leg and two of the thigh; and all the cases were sent on board ship on the 21st of the month.

October.—During the latter part of September the Regiment encamped on the heights before Sebastopol, and took up ground on a flattened limestone ridge, extending in the direction of the city, a ravine separating it from the Inkermann Heights, and another from the ridge, on which was placed the battery of the English right attack. The soil here consisted of an earthy mould, which was readily converted into a tenacious mud by rain. The weather during this month is represented to have been fine, but the nights were cold and heavy dew fell.

The health of the Regiment exhibited little change, for though the admissions amounted to 352, the increase thus observed is mainly to be referred to the fact that the Regimental Hospital was now open for the reception of the men who became ineffective. The prevailing diseases, as hitherto, were Fever and Affections of the Bowels. Of the former, 55 cases were received under treatment, and the disease was attributed to fatigue and night exposure, and, in many instances, attended with much gastric disturbance; of the latter, 206 instances were returned, and though none of them proved fatal, some of the cases now, for the first time, assumed a dysenteric character. Cholera, moreover, still continued its ravages in the Regiment, and while 18 admissions and 10 deaths were recorded in the Regimental Hospital, 10 cases were admitted into the General Hospital, five of which had a fatal issue.

During the month four men were killed in the trenches, and one officer and twenty-five men were wounded. Dr. Fraser reports, that the wounds were all inflicted either by the minié ball or by shell. And it appears that five proved fatal before the end of October.

November.—The number of men admitted into Hospital exhibited a considerable decline this month, and amounted only to 155; but, nevertheless, the sanitary condition of the troops does not seem to have in reality improved, for many of the ineffective men were transferred to the General Hospitals, and the Surgeon reports, that a considerable number of men were in daily attendance at the Hospital who were suffering from severe Bowel Complaints. Moreover, it is to be observed, that the return does not include the sick of the left wing, which was removed from the plateau and posted on the heights to the east of Balaklava, on the 3rd of the month. Fever, however, became much less prevalent than it had been in October, and Cholera once more subsided, four admissions and three deaths only having been returned during the month. Referring to the cases of Diarrhoea and Dysentery which were now presented, Dr. Fraser observes, that they were attributable to the unavoidable exposure of the soldier to wet and cold, night and day, either on picket or in the trenches, without sufficient clothing and the means of changing it, as well as to the want of a due mixture of vegetable or farinaceous food with the ordinary ration; and it appears that the men of the wing were daily allowed only nine hours off duty for sleep and cooking.

Thirteen men were killed, and one officer and thirty-three men were wounded during the month in the battle of Inkermann and in the trenches. Many of the wounds were of a severe character, and in three instances the operation of amputation was found necessary, but nearly all the cases were removed from the Crimea for further treatment.

December.—The conditions of the service became yet more severe, and the men were more exposed in the performance of duty, while the climate acquired increased severity; and though it would appear from the return that disease declined in prevalence, 122 cases only having been admitted into the Regimental Hospital, the sanitary condition of the troops became in effect much more unsatisfactory.

Dr. Fraser reports:—"The return gives a very erroneous impression of the real amount of suffering and gradations of disease in this wing of the Regiment, in which, under the pressure of duty and other causes, the worst cases of disease only were admitted into Hospital." He adds:—"Many men are treated as external patients, and some are exempted daily from duty as the best practicable method of relieving the large amount of Bowel Complaints from which the great proportion of the troops suffered more or less." And referring to the causes and type of disease, he observes:—

"The severe duties, combined with the inclemencies and vicissitudes of the seasons, from which the soldier is only, as yet, very partially protected on duty, and the long-continued salt ration, without lime-juice, or vegetables of any kind, at length told on the men, in the manifestation of Scurvy, of which four cases were admitted, while at least seven others exhibited the symptoms of this disease after admission into Hospital; and in individuals recovering from Cholera and Diarrhoea, during the wet and cold weather of the early part of the month, numbness, discoloration, with swelling of the extremities, especially the feet,

and bleeding of the gums, were the external manifestations." And adds:—"Scorbutic Dysentery, the scourge of armies in the field, has made its appearance, and lime-juice should be forthwith issued as a ration."

Twelve cases of Cholera occurred during the month, four of which proved fatal. "The disease did not present its usual virulent form, and men seemed to die exhausted, with choleraic voice and unquenchable thirst, the other symptoms being presented in a mild form." And the subjects of the fatal cases were all men who belonged to the draft which lately arrived in the Crimea. Sixty men were removed to Balaklava to be transferred to Scutari.

January 1855.—The number of cases admitted into Hospital amounted to 200; and now, while six instances only of Fever were received under treatment, 19 cases of Catarrh, 60 of Diarrhoea and Dysentery, 65 of Frost-bite, and eight of Scurvy were presented.

The cases of Frost-bite and Catarrh were admitted during the severe weather which characterized the early part of the month: but Dr. Fraser, referring to the milder weather of the last fortnight of the month, the decrease in the amount of duty in the trenches, the good supply of medical comforts, the improving clothing, &c., observes:—"There has been a gradual improvement in the appearance of the men, with a decided decrease in fresh cases of Diarrhoea." He adds:—"I have been much struck with the benefit derived from good food in the treatment of all forms of disease, medicines being really useless, if not injurious, in all old cases, and only useful in recent cases. Scorbutic affections still present themselves, though not with the full development of spongy gums, yet with general cachectic wasting, depression of spirits, feebleness of the circulation, with coldness of the extremities, amounting almost to mortification, which, if not too far advanced, is amenable to the use of good food." Towards the end of the month the duty became lighter, on account of the assistance of the 2nd Division, and, on an average, the men enjoyed two nights' rest."

February.—The sanitary condition of the Regiment exhibited much improvement during this month, and although the admissions declined to 148, and only six deaths were recorded, all the ineffective men were now admitted into Hospital, and the average daily sick of the month did not exceed 49. Fever, however, became suddenly more prevalent, and while the admissions increased to 28, the disease presented itself in a low adynamic form in some instances. Moreover, several cases of Catarrh were presented, seven of Frost-bite, and 14 of Scurvy; and it appears, that though the Fluxes assumed a less severe character, two fatal instances of Cholera were recorded, while 40 cases of Diarrhoea were admitted. Dr. Fraser reports:—"A general improvement in the health and appearance of the men was observed, attributable to the lighter duty, improved food and clothing, the greater comfort enjoyed by the soldier in the wooden huts, and the increased mildness of the season." He adds:—"Six cases proved fatal, three of these were cases of long standing, and evidently scorbutic, two were instances of Cholera, the subject of one of which was a recruit who had but recently joined the Regiment; of the other, a hospital orderly, who had attended this recruit most assiduously during his illness; and the sixth fatal case was one of Low Typhus, the subject of which was also a recruit." Further, Dr. Fraser reports:—"This low form of Fever represented a large proportion of the cases, which, however, required little treatment except the liberal use of medical comforts, including stimulants, of which there is now a good supply." And adds:—"Smith's bedsteads proved very useful in this disease of debility, which was chiefly presented in young soldiers recently arrived." And adverting to Affections of the Bowels, he observes:—"Dysentery has, in a great measure, nearly disappeared, and Acute Diarrhoea, affecting men lately arrived, is now the chief form of Bowel Complaint. Phlegmon, in different parts, are numerous, but the pressure of the severe scorbutic and dysenteric cases has been greatly relieved by the increased facilities of removing them to Balaklava."

March.—During this month the troops were provided with wooden huts, which resisted the rain in a very satisfactory manner; and the Hospital accommodation now consisted of one hut, three marquees, three bell-tents, furnished with Smith's bedsteads, trestle beds, and palliasses filled with chopped straw. Moreover, the weather became mild and genial, and the rations were of an improved quality and composition, the duties less severe, and means of ablution were at length supplied to the troops. In consequence of these improved conditions disease became less prevalent, and lost much of its fatal character. The admissions declined to ninety-two, and one death only was recorded. Fever, Diarrhoea, and Abscesses, were the most prevalent affections. The instances of Fever were generally of a low type, and convalescence was tedious and relapse frequent, and while one case proved fatal on the 23rd of the month, it appears that three other cases terminated fatally in the early part of April. Seven men were admitted on account of wounds received in the trenches, and of these wounds three were severe, having been inflicted by rifle balls. In one of the cases, the bullet passed through the hand; in another, it entered through the upper jaw and passed out anterior to the ear; and in the third case, the ball passed through the inferior portion of left lung. Dr. Fraser, adverting to the operations which were performed up to the 31st of this month, states that chloroform was always and successfully used, and that lint or bandages were never wanting to the treatment of wounds.

April.—The health of the Regiment still further improved. The total admissions did not exceed sixty-four, and though five deaths were returned, three of these were the result of Fever contracted in the preceding month, and two of wounds inflicted by the enemy.

Pulmonary Complaints were presented only in two instances; eleven cases of Diarrhoea represented all the instances of Bowel Affections (hitherto so prevalent a class of ailments), which were observed, and local diseases were of much more rare occurrence; Fever, however, still continued a prominent affection, and eleven cases of gunshot wounds were recorded, two of which proved fatal.

May.—The left wing of the Corps (about 250 men), was removed from the heights to the east of Balaklava on the 9th of this month, and joined the Head-Quarters of the Regiment on the plateau before Sebastopol, having transferred a few sick men to the General Hospital at Balaklava. During the period it was detached from the Head-Quarters of the Regiment its average strength was about 300, but though the position it occupied was the most exposed in the camp, the men enjoyed better health than the troops before Sebastopol, and were exempt to a greater degree from Scurvy and Low Contagious Fever. Catarrhal Affections, however, and Bowel Complaints prevailed, and if the mortality were, comparatively, not very great, it is to be noticed that the worst cases of disease were removed to Balaklava for shelter and treatment, and that the soldier was able to procure articles of diet at Balaklava, which must have proved of great benefit in a sanitary point of view.

Fever acquired additional prevalence during this month, but though forty-five cases were presented no deaths were recorded. Affections of the Bowels once more assumed a prominent place in the return of sick, Diarrhoea being the form which they almost invariably presented, and the nature of this complaint was illustrated in the fact, that Cholera appeared again in the Regiment the 10th of May, six cases of the disease having occurred during the month, two of which had a fatal issue; one man was killed; one officer and twelve men were admitted for wounds received in the trenches, three of whom died, and one man was killed in action.

June.—The number of cases admitted during this month amounted to 287; but while 125 men were received under treatment on account of wounds received in action, Fever continued prevalent, and Diarrhoea and Cholera acquired greater extension. Of the cases of Fever, many exhibited the intermittent type, but all yielded to the use of suitable diet and quinine; and the Surgeon reports that Bowel Complaints were extremely common, and affected chiefly the men of the recently-arrived drafts. Thirty-six cases of Cholera were admitted, 12 of which proved fatal in June, and three in the succeeding month.

On the 18th of the month, the Regiment was engaged in the assault on the Redan, and sustained severe loss. One officer and 30 men were killed in action, and four officers and 125 men were wounded during the month; and it appears that many of the wounds were of a very grave character, and that 12 of the cases proved fatal, while a large proportion of the wounded underwent amputation, or suffered from fracture of the limbs.

July.—During this month the sanitary condition of the Battalion slightly deteriorated. Fever and other affections became still more prevalent, and, though no fatal case was recorded, Fever in many instances presented grave symptoms, and two of the cases proved fatal in the following month. The cases of Diarrhoea evinced a tendency to pass into irregular Dysentery. Cholera, however, once more declined in prevalence—only 12 cases of the disease were admitted, and, although 11 deaths were recorded, three of them were derived from the admissions of the preceding month. Three men were killed and 43 men wounded during the month; and it appears that six of the wounds received terminated fatally, and that four of the men admitted in June, on account of wounds, also died.

August.—The health of the Battalion exhibited little improvement, but it was, nevertheless, quite as satisfactory as in the preceding month. Fever and Affections of the Bowels were still the most prominent diseases; of Fever, 58 cases were admitted, and the disease proved fatal in five instances; of Dysentery and Diarrhoea, 84 cases were presented, but none of them had a fatal issue; and nine cases of Cholera occurred, of which five terminated fatally, the disease having assailed the young soldiers.

Two men were killed during the month, and upwards of 80 were admitted on account of wounds received in action, six of whom died. The cause of death in four of the fatal cases was compound fracture of the skull; in one, fracture of the thigh; and in one the fatal event took place after amputation.

September.—The Battalion during this month enjoyed comparative immunity from disease, and greatly improved in its physical and sanitary efficiency. The number of admissions for Fever declined from 58 to 17, and only one case proved fatal, which was received under treatment on the 4th of the preceding month; and under the head of Diarrhoea and of Dysentery, the cases admitted subsided from 84 to 19, while no death was the result of either disease. Moreover, no instance of Cholera was presented during the month. The gratifying change thus indicated was connected by the Surgeon with the relaxation from severe duty which occurred after the fall of Sebastopol. While, however, the Battalion thus attained a very satisfactory standard of health, 25 men were killed in the final assault on the Redan, and seven officers and 181 men were admitted on account of wounds received in action; and it will be observed from the return, that 15 cases of wounds proved fatal; the Surgeon reports, that the wounds which were the cause of deaths, presented a great variety of character, some affecting the skull and its contents, some the abdomen and extremities.

October.—Hitherto the duties of the Regiment were very severe, but the men, after the

termination of the siege, were allowed five nights in bed; and henceforward their duties were not of a nature to affect their health prejudicially, and the troops were employed, for the most part in erecting huts, making roads, and carrying timber. During the summer and autumn months, the men were supplied with a suit of light serge, well adapted to the hot season. On the first appearance of the cold weather, however, the soldiers were supplied with warm clothes, and waterproof suits were issued to them. The effect of these improved conditions became rapidly apparent. The admissions did not exceed 78, and while Fever and the Fluxes still further subsided, all the deaths were the result of wounds inflicted during the preceding month.

November.—The health of the Corps continued extremely satisfactory. Catarrhal Affections, however, were presented in 11 instances, and one case of Fever and one of Cholera (the last instance of the disease which occurred in the Regiment) proved fatal. On the 15th of the month, several men were wounded by the explosion which occurred at the right siege train, two of whom died from the injuries inflicted.

Having thus far referred to the losses incurred by the Regiment from month to month, by disease and by wounds, the following additional remarks communicated by Assistant-Surgeon Brown, regarding the wounds inflicted after the 31st of March, 1855, will not be devoid of interest:—

“There have been 524 cases of Wounds and Injuries admitted, of which 40 were fatal, exclusive of amputations; 62 cases of all kinds of wounds of the head were presented, of these ten were fatal, 44 were discharged, and eight removed to Scutari; of the 10 fatal wounds, six were penetrating wounds of the cranium and its contents, four were instances of contusion and fracture of the cranial bones, with sensorial disturbance. In one, the ball entered the face, below the right eye, at the side of the nose (and was extracted at the nape of the neck), causing fracture of the base of the skull, and of the petrous portion of the temporal bone; in a second, there was fracture of the occipital bone, and a number of small pieces of bone, which pressed upon the dura-mater, were removed; in a third, there was a compound fracture of the left temporal bone, many pieces of which were removed; and the fourth involved the frontal, parietal, and temporal bones.”

“Thirty-four men received wounds of the face, 22 of whom were returned to duty, and 12 invalided for a time. In one case, the nose and upper lip were completely separated from their connections, and turned over on the right cheek, and the man recovered without much deformity. A few cases were presented in which the eyesight was more or less injured by particles of dust entering the cornea. In one case, the side of the nose was laid open, and the greater portion of the ethmoid bone having been detached and subsequently removed, recovery was the result, without deformity. In another, a rifle bullet entered the right side of the back of the neck, passed below the right ear, and made its exit at the outer angle of the right eye, the zygomatic process being injured by the ball. In a third case, the malar bone and zygoma were involved in a compound fracture, and were partially removed.”

“There were seven injuries of the neck, all of them slight in character (the bullet passing below the skin from one part to another), and none of the great vessels were ever injured. In one of these cases, however, the trachea was opened into, and air in respiration passed freely through the wound; and in another the ball caused concussion of some of the cervical vertebræ, from the effect of which the patient suffered for a considerable time, but eventually recovered.”

“There were 43 cases of injury of the chest, of which six were fatal, 28 were discharged, and nine sent away; five men were shot through the body, three of whom quickly died. One man was struck at the inner end of the left clavicle, which, together with the first rib, was fractured; he died in six days, and it was found that the sharp end of the fractured rib had caused Pleurisy and Pneumonia, terminating in an Abscess. Another man was struck by a rifle ball in the right shoulder, which entered behind the acromio-clavicular articulation, and was cut out two inches below the angle of the scapula, two months after the injury. One man was shot through the chest, and the wound was followed by fatal Pleurisy, though the pleura was not penetrated. Another man was hit by a musket-ball in the back, the bullet entered between the seventh and eighth ribs, causing compound comminuted fracture of the seventh rib, and passed through the lung, escaping through the middle of the pectoral muscle; the accident happened on the 28th of June; the anterior wound healed in ten days; but on the 26th air entered (on inspiration) the posterior wound, and a large quantity of thin mucous fluid continually oozed out; he complained of great pain, but there was never much fever; his health began to improve, his appetite was good, and the discharge was getting less copious; about a month from the receipt of the injury, when everything appeared to be going on well, he was suddenly seized with Acute Dysentery, which carried him off in two days. On examination the pleura was found attached to the diaphragm, lung, and ribs around the posterior wound; the course was traced through nearly four inches of lung, which otherwise was perfectly healthy and floated in water. On the surface of the lung, where the bullet had entered, and on the opposite surface where it had escaped, was seen a dark slough, on the point of being detached; the rest of the track was closed up, the sides having granulated together, and had it not been for the dysenteric attack, the patient would have recovered, with the cicatrix of a bullet wound across the whole lung. The Dysentery had no connection with the wound, but was evidently climatic and endemic.”

“The wounds and injuries of the abdomen were 12 in number, six of which proved fatal, and six terminated in recovery. One man was wounded by a rifle ball, which entered the lower part of the abdomen, cut through the spermatic chords, and escaped to the left of the

tuber ischii; sloughing of the scrotum followed, fæces passed through the wounds, and death was the result in 12 days. Another man was wounded in the left buttock, the ball lodged in the left pelvis, and a large Abscess having formed, he sank in 12 days. One man received a contusion in the belly, and though there was little mark of external injury, he died, and the bowel was found ruptured. In the other three fatal cases balls passed through the body, and no case was recorded in the Regiment in which recovery was the result after a man was shot through the abdomen."

"There were four cases of wounds of the genito-urinary organs, three of which were trivial, and the fourth proved fatal from Tetanus."

"Fourteen unimportant cases of contusion of the back were presented, and two of a fatal injury to the spine; in one of these a bullet entered the right hypochondriac region, passed through the posterior part of the right lobe of the liver, the diaphragm, and spine (at the tenth vertebra), the posterior part of middle lobe of left lung, and made its exit fracturing the and fourth ribs; there was complete paraplegia—and the patient lived nearly two days. In the other a musket-ball entered left hip, between trochanter major and coccyx, and escaped behind great trochanter of opposite side; the only symptom was paralysis of the bladder; the autopsy showed that the bullet had gone through the sacrum, but the bone was merely marked by the track of the ball, and not otherwise broken, and none of the pelvic viscera were injured."

"218 cases of wounds of the upper extremity were admitted, 143 were slight, and soon discharged to duty, three proved fatal, 16 were readmitted under the head of amputation, and the rest sent away. One man received a compound comminuted fracture of radius and ulna in right arm; above an inch of the shaft of the radius was removed in detached pieces, and some parts of the ulna; the wound was the size of the palm of the hand, but after a long convalescence it healed completely, and he was sent away, having regained considerable power of the arm. Another man was admitted with two wounds of the arm, and the radius and ulna were both fractured, but recovery took place, and some share of power was regained in the limb. A third man sustained an injury of the elbow-joint, and it was thought the arm could be saved, but sloughing came on, and he died in a hectic state."

Fifty-five men received wounds of the lower extremities, of whom eight died, 13 were returned to duty, 14 were readmitted under amputation, and 20 were sent to other Hospitals. One man was hit by a piece of shell on the ankle; the joint was opened into, a few pieces of bone were removed or subsequently suppurated out, but he recovered, with a stiff joint, and was able to walk. Another man received a fracture of the lower part of the fibula, which was removed, recovery being the result. One man suffered from a compound fracture of the tibia, splintering the bone up the shaft, about four inches of the whole length of the bone, and the wound healed after a tedious convalescence. One man sustained a compound fracture of the femur, caused by a shell; at the end of seven months the wound had healed, and the bone was united. One man received a wound from a bullet, through the head of the tibia, and he died in 23 days after, abscesses having formed in the muscles of the thigh. One man died from hæmorrhage from the femoral artery. Several cases of wounds affecting the joints were presented, and five instances of bayonet wounds were received under treatment. One of the officers underwent amputation of the leg, and another amputation at the shoulder-joint. Among the men, amputation of the arm was resorted to in four instances, of the forearm in two cases, of the thigh in 11 instances, of the leg in two cases, of the foot in one instance, of the hip-joint in one case, of the shoulder-joint in two instances." He adds:—"The cases of operation can hardly be considered as having given successful results. The causes of mortality may be ascribed to depressing influences surrounding the soldier—the constant toil of the trenches—the nocturnal exposure, and dread of being maimed or killed. When a case proceeded unfavourably, there was generally a sense of chill, loss of appetite, accession of fever, and local inflammatory action, and after death, either no definite lesion in the internal organs found sufficient to account for death—or there were minute abscesses discovered either in the viscera or muscles, or several of these abscesses had coalesced and formed large collections of pus. These appearances are but different stages of one disease, viz., the irritative fever following operations intimately connected with purulent deposits."

December 1855 to June 1856.—The excellent sanitary condition to which the Regiment attained during the months of September, October, and November, was fully maintained in the following winter and spring months. Fever and the Fluxes, which so long represented the most prevalent diseases, declined still further, and no death was recorded under the head of either. The most prominent ailments were Catarrhal and Pulmonary Complaints, Ulcers, and Abscesses; and, in the months of December and January, a few cases of slight Frost-bite were received into Hospital. Only three deaths were recorded, two the result of wounds received in September, and one of mitral valve disease, followed by Pulmonary Apoplexy.

The 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, on embarking for active service, consisted of 32 officers and 961 men; 44 officers and 831 men joined the Battalion as reinforcements, during the war; two officers and 88 men were killed; one officer and 86 men died from wounds received in action; three officers died from disease and 313 men, namely, 63 from Fever, five from Affections of the Lungs, 111 from the Fluxes, 98 from Cholera, seven from Frost-bite or Gangrene, four from Scurvy, and the remainder from other causes; and of these deaths 221 occurred in General Hospitals, and 178 in the Regimental Field Hospital. It remains only to state, that 293 men were invalided to England on account of wounds and disability, during the period the Corps served in the East, and that 52 men were discharged from the service on account of disease, and 114 in consequence of wounds inflicted during the war.

2ND BATTALION, RIFLE BRIGADE.—Admissions into Hospital

Date .. { Month .. Year ..	April 1854.	May 1854.	June 1854.	July 1854.	August 1854.	Sept. 1854.	Oct. 1854.	Nov. 1854.	Dec. 1854.	Jan. 1855.	Feb. 1855.	March 1855.	April 1855.	May 1855.
Station ..	Gallipoli.	Scutari.	Alladyn and Devna.	Monastir.	Devna and Monastir.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.
Strength { Officers .. Men ..	858	959	907	1105	1079	692	1022	600	579	844	674	700	670	791
Specific Disease.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Febris Intermittens	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Com. Cont.	..	..	..	20	1	65	..	36	..	43	..	10	..	4
" Remittens..	..	..	..	22	..	25	3	4	..	12	..	18	..	..
" Typhus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Variola ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rubeola ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pleuritis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hæmoptysis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phthisis Pulmonalis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Catarrhus Acutus..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Chronicus ..	..	3	5	2	4	2	2	6	6	10	11	7	2	3
Bronchitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dyspnoea ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carditis, Pericarditis, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Icterus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peritonitis ..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	..	4	3	2
Dysenteria Acuta..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Chronica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	14	23	21	4	1	..	3
Diarrhoea ..	..	6	11	40	114	84	174	30	30	4	3	4	1	..
Colica ..	..	3	4	4	3	..	7	2	5	35	40	29	11	37
Obstipatio ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	1
Hæmatemesis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Hæmorrhoids ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Dyspepsia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Delirium Tremens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tetanus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epilepsia ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera Spasmodica	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Do. General Hospital.	..	..	..	10	6	22	15	21	10	18	10	4	2	6
Rheumat. Acutus..	6	2	8	6	3	1	1	10	5	1	..	2	..	1
" Chronicus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..
Lumbago ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sciatica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Phlegmon et Abscessus.	2	9	27	3	10	13	11	4	7	9	22	15	1	12
Paronychia ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	5	4
Ulcers ..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	..	..
Syphilis Primitiva	5	8	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" Consecutiva	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcus Penis ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Bubo ..	3	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Gonorrhoea ..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..
Verrucae & Condylomata	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hernia Humoralis ..	1	3	6	2	1	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	1	1
Ischuria and Dysuria	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Diabetes Enuresis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Nephritis & Albumenuria	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Ptychosis & Paraphymosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Varicocoe ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxatio ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Subluxatio ..	2	1	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
Vulnus Scloporum ..	..	..	..	..	..	41	3	25	5	31	2	7	11	10
" Incisum ..	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	3
Contusio ..	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..
Fractura ..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Amputatio ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pannus ..	1	..	2	..	..	..	7	1	3	1	2	2	1	3
Gelatio ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	7	2	..	..
Scorbutus ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	1	2	..	..
Morbi Oculorum ..	1	1	3	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	14	2	..	3
Morbi Cutis ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
Cyanche ..	6	9	5	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Otitis, Otorrhoea, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Serofula ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tumores ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scabies ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cephalalgia, Vertigo, &c.	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Suicide ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exposure to cold ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Observatio ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	49	2	59	2	112	152	15	261	19	210	14	352	20	155
	4	122	6	200	7	148	6	92	1	64	5	141	6	..

and Deaths, from 14th April, 1854, to 8th June, 1856.

June 1855.	July 1855.	August 1855.	Sept. 1855.	Oct. 1855.	Nov. 1855.	Dec. 1855.	Jan. 1856.	Feb. 1856.	March 1856.	April 1856.	May 1856.	June 1856.	Died in General Hospitals during the War.	Total Admitted.		Total Died.	
Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.	Crimea.		By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.	By each Disease.	By each Class of Disease.
22	18	23	23	25	28	22	26	29	28	33	33	29					
761	878	859	747	710	528	556	954	813	967	963	890	882					
Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.	Admitted.					
Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.	Died.					
6	2	7	1	1	11	5	2	3	3	1	8	6	33	33	3	3	3
43	67	51	16	9	1	1	5	1	1	6	1	1	552	552	49	6	63
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	91	6	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	2	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	2	..	1	1	..	2	11	1	..	1	1	25	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..
2	2	7	3	..	11	16	15	11	32	31	11	..	1	1	218	1	5
1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	..	1	1	5	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	7	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	1
..	2	7	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	39	1	1
1	30	13	2	5	6	2	5	1	..	3	..	..	2	2	2	1	..
50	63	71	17	12	2	10	5	8	3	2	2	..	153	153	5	5	111
3	9	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	9	9	45	60	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	912	912	60	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	59	1155	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	3	3	2	..	..
..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	3	1	3
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..
36	12	9	5	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	150	80	98	..
..	2	2	5	1	..	..	2	2	5	3	5	..	26	26	18	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	80	80	2	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	87	..	..
10	13	5	10	9	8	17	15	14	19	30	20	5	325	325	1	2	..
..	..	..	1	4	4	6	11	5	5	5	6	..	12	12	405	..	..
1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	68	68	1	..	..
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	26	26	..	..	..
..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	13	92	..
1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	7	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	23	23	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	3	3	2	9	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
..	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	4	2	46	46	63	..	..
105	7	71	160	9	1	1	..	2	1	1	4	3	518	518	1	86	..
2	2	6	2	5	5	5	2	5	..	3	1	..	29	29	4	..	..
47	5	5	10	4	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	50	50	18	..	..
13	5	7	7	2	3	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	35	35	7	..	..
1	..	1	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	40	40	31	7	7
..	..	..	1	..	..	11	3	..	..	1	..	..	87	87	87	4	4
3	..	..	1	1	..	4	1	..	1	..	2	1	34	34	34	..	..
..	..	2	..	5	2	1	7	..	..	2	1	..	20	20	29	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	..	22	22	22	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	9	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	5	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	4	..	4	..	..	22	22	83	..	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	7	..
287	24	262	248	78	74	96	94	73	94	118	76	24	203	3944	3944	390	399

LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.

THE nucleus of the Land Transport Corps, consisting of one troop, 43 non-commissioned officers and drivers, and 111 civil artificers, arrived in the Crimea on the 22nd April, 1855, in the "Germania." The artificers occupied some huts close to the Turkish graveyard, at the head of the harbour of Balaklava, whilst the troop, after being also stationed in these huts for a few days, was sent to the Col de Balaklava.

The Turks in charge of the Commissariat, were also transferred to the Land Transport Corps, and were distributed to the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and Light Divisions of the Army, and to the depôt of the Corps at Balaklava.

As the natives (under which denomination were classed Turks, Italians, Spaniards, and men from almost every other clime under the sun, but chiefly Asiatics), constituted a large element in the Land Transport Corps, it may be as well to give a brief outline of this auxiliary force.

They were engaged and sent to the Crimea (without medical inspection), by agents appointed for the purpose at the Dardanelles, Constantinople, and various places in Asia Minor. As may readily be anticipated, a large proportion was physically unfit for any duty.

In addition to their imported disabilities, many became a prey to Bowel Complaints, Cholera, and Fever, induced by the different style of living, the effluvium generated in their tents, and their very insufficient costumes for the severe winter weather. It will thus be evident, that it was quite hopeless to provide Hospital accommodation for their requirements, and therefore a regular system of invaliding was established every week. This duty devolved on the Superintending Medical Officer of the Corps, and was often disgusting and repulsive. Thus were the sick and halt kept within some bounds; and although native Hospitals (tents, marquees, or huts), were established wherever these men were employed, yet they had a great repugnance to enter them, and often ran back to their own tents to die and infect their comrades, whilst many sickened and died without ever reporting themselves. When in Hospital, they could generally be prevailed on to take medicines, but their abhorrence at wine and brandy could not always be overcome even in the last stages of sickness.

On some attempt at medical inspection, previous to enlistment in Asia Minor, a rumour got abroad that they were to be branded on the buttocks, like the mules, and which had the effect of putting a stop to recruiting for some time. So great, however, was the necessity of getting men for the Corps, that such inspection was not made.

The English, as well as the native proportion of the Land Transport Corps at Balaklava, were, from the first, very unhealthy, and many deaths took place, chiefly from Cholera and Dysentery, some of them having been seized with the former disease when in Hospital for affections comparatively trivial.

This sickness was attributed to the contiguity of the imperfectly covered grave-yard, the carcases of mules, and the animal refuse from the encampment of Croats.

On the 3rd May, the troop of English encamped at the Col, accompanied the first expedition for Kertch, but returned in a few days.

The "North Fleet" arrived with 473 men, who were disembarked on the 19th May; and on the 22nd, about half of them accompanied the second expedition to Kertch, during which a most violent outbreak of Cholera took place, 21 fatal cases having occurred from the 1st to 8th June.

Of the other half of the above draft, part was distributed among the Divisions of the Army in front, and the remainder encamped about half-a-mile beyond the village of Kadekoi, on the north side of the hill, facing the Cavalry Camp, till early in June.

About the 12th of this month the men stationed in the vicinity of Balaklava, and of the Cavalry Camp, were removed to a knoll on the edge of the large, low plain on the east of Kadekoi, afterwards occupied by the Sardinian train. This was now the Head-Quarter Camp of the Corps, and proved much more healthy than the huts at Balaklava, which had previously been vacated by the Guards for sanitary reasons.

In June, a further draft of 245 arrived in the "Holyrood;" and a few days afterwards, the "Himalaya" brought a further reinforcement of 322 men.

These two drafts were distributed among the Divisions of the Army, and to the Head-Quarters of the Corps, on the border of the great plain.

The men of this Corps returned from Kertch on the 15th June: and, were also sent to the Head-Quarter Camp.

On the 11th July, the I and K Divisions of the Corps arrived from England, and were encamped on the northern border of the great plain, about midway between the water troughs and the heights, and fully two miles from the Head-Quarter Camp. This site did not prove much more healthy than the other Camp, many cases of Low Fever proving fatal there.

In the end of July and beginning of August, the Head-Quarter Camp, and also the Camp of the I and K Divisions, were moved to ground, high and dry, on the western side of the railway, about half-way between Kadekoi and the Col, forming the right and left wings of the Corps, and separated from each other by a deep ravine.

Hospital marquees were pitched for the left wing on the other side of the railway, in front of Mrs. Seacole's house, on a gentle eminence, sloping on three sides; and for the right wing, on a spur of rock, surrounded on three sides by a deep ravine, and overlooking the Cavalry Camp.

About the same time, the Head-Quarter Staff, and artificers, took up their quarters on the north-west aspect of a round limestone hill, near to, and facing, the stationary engine.

I am unable to give the dates and number of the arrivals from England after the last draft, but subjoin the strength as furnished to me by the Assistant-Adjutant General of the Corps, whereby it will be seen how rapidly it increased in the winter months.

Date.	Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.
1855.		
May	43	22
June	505	28
July	1,020	29
August	1,851	40
September	1,883	46
October	1,899	46
November	2,793	52
December	3,431	63
1856.		
January	4,835	76
February	6,122	107
March	6,506	163

Although the sickness and mortality were very great in the two wings, I do not consider that they were attributable to the sites of the Camp, but to other causes. There were several Detachments of the Corps with Hospitals attached to them; but as their sites were not objectionable in a sanitary view, it may be unnecessary to do more than enumerate them:—

One Division at Col de Balaklava.

One Detachment with Light Division of the Army.

"	"	1st	"	"
"	"	2nd	"	"
"	"	3rd	"	"
"	"	4th	"	"
"	"	Highland Division.		
"	"	Cavalry Division.		
"	"	Ambulance Corps.		
"	"	Head-Quarter Staff and Artificers L. T. C.		
"	"	near Kadekoi.		

The medical staff at the two wings was quite inadequate for the necessary care and attention to the sick; and the medical officers, in several cases, with the detachments, were young and inexperienced, and very unfit for a separate charge. Sixteen medical officers became ineffective, and were sent away for change from August 1855 to June 1856. This large number will give some idea of the fatigue, exposure to infection, and the discomforts of being attached to this Corps, when compared with any other medical duty in the Crimea.

There is no doubt but that the climate in the Crimea is healthy, although new comers were liable to Bowel Complaints. This tendency was aggravated among the soldiers by the use of salt provisions in the summer months, when the sun is overpowering, and the fall of dew very great at night.

The winds were extremely variable. The south wind in summer was damp, hot, oppressive, and often followed by an increase of choleraic disease, whilst the east wind was true to its English character, being cold, piercing, and prevalent in the spring months. The rain came chiefly from the south-west.

Camps and Hospitals.—On the 8th October, an official application was made for the preparation of the sites for Hospital huts, and for the erection of kitchens, latrines, and roads; but the difficulty and trouble in getting this carried out cannot well be overstated. The kitchens were not built till the frost set in in December, and whenever a thaw

came, down they tumbled, and were extremely unsatisfactory till Soyer's stoves were supplied. Great delay and difficulty were caused in procuring huts; and at the eleventh hour no Hospital huts could be got, so that the sites of 60 by 20 feet had to be remodelled for men's huts (76 by 16 feet), placed at our disposal in December, after five marquees in the right wing, and three in the left wing were blown down by a strong gale on the night of the 2nd December, with twelve or fourteen sick in each. The consequence was, that whilst every other Corps and Division of the Army were, so far as I know, generally healthy and provided with Hospital huts, the Land Transport Corps, although very sickly, were treated under canvas during the most severe portion of the winter, and until the latter end of January. I shall never forget the 19th December, 1855, when the thermometer stood several degrees below zero, with so heavy a sick list.

Although the requisition for huts for the Land Transport Corps was amongst the first sent home, it was the last complied with. The men of the Corps consequently occupied bell-tents until January, when a portion got into huts; but in some of the battalions, a great many remained in tents all the winter. These, however, were rendered very comfortable by means of circular wooden floors; and some of the men preferred them to the huts.

By the month of March, however, when the Corps became more healthy, and the medical staff more efficient, the wing Hospitals, consisting of five huts each, were extremely comfortable.

In a Corps so totally undisciplined, the want of non-commissioned officers and hospital orderlies for the sick, was much felt. The consequence was, that gross neglect in the administration of medicine, but especially of extra articles of diet, was very general. A staff of nurses was, therefore, supplied for the two wing Hospitals, to whom were entrusted the administration of medicine, and the cooking and serving of all articles of extra diet, including wine, spirits, and porter. This duty was faithfully and assiduously performed by day and night, and with the happiest effects on the sick, whose recovery depended much more on nourishment than medicines, the remote cause of their illness being too often inanition.

The sickness and mortality in the two wings were very great; and in August, September, October, November, and December, chiefly consisted of Cholera and Bowel Complaints, but, after that date, of Fevers of a low type.

The causes were very evident, but, under the circumstances, not so easily removed. The men were sent out undisciplined, not organized, often insufficiently clothed; some too old, others too young, and generally helpless in their new life, yet all these adverse circumstances will not account for the much greater sickness in the two wings of the Corps than in the detachments stationed with the Divisions of the Army.

These detachments were better organized, and with a much better staff of commissioned and non-commissioned officers to carry out orders, and to supervise the rationing and messing of their men. In the wings, on the other hand, the number of officers was notoriously inadequate till January or February, for the due organization of the rapidly increasing strength under their charge, whilst the work and exposure, morning and evening, Sunday and Saturday, were excessive, causing great uncertainty and irregularity in their meals.

Moreover, the long hours absent from Camp daily in all weather, the watering and feeding their mules, and other camp duties, render any comparison of the work and fatigue daily gone through by the soldiers of the Land Transport Corps with those of the Line, after the fall of Sebastopol, out of the question, even though their organization was equally complete.

In short, the men of the Land Transport Corps were little better in regard to exposure, hard work, hut and hospital accommodation in the winter 1855-6, than the men of the Line during the previous winter.

I fully believe, that such irregularity, hard work, and exposure, were, in a great degree, unavoidable, as there was a certain amount of transport to be performed; and also because my own observation convinced me, that no mere men could perform the duties devolving on the few officers and non-commissioned officers of the right and left wings.

These considerations may give some idea how imperfectly the various sanitary recommendations were carried out, although there was every wish to do so on all occasions.

I therefore consider that the health and tone of the system were gradually impaired by these agencies, and that the abnormal condition thus induced readily became a prey to Low Fever, as has often taken place in our own time in Ireland, from kindred causes, and, as may readily be predicted, from over-work and deficient nourishment in any age or country.

The accompanying return (No. 1) shows the admissions, deaths, and strength by months from May 1855 to 31st March, 1856, after which date the superintendence of the detachments with the divisions of the Army was transferred to the Divisional Medical Officers, until the Divisions left the Crimea, when the medical superintendence of these detachments recurred to the Superintending Officer of the Land Transport Corps.

The return No. 2 shows the number and destination of the men sent for change from the Hospitals of the Corps.

TABLE No. I.

Number of Admissions and Deaths in the Land Transport Corps, from 1st May, 1855, to the 31st March, 1856.

Date.	Diseases of the—										All other Diseases.		Total in Hospitals of the Corps in the Crimea.		Found dead	Killed on railway.	Place of death not shown.	Died at						Grand total of Deaths.	Strength as per Return from the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Corps.	
	Fevers.		Lungs.		Stomach and Bowels.		Brain.		Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.				Scutari.	Renkioi.	Kertch.	Sinope.	Smyrna.	Malta.		Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.
Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.			
1855—May	27	..	..	9	..	3	..	..	12	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	22	
June	111	..	..	69	..	10	..	..	106	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	505	28	
July	134	..	..	123	..	15	..	..	251	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1020	29	
August	94	..	..	143	..	30	..	..	312	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1851	40	
September	115	..	..	93	..	52	..	..	241	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1883	46	
October	177	..	..	152	..	98	..	..	372	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1899	46	
November	195	..	..	143	..	143	..	..	497	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2793	52	
December	313	..	..	148	..	236	7	..	677	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3431	63	
1856—January	363	..	..	90	..	271	3	..	767	38	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4835	76	
February	316	..	..	95	..	318	3	..	928	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6122	107	
March	53	..	355	2	..	898	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6506	163			
Total..	..	1845	147	532	16	1118	47	125	33	4	1533	19	358	3	1	36	26	24	22	3	1	..	477			

The figures for the last seven months are correct in regard to the deaths in Hospitals of the Corps in the Crimea. In regard to the first four months I cannot speak of my own knowledge. The rest of the information was obtained from documents in the Brigade Office.

G. TAYLOR, M.D., Staff-Surgeon, 1st Class.

TABLE No. II.

LIST of Sick Men belonging to the Land Transport Corps sent to Scutari, &c., from the 1st August, 1855 to the 30th June, 1856.

Date.		Hospitals on the Bosphorus.	General Hospital, Balaklava.	Castle Hospital, Balaklava.	England.	Total.
1855—	August	63	5	..	..	68
	September	52	..	..	..	52
	October	76	..	..	..	76
	November .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
	December	157	..	..	..	157
1856—	January	188	..	..	14	202
	February	135	..	52	..	187
	March	170	..	69	8	247
	April	86	..	4	31	121
	May .. ..	..	40	..	6	46
	June	22	68	..	119	209
Total		949	113	125	178	1365

APPENDIX.



Contents.

No.	Page
1. Dr. Dumbreck's Report on the Medical Topography and Diseases of the Turco-Danubian Provinces of Servia, Bulgaria, &c. - - -	469
2. Dr. Linton's Report on the Climate and Diseases of Rumelia - -	482
3. Dr. Mitchell's Report on Rumelia - - -	494
4. Inspector-General of Hospitals Sir John Hall's Answers to Queries contained in Director-General's Circular Letter of June 30, 1856 - -	497
5. The Director-General's Suggestions respecting a Pathological Board -	508
6. Return of Stores, &c. - - -	509
7. Return showing the Number of Vacant Beds, &c. - -	511
8. Return showing the Names and Periods of Service of all Officers who served on the Hospital Staff in the East, &c. - -	512
9. Medical Comforts shipped for the Hospitals in the East -	526
10. List of Hospital Stores sent to the East -	531
11. Return of Medical and Surgical Stores forwarded to the East -	555



APPENDIX.

No. I.

DR. DUMBRECK'S REPORT ON THE MEDICAL TOPOGRAPHY AND DISEASES OF THE TURCO-DANUBIAN PROVINCES OF SERVIA, BULGARIA, &c.

I PROPOSE to divide the following Report into Four Sections, viz.:—

1. Geographical Boundaries of Countries visited.
2. Climate and supposed Origin of Endemic Diseases.
3. Diseases, their Treatment, and Prophylactic Measures recommended.
4. Itinerary and Topographical Features of the localities visited.

APPENDIX.—Views of Dr. Sigmund, of Vienna, on the Diseases, &c., of the Danubian Provinces.

SECTION 1.—GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES, &c.

SERVIA.—This vassal province of Turkey, though liberated in a great measure from Ottoman rule, and governed by a Servian prince, is, nevertheless, a part of the Turkish empire, with Mussulman Pashas and garrisons in its principal fortresses; besides, it pays an annual tribute of 300,000 dollars.

The boundaries of Servia are—towards the east, the river Timok, where it touches Bulgaria; on the north, it is circumscribed by the Save and the Danube; to the west the Dwina separates it from Bosnia; and to the south a portion of that range of mountains which runs from the Gulf of Venice to the Black Sea (the eastern part of which is the Balkan proper), is its frontier bulwark towards the Rumelian province of Macedonia.

Servia is a mountainous country, well-wooded, productive, with a rich soil, and a climate severe in winter, but warm in summer, ripening the grape to be capable of giving rich, generous, and wholesome wines. The grain principally grown is maize. Herds of cattle are not numerous; hogs, fed almost entirely on the acorns of its vast forests, are largely exported from this country. Agricultural produce is conveyed on rudely made bullock-drawn carts.

The population amounts to one million.

An army advancing towards Belgrade from the eastward, by the route which will be spoken of in the sequel, would find good roads, practicable for the transport of its artillery, its stores, and its ambulances.

The rivers, with the exception of the Morava, could in summer be easily forded, but the above rapid, deep and broad river, would at all seasons require pontoons.

A hostile people, however, would render an advance impossible, as the roads of the Apennine-like range, over which are the lines of communication from Nerisnitza, on the Peck, towards Brezala-Palanka on the Danube, could be destroyed at any moment, and rendered impassable; while the fine forests of beech and oak which skirt these roads, would form the most admirable shelter for the guerilla. This part of Servia could never, therefore, I imagine, become the theatre of operations of war on a large scale, the road being only here and there, and for short distances, by the banks of the Danube.

BULGARIA.—The province of Bulgaria proper, stretching from west to east, is in form somewhat approaching to a long drawn out parallelogram; the district of the Dobrouja, however, extending to the north, breaks the uniformity of this figure. The southern boundary is the Balkan (the Mount Hæmus of antiquity), separating it from Rumelia, the ancient Thrace. The right bank of the Danube, in a portion of that part of its course, called by military topographers its fourth basin, and which runs nearly from west to east parallel to the chain of the Balkan, at some fifty miles distance, defines the above territory on the north. An affluent of the Danube, which it enters on its right bank, a little to the north-west of Widdin, the river Timok, separates Bulgaria on its western aspect from Servia, while its eastern littoral is washed by the waters of the Black Sea.

The length of the province from west to east is about 350 miles; its breadth, as I have before said, between its mountain boundary and its great frontier river, averages between forty-five and fifty miles.

The course of the principal rivers, of which the Isker is the chief, tributaries of the Danube, must necessarily be from the northern slope of the Balkan towards the north; this, from the physical formation of the country, may be regarded as a general rule, with some important exceptions, however, for towards the eastern part of the range, the Balkan sends off, almost at a right angle, a long spur called the Kujuk (little) Balkan, which extends far in a north-easterly direction, near the spot on its eastern face, where the offset leaves the parent mountain, about a degree and a-half directly north from Adrianople, arises the Deli Kamezik (mad or furious Kamezik), which at one time in its early course lost among the rocks, is afterwards joined by a large branch rising not far from Kasan to the north of the lesser Balkan; their united waters then run nearly from west to east till they empty themselves into the Euxine a few miles to the southward of Varna.

The rivers of Bulgaria from Widdin to Shumla are easily forded. I speak of the month of March. As the Kameziks were crossed by me near their sources, I can only speak of them at these points, where they were crossed without difficulty.

The province of Bulgaria may be divided into three portions—1st. The Western Danubian portion, consisting of the often swampy banks of that river, rising gently, and at a little elevation—vast, treeless, bare, scarcely cultivated, pastoral plains scantily supplied with water—the capital of this is Widdin. 2nd. The mountainous district, stretching from west to east, from near Nissa, in Servia, across the country to Tirnova and Shumla, which, with Sophia, are its great towns. And, 3rd, the districts of the Dobrouja, a peculiar tract at the north-eastern end of Bulgaria, consisting principally of

steppe-like country, characterized by low undulations, and the rank nature of its grassy vegetation, which attains an extraordinary height. This portion of the country may be regarded as most insalubrious. The principal seaport, Varna, is the great town of this district.

I may as well enumerate the routes leading from Bulgaria across the Balkan into Rumelia; these are at least seven in number, five are easily practicable, and more or less used as points of transit.

1st. The most westerly, from Sophia, Grablian, Novi-Han, Ihlirian in Bulgaria, by Trajan's Gates to Tartar-Bazardszik, Philipopolis (capital of the district of Zagora), valley of the Maritza and Adrianople to Constantinople.

2nd. More eastward, from Ternova to Dranova and Grabova, in Bulgaria, over by the iron gates—the highest pass of the Balkan—to Szipka, Kasa Nlik, and thence to Adrianople.

3rd. More eastward, the postal road from Shumla, where the Kujuk Balkan is crossed, and then the more southerly and greater range, by the towns of Dchuma, Osman Bazar and Kasan, across to Selimno in Rumelia, and then, keeping near the valley of the Tunjah, by Jamboli to Adrianople; this pass is also reached by a road leading from Ternova.

4th. From Shumla to Karnabat, and thence to Constantinople, either by Kirk-Klissi or Adrianople.

This road is used by the Turks for the passage of their artillery across the Balkan.

5th. From Shumla to the plateau of Leponitza, on the Bulgarian side, then to Aidos, or Haydos, the Rumelian base of the highest range, then still descending to Beemi, Rusukastro, Faki (where further descent ceases), Devlet-Agace, Kirk-Klissi, Bourgas, and then to Constantinople by Silivri.

RUMELIA.—The following Report touches so briefly on this province, that a few words will suffice concerning it, or rather that small portion of it referred to—viz., the district of Zagora, that part of Rumelia (from Roum-eli, the Turkish for the country of the Greek), of which Philipopolis and Adrianople are the principal provincial cities. I shall define its limits more correctly. Its boundary towards the west is the Maritza, the ancient Hebrus, which rising on the ranges of the Balkan to the westward of Trajan's Gate, runs nearly in an easterly course, passing Philipopolis and Adrianople, at which point it is joined by the Tunjah from the Balkan, and by the Arda from Mount Rhodope. After the confluence of these rivers, whose waters make Adrianople almost insular, the Maritza alters its course, running to the southward and west, and encircling the base of Mount Rhodope; it then empties itself into the Archipelago in the gulf, and near the town of Enos. This river in its whole course is the cause of much of the disease affecting the district of the country through which it runs. The southern boundary of this part of Rumelia is the Propontes, its eastern the Euxine, and the range of the Balkan separates it from Bulgaria on the north.

SECTION 2.—CLIMATE AND SUPPOSED ORIGIN OF ENDEMIC DISEASE.

The summer heat attains its acme in July and August; in the beginning of September the autumnal rains commence, and continue partially throughout October, alternating with hot weather and a burning sun. I speak of the Danubian districts. The evaporation from the country, moistened by the rains, and acted on by the powerful sun of the autumnal months, is the cause of the production of the periodic fevers of this season, which are principally quotidians and quartans, much more dreaded than the fevers of the early summer, which are usually of the tertian variety. In November the cold weather commences, and in the beginning of December, when the temperature falls to about eight degrees of cold of Reaumur, the Danube begins to take on an icy covering. Some years, 1847-8 for example, this extended over nearly the whole course of the river, so much so that it could be passed at any point in carriages; this continued from the middle of December till the 3rd or 4th of March, when the ice fairly broke up, causing a more than usually general inundation.

The Danube, however, is not frozen to this extent every year, but there are always large portions of it covered with firm and massive ice—for instance, at and below Presburg and Pesth, at Belgrade, Apatin; Parkiss and Kassan, above Orsova; it is often also frozen at Widdin, and nearer to the Euxine, below Silistria.

The ice gives way generally about the latter end of February, or the beginning of March, and the navigation of the river opens; but the winter is then by no means over; this year, for example, after the appearance of spring-like weather, towards the middle of March, a snow-storm, commencing on the 18th, continued for four days, laying both banks of the river under snow, in the Servian and western Bulgarian part of its course; and this year, south of the Balkan, in Rumelia, it snowed on the 13th, 14th, and 15th April.

As the spring sun gains strength, the numerous tributaries on both banks, swollen by the melting snow, fill the Danube to overflowing, and then we have the annual inundations which this river causes in numerous tracts of country, where large districts and towns are thus more or less encroached on by these waters; this happens generally in April and May, when the strong sun of the now advanced spring, causing rapid evaporation from these semi-immersed regions, reduces them to the condition of swamps, from which we have the well-known evils arising from their miasmata.

The cause of the prevalent periodic fevers is, in most instances, obvious enough, but the remedy or corrective to this is far beyond the partial means (I speak of the Danubian marshes) available to meet the evil, and centuries will elapse before these vast countries can be brought by embankment, drainage, and tillage, to a healthy state. Little is now done, as far as I could see, to mend matters; embankment on a comprehensive scale is not thought of—a few wattles are perhaps used here and there, and perhaps a few poles, rudely driven, not as part of any systematic plan of embankment, or for keeping out the river from the country so often submerged, but to save some paltry landing place from being swept away. Till these swamps are drained we shall have diseases of paludal origin; and we shall have the treacherous alternations of temperature which assist the incubation and development of paludal diseases, and are the causes of ailments of other forms.

The above adverted to extreme contrast of temperature, more recognizable by the feeling than by thermometrical indications, at the hours when the sun is above and below the horizon, arises, when not occurring in mountainous countries, from no other cause than the undrained state of the country, and deficient tillage; and indeed, I think that this great contrast of temperature is one of the reasons why the autumnal intermittents drag on in their suite the dysenteric affections which are so frequent a sequel of the febrile attacks, and which are so rife during the last months of the year; for the

vicissitudes of (as I have said) temperature are excessive during these autumnal months—the noon-day sun is still scorching, but the approach of winter is felt in the evenings and nights, which offer, relatively, a greater contrast to the diurnal heat than the same hours during the summer months did—thus we have the relaxed body struck by the double blow of malaria, and the humid chill of an autumnal night.

In the Danubian districts high winds prevail during March and April; they are principally from the north-east and south-west, in fact they more or less follow the valley of the river. Northerly winds are comparatively unfrequent. In October and November the south-west wind prevails in Bulgaria, but the course of its mountain offsets necessarily influences the direction of the wind in different districts.

In addition to the influences of malaria and atmospherical changes, as productive of disease, a wide-spread popular opinion is, that these diseases derive from the too free use of fruits; this refers to the autumnal diseases. This way of accounting for these ailments exists everywhere; and a medical man, who I saw in Rustchuck, appeared to share this opinion. The melon is constantly referred to as a cause of fever.

In Kohl's work on Austria, when speaking of the Banat of Temeswar, which is little better than a vast marsh, and where fever is nearly universal, he states that—"any cause except the obvious one is referred to for its production—use of plums, melons, bad water, &c." And I have found among the people of the countries of which I am speaking, the same reluctance to inculpate the country itself as the cause of illness.

But we have in the Danubian provinces, intermittents where no marshes exist, as at Rustchuck for example, which has tertians in spring, and where, in autumn, quotidians and quartans are rife and frequent. The mere evaporation from the reeking abominations of its streets, &c., caused by the sun of the spring months, is a sufficient explanation of the origin of the tertians.

Towards the approach of autumn the Danube everywhere in its course sinks in its bed, and exhalations from its slimy banks thus exposed, with the usual always existing local filth, must be one reason, added to the marked autumnal vicissitudes of temperature, why the type of periodic diseases of this season is graver than that of the earlier months of the year.

In Shumla, a mountain city, intermittents are of usual appearance, but Shumla is little better than a vast dunghill—such incredible, if not seen, collections of abominations I have scarcely elsewhere witnessed. We cannot here be at any loss for an explanation of the causes of the periodic fevers.

But these diseases exist, and that too in their worst and most pernicious forms, in localities where this filth is not excessive, and where no very apparent source of illness can be detected. In certain mountain towns, or rather villages, deep sunk in the bottom of valleys, surrounded by closely encircling hills, with clear lively streams running through them, and no marshes near, intermittent diseases abound.

Maidanpek, in Servia, is described above, and will be spoken of hereafter, and there is probably not in Europe a more deadly spot.

In some of the Balkan valleys, with ravines and deep clefts in the soil of the slopes rising from them, I found that endemic diseases of periodic types existed; and in other deep hill-surrounded spots, without fissured ravines or marshes, I also found that ague was a frequent visitor; here, the air, stagnant from want of ventilation, was the most plausible way of accounting for this.

I am inclined to think that the poor diet of the inhabitants of these countries renders them less able to resist the excitants of disease than a better fed people would be. Their food is of the poorest kind—brown bread, a few olives, the pilaff (rice and grease) a few whiffs at the pipe, and coffee, constitute their usual repasts. A traveller in the country is famished, in some places even the eternally recurring fowl, and even eggs are with difficulty furnished.

SECTION 3.—DISEASES, THEIR TREATMENT, PROPHYLAXIS, &C.

I found on minute and incessant inquiry everywhere, that intermittent fever, with its sequelæ, and dysentery are the most prominent maladies of the countries visited; the information, however, to be derived from local sources is extremely meagre and unsatisfactory; there are literally no medical men in Bulgaria, except those employed in the Turkish army. In Servia there are district surgeons appointed, but from Widdin throughout Bulgaria, on to the southern slope of the Balkan, there is only one resident medical man, the Prussian Consul at Rustchuck, and his information was of no value, and entirely at variance with what I derived from better sources. Information is therefore extracted with difficulty. The chief men—the local governors of towns—are rather disposed to laud the salubrity of their places of residence. Of intelligent inhabitants, the number is extremely limited; therefore, the aspect of the country, the appearance of the people, the account they themselves give of their ailments, are often the only means by which the actual sanitary state of the country can be arrived at, at least by a mere passing traveller through these provinces. From these circumstances, therefore, without a prolonged residence, and an opportunity of seeing the diseases as they present themselves, any account of them must be meagre, and less satisfactory than if detailed from the observer's own actual experience.

Prophylaxis I believe to be the most important part of this section.

In the Appendix I have given nearly verbatim the information I derived from Dr. Sigmund of Vienna. I thus separate it from the remainder of the Report, as I found I could not confirm certain parts of it from my inquiries made subsequently to my visit to him; for instance, he states that March is an unhealthy month, and that August is one of the most healthy in the year. I found, on the contrary, that the rivers being full in March, and the evaporation slight, that paludal diseases were rare; and I found that August was regarded as the month most to be dreaded. However, I have said how difficult I found it to obtain precise information, and indeed I found contradictory matter and discrepancies in statements from sources alike credible.

Dr. Sigmund's treatment of intermittent I found, from other evidence, which my own experience elsewhere would seem to confirm, to be inert and dangerous, well enough for the clinique of a metropolitan city, where a stray case of intermittent may now and then present itself, but for this country, where the virulent poison received into the system is actively at work vitiating and tainting the whole, and rapidly inducing grave structural changes, I feel persuaded that the most active and free use of our anti-periodic remedies is that on which we can alone rely.

Febris Intermittens.—I have said that this disease is that which reigns dominant in the Danubian provinces in the spring and autumn. I could hear of no form of fever which I could identify with the remittent. I hear of its existence in some parts of Rumelia, but not in the route traversed by me, and Dr. Sigmund did not know of the existence of this form of disease, though I think it highly probable that it may be found in such a country and climate.

In April, when evaporation commences, we have the spring fevers, generally of the tertian type. These yield readily to the employment of quinine, pushed to cinchonism; and unless neglected they are rarely obstinate or lay the foundation of organic complaints. This is a general rule; but there are exceptional years and instances where the tertians are of great severity, running into double tertians, &c. In Belgrade in 1853 this form of disease prevailed much among all classes, particularly affecting those living low down near the Save. Among the troops of the Turkish garrison in the early summer as many as 80 cases out of a strength of 2,000 were sufferers at one time from this ailment. I have said it was of the tertian and double tertian form; that is, the paroxysm of the interposed day was obviously milder, and with a different hour of ingression from that recurring at intervals of 48 hours; occasionally, double paroxysms occurring on the same day were observed; and the disease, when successfully treated, as far as checking the paroxysmal attacks went, was, in about a fifth of the cases, followed by general anasarca. This complication did not prove obstinate, yielding to the use of hydragogue cathartics and diuretics; and when the œdema of the lower limbs lingered, the use of baths of hot sand proved of the greatest value, and always removed the affection.

After the febrile attacks are checked, the use of quinine in diminished doses is judiciously continued for seven or eight days after the seeming cure; during this period of convalescence, the spine is to be carefully examined, and if any tenderness is found to exist there, or if even uneasiness in the course of the dorsal vertebræ is complained of, there is risk of relapse. This tenderness, arising from hyperæmia of the spinal column, from about the third to the ninth vertebræ, is nearly an invariable concomitant of periodic fever here, and it must be watched and treated. The application of leeches—plenty in the Danubian provinces—dry cupping, scarifications, sinapisms, and blisters, are all used to relieve this state, while the use of quinine is coincident with the local remedies.

Enlarged spleen and induration of the liver are very frequent in neglected or mistreated cases. The former of these affections is of constant occurrence and the organ attains an enormous bulk: One of these cases I saw. This complication does not prove obstinate in treatment; half a drachm of strong mercurial ointment rubbed over the region of the spleen once or twice a-day, and the internal administration of quinine are the means most successfully employed.

The quotidian variety of intermittent, for the most part of autumnal occurrence, is of a more intractable nature, and its consequences are, that it occasionally becomes continued, running into a *nervo-typhoid* form and terminating fatally.

Dysentery is a frequent follower of this type of fever.

The quartans are apt to be prolonged and obstinate, and these resist the action of quinine in many instances. The following combination is well spoken of in some of the obstinate forms of this type:—

R. Disulph. Quinæ, gr. xx.
Prussiat. Ferri, gr. vi.
Acet. Morphiæ, gr. ½
Sacchar. Alb. 1 dr.

M. Divide in doses, x. One every hour.

Fowler's solution of arsenic is the remedy most trusted when quinine fails; and occasionally the white oxide of arsenic, the fourth of a grain into twelve doses, one of these to be taken every hour, is said to have proved efficacious when other means have failed.

In a very obstinate form of intermittent, which had its origin in these countries, and which baffled every remedy, which had, as a distressing concomitant, periodic neuralgic pains of the severest character, the patient, after everything had failed (including change of air from Bosnia to Rumelia), was effectually cured by the nauseating influence of tartar emetic, kept up for a week, as much as the stomach would bear, without vomiting being induced, was perseveringly taken, and the cure was complete.

Dysentery.—Is frequent as an uncomplicated affection, and is a sequence of fever. The phenomena of the disease, or its treatment have nothing novel in them. Leeches applied to the anus are much relied on. The injection of ice-water in acute forms of the disease, and the use of the solution of nitrate of silver in the same manner in its chronic state are practised. Salicine, twelve grains in twenty-four hours, is said to have been highly useful in the chronic forms of the disease.

Among diseases occurring frequently near the Danube, I may note the presence of the *tenia solium*, which is extremely common, and, when undetected, is the cause of much obscure ill-health. The following strong decoction of the well known remedy—the pomegranate—is found rarely to fail in inducing the speedy expulsion of the parasite:

R. Rad. Pun. Granatæ, 3 oz.
Aquæ, 1 lb. coque.
Ad demidium libræ.

This at one dose. After three hours an ounce of castor oil is taken, and the result is as I have said above.

In the following section there will be found some notices of the practice, &c., of the medical men of Turkish army.

At Widdin the typhus *castrensis* and dysentery were extremely prevalent and fatal (*vide* Sec. 4). I did not learn that the former presented any characteristic of a peculiar kind; but at Rustchuck there was prevailing, among the military, a form of fever which I had an opportunity of seeing in various stages of its progress. I shall attempt briefly to describe it.

The soldier presents himself in a state of febrile restlessness, without a vestige of local pain; on the third or fourth day a violent accession of fever sets in, accompanied by delirium, dilated pupils, frequent epistaxis; pulse quick and strong—in fact a state of cerebral congestion; the tongue speedily becomes fuliginous, with exudation of blood from the gums; the teeth and lips covered with sordes; occasional but not frequent cough, with hawking of dirty bloody sputa; breathing not frequent or laborious; no

meteorism, no vomiting. After four or five days of this state coma supervenes, and the patient dies. A very common complication is hepatic tenderness, with icteric skin and conjunctivæ. Some of these deep yellow cases I saw. A common occurrence in convalescence is the supervention of dysentery. This is extremely fatal; it is attended at first by dejections almost entirely bloody, mucoid stools follow, tormina and tenesmus are present.

The treatment pursued in the febrile disease was saline purgatives; venesection to the abstraction of six or eight ounces of blood, leeches behind the ears, ice to the head, mustard pediluvia, &c.

The dysentery was treated by cataplasms and blisters to the abdomen; the internal use of acetate of lead and opium, tannin, tannate of iron, and Dover's powder.

The above was an extremely fatal form of fever. I could not learn the proportion of deaths, but the Turkish physician in charge admitted that the mortality was excessive. These sick were treated in clean dwelling-houses, of a superior class, turned into hospitals, but the wards were all overheated and ill-ventilated.

The pathological changes brought about by the above disease were, of course, not ascertained, post-mortem examinations not being practised in Turkey.

Prophylaxis, &c.—1st. I should recommend that every man in the army should, in the early part of the autumn, be provided with flannel jackets and drawers, to be worn till the month of May following. Our soldiers are half clad. This climate, for nine months in the year, with its abrupt and trying transitions from great heat to the most severe cold, requires the adoption of the above suggestion as a measure of the first importance for the preservation of the health of our troops.

2nd. During seasons, and in localities where endemic diseases prevail, I think that soldiers exposed to the evening and morning exhalations from malaria-productive ground, should have a small ration of diluted spirit, medicated with quinine, given to them an hour before sunset and before day-break. A couple of grains of quinine, given at such time, would exercise a very salutary effect as an antidote. This plan dates from the days of Lind; it obtains in the navy, and is worthy of serious consideration, for I believe that cinchona has as much an antidotal as a remedial power.

3rd. In notoriously unhealthy places, the sentries should be changed every hour. This may involve loss of rest, but it will break the force of the pestilential emanations, if we can lessen the period of continuous exposure to them.

4th. The introduction of a good, warm hood, as worn in the Turkish army, on night duties, or where the men are exposed to severe weather, would be an admirable addition to the soldier's dress, and would protect him from cold as well as disease. Let us imitate the inhabitants of all classes in these countries, who universally wear this in circumstances where protection is sought from cold and damp. The hood worn by the Turkish soldier will serve a double purpose. Pulled over the men's forage-caps, it will save them from the chilling effect of the cold of night, piercing in these climates; and as it has two woollen straps, each a yard long, these, brought over and round the neck and mouth, and tied, would form an excellent respirator and sifter of malarious exhalations.

5th. Immediately on the occupation of a town or neighbourhood of evil (sanitary) reputation, large fatigue parties should be at once employed in removing or lessening all patent or suspected causes of disease; foul ditches should be cleaned, pent-up pools of stagnant water should be given vent to; exuberant vegetation, when not a screen against malaria, should be cut down; the filthy accumulations of mud, ordure, and numberless impurities, with which Mussulman towns are polluted, should be removed.

6th. Much of the river water in Bulgaria is bad, surcharged with lime; and at some parts of the country—for example, on the large plains stretching from Widdin to the east—water is far from plenty.

For our hospitals, filters would be desiderata, or some substitute for these; felt, for instance, is used for this purpose, in, I think, the Austrian army, when water is unwholesome. Alum, as a means of purifying turbid water, I have just heard of.

In the Turkish army there is, attached to each regiment, a certain number of men, about twenty-five to a battalion, whose duty it is to provide wholesome water for the soldiers. Each of these men has a horse, laden with two immense leather bags, with a hose at the bottom of each. The duty of these men is to keep the regiment supplied with good water. They bring it to the hospitals and barracks. On a march, they precede the advancing corps or army, and then meet it laden with water drawn from the purest sources, such as fountains, &c.; when an army is encamped, these men still labour at their vocation, bringing good water, filling the recipients provided for it, and always keeping up an abundant and wholesome supply. Some arrangement of this sort (we cannot do better than imitate the Turk) is wanted with us.

7th.—Short marches, particularly when troops first take the field.

8th. The formation of open fire-places, or the introduction of stoves into the wards of hospitals, or buildings used as such. The mode of house-heating in Turkey is most objectionable. The "mangal" is a large dish of live charcoal, and on the introduction of this into the room or ward, they are dependent for warmth. Two or three of these things would be insufficient to keep up a proper temperature, if ventilation were also cared for; but this is disregarded; and as the windows are kept closed, large mattings hung before the doors, and not a breath of air finds admittance, the atmosphere is necessarily polluted and unwholesome. The wards are all stuffy and close; and I think, at Widdin, that the epidemic typhus and dysentery there prevailing were invited to establish themselves by the atmosphere provided and maintained for them by this miserable contrivance. Burning wood in an open fire-place would promote and assist ventilation. This, and a good stove, would warm the largest ward or barrack-room, and we should escape from the suffocating "mangal" and its consequences.

9th. Avoiding as quarters towns deep sunk in valleys, where ventilation is obviously wanting. Towns so placed are always unhealthy.

10th. In these countries there are scarcely any tables. The Turk eats off a tray placed on a low stool, and he writes on his knee. Each regiment should carry with it a portable operating table.

SECTION 4.—ITINERARY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF THE LOCALITIES VISITED.

March 14, 1854.—Belgrade, the capital of Servia, is situated on an advanced elevated angle of land, jutting out where the Save joins the Danube, one side of the promontory being washed by the

Save, the Danube skirting its other aspect. The apex of the headland is crowned by the fortress of Belgrade, which beetles over the valleys of both rivers. Retiring inland from this point, the crest of the ridge is found covered by the Servian parts of the town. On the slope and low ground, at both sides of this hill, are the Turkish and Jewish quarters. In all directions except inland, we see fever-producing country, the desolate-looking Banat of Temeswar stretching far on one side, and the low undrained tract lying between the Save and Semlin, are both unhealthy.

The Save often escapes from its banks, and then we have part of the lower town under water. Then follow the fevers of the summer months, which prevail especially in this quarter of the city. The soldiers in the elevated citadel would be comparatively safe, but the sentries furnished to this district are exposed to the influence of its malaria, and thus contract periodic fevers.

The water of Belgrade is bad; that used in the military hospital is filtered through drip-stones. Belgrade is very badly supplied with food. The Servian peasant is rich, and will scarcely take the trouble to breed stock, or seek a market for it. He tills a patch of land for maize, rears hogs for exportation, and the communities of large towns are left to look to exterior sources for supplies.

March 15.—Belgrade to Grotzko four hours and a-half. Leaving Belgrade, and going east by south, we enter an open, treeless country, with low hills around; a poor light soil; roads mere tracks, hardened by traffic, over fields; scarcely any water. In about two hours, a more picturesque country is entered, rising into gently-swelling hills—road amidst copses of the valonia oak. We then descend towards the valley of the Danube, almost to the level of the river, and arrive at the small town of Grotzko, an extremely unhealthy place, of about 300 houses. The Danube inundates the low lands around, and fevers prevail during the greater part of the year, the quotidian in August, of a bad type, running into *nervo-typhoid* forms.

March 16.—Grotzko to Passarowitz, (ten hours') route; by Danube for about an hour over frequently-submerged plateau. Turning south, we ascend hills of easy ascent, amidst oak-copses and the remains of an old forest; a few patches of cleared land for maize here and there; no houses near the road; soil of the richest humus, not a pebble, the size of a walnut, on whole day's journey; road broad and good, and aspect of country healthy. After four hours, open and park-like, then the town of Kolar is reached; a most unhealthy place. A small stream, the Raliah, is close to the village; but, nearer still, there is a considerable reedy swamp, quite enough to explain why the inhabitants look anæmic, sallow, and fever-stricken. About five hours' hence, over a level and well-wooded country, the Morava, a fine, rapid river, more than half the breadth of the Thames at Westminster, is reached, and crossed in a boat; nearly two hours' hence, over level and rich plains, but only partially cultivated, Passarowitz, the third town of Servia, is reached; it lies at the base of a low ridge, running from north to south. It is a paltry, dirty place, but nothing can be said against it on the score of health, as endemic diseases are not known there.

March 17.—Passarowitz to Neresnitza (ten hours). Ascending the easy acclivity of the hill spoken of, we leave the valley of the Morava, a fine, well-wooded, rich, level tract, through which the river runs with a very winding course.

Descending to the eastward we soon reach a well-wooded champaign country, well watered, with the same rich soil as during yesterday's route. After an hour the sluggish stream of the Alava is crossed, an open down-like country entered, with a healthy numerous peasantry, and no endemic diseases. Two hours of this brings us to a country still rich and fertile, but of deeply cleft hills, grassy slopes, and tufts of young oaks (far off on our right a mountain range of abrupt bold summits); excellent encamping ground. After five hours from Passarowitz, the village of Mactra, a healthy spot of a hundred houses is reached. Soon afterwards the river Peck is reached, and, to shorten the journey, forded. An abrupt mountain ascent is entered on—the scenery wild and Swiss-like—the rocks of primitive and transition varieties—the river which we skirt is broad, and often escapes from its banks. From this point to Neresnitza, fever is frequent in the alluvial valleys of the river.

Neresnitza is an insignificant village seated close to the above river.

March 18.—Neresnitza to Milanawitz, nine hours' journey, commenced over a mountain ascent of the most alpine character. Road good; bounding rocks, principally of clay-slate. Ascent and descent of this mountain occupied three and a-half hours; cold excessive; mountain brooks covered with ice. It snowed lightly, not in flakes, but in the beautiful stellar forms indicative of a high altitude, and a low temperature. A valley, through which runs the river Peck, is reached, and after five and a-half hours of the day's journey we arrive at Maidanpeck. This valley is rich in iron ore, and it is thickly inhabited. Maidanpeck lies on a small oblong-square shaped spot, closely hemmed in on all sides by precipitous mountains; no marshes, and the stream running through the village, lively with sound banks. Spite of no apparent excitants of disease, there is no place in Servia so unhealthy as this. There is usually a resident medical man, but at the period of my visit he was absent on ill-health.

Periodic fevers are found here during nearly the whole year. From the middle of July until the end of September a most severe form of this prevails, of the tertian and quartan type. General dropsy, ascites, and splenic enlargement, are most common here. The unhealthiness of this place is proverbial all over Servia; they talk of its whole population lasting only from three to four years, but I could not have any authentic information on the subject. About four hundred of its inhabitants are engaged in procuring the iron ore; they suffer more than wood-cutters or other labourers. From this unhealthy spot to Milanawitz occupies about four hours over Alpine ranges covered with snow. We ascend far above the region of the oak, and get among forests of noble beeches which crown the highest summits of these mountains. Milanawitz, on the Danube, a small town of three hundred houses, is said to be very healthy, at least this was the assurance given by its leading inhabitants. There is no medical man here. Syphilis is frequent.

March 19.—Milanawitz to Breza-Palanka six hours. Rode for an hour close to the Danube, fording then a tributary of this we ascend among mountains, the snow falling heavily and lying deep—not a house during the six hours of this mountain ride. The range passed, we come to the village of Breza-Palanka on the Danube; it is said to be salubrious, and the aspect of its inhabitants bears this out. The country here has a desolate and sad look. The military frontier of Austria opposite, thinly inhabited, with its scattered blockhouses, and the river, from the state of war, without a sign of traffic or animation, enhanced the sombre and depressing appearance of this place.

March 20.—From Breza-Palanka to Negotin six hours. During seven-eighths of the way the road is by the Danube, on an alluvial snow-covered tract, little above the level of the river, some two or three hundred yards in breadth—low hills rose from this. Some small tributaries of the Danube

crossed, and some miserable villages of emigrant Wallachs lie on the route. Leaving the Danube, the road to Negotin is over level plains little cultivated, maize the crop, wells numerous. Negotin has marshes in its neighbourhood, and paludal fevers of a mild type are endemic. High winds prevail, neutralizing probably the otherwise pernicious effect of the malaria, diluting its power to do mischief.

March 21.—From Negotin to Widdin thirteen hours and a-half per cart, post-horses not being forthcoming. Over plains to the quarantine station on the Danube. There is a German medical man at this miserable spot, which does not suffer from any endemic disease. Keeping from thence on the banks of the Danube, we first are ferried over a small deep stream, and, a few hundred yards beyond this, we leave Serbia by crossing the Timok, not far from its entrance into the Danube. Keeping by the banks of the latter for about a mile, we enter within a chain of low hills. Passing through the village of Vurph, where, and in the neighbourhood, a considerable Turkish force is in cantonments. Continuing among the low hills, the vast half-swampy Bulgarian plain on which Widdin is placed, is reached. The distant crest of the Balkan is now seen to the south.

WIDDIN.—This most important Bulgarian city, the head-quarters of the pachalic, lies on a dead level; a distant amphitheatre of low hills bounds this place. The Danube washes the northern walls of the city, which consist of two parts the "Grad," or fortified portion, and the "Varosh," or suburban quarter exterior to the filthy neglected glacis of the first-named fortified stronghold.

The elements of disease exist everywhere, and in excess (though formerly acquainted with Turkish towns), which I have never seen exceeded.

To persons inhabiting the cities of Western Europe, even these the least famed for their cleanliness, the incredible filth of a Turkish town cannot be imagined; everything bears the mark of squalor and decay. A well-known author, Ranke, speaking of Widdin, says:—"Its fetid bazaar, and its streets strewn with putrid carcasses, round which the vultures swarm, tell plainly that the majority of its 20,000 inhabitants are Mussulmans." And speaking of another town in Bulgaria, he says:—"But the stench of the air gives sufficient evidence of the presence of Mussulman habitations."

Fever, and the numerous ills depending on the want of sanitary and police measures, must always hover over these unclean abodes, and it is not to be wondered at if the sanitary state of Widdin is, while I write, of the most unsatisfactory kind. The town is a vast barrack, the regular casernes being given up as military hospitals.

The force between this and Kalafat amounts to 35,000 men—of these 18,000 are regulars. The sick of the last-mentioned are all brought by bridge to the intervening island, hence in boats to Widdin. The sickness is very great. On March 22nd the number sick was 1,400, having declined from 1,700. Fever and dysentery, the scourges of armies, are doing their work. The mortality has of late been nearly thirty daily; it has reached thirty-four deaths in twenty-four hours. This sickness is attributed to the severity of the winter, to the exposure of the men in tents, to their privations of all kinds, and to excessive fatigue and bodily toil they undergo. Duties are incessant, and throwing up earth-works at Kalafat exhausts the strength of these poor men. Their hospitals, too, are nurseries of disease, as we shall see presently, and malaria always hangs over Widdin. The civil population is also most unhealthy, suffering from the same maladies the soldiers are labouring under.

I visited the greater military hospitals, seeing between eight and nine hundred of the sick. The remainder are scattered about in dwelling-houses.

The principal military hospital is a large block of building, an oblong square with central court and interior colonnade, from which its wards—it has only a ground-floor—are entered. The exterior of the building looked bright and clean, and the approach to it was marvellously so for Widdin. The large surface of the interior court was almost covered with stagnant water.

The wards are large, containing about sixty sick; they are boarded and matted. The men lie in double rows round three sides of the room. There are no bedsteads, but the bedding is good; the mattress of straw thick and comfortable; above this a thin one of cotton. The sheets clean; the diets carefully prepared, but the atmosphere is electric with the elements of disease from the want of ventilation, and from the stuffy fumes of the detestable "mangal."

The hospital contained about 500 sick, and was not overcrowded; but the state of its courts and passages was neglected, and, here and there filthy, but this establishment was by many degrees the best in the place. I visited three others—a large vacated barrack, with 154 sick, in very bad order. Here I saw about twenty survivors of the wounded at Citate—wounds of the extremities principally—no amputations.

In another barrack I saw 158 sick of one battalion, said to be 1000 strong. These men were miserably neglected, and the whole establishment in the worst order. Lastly, I visited a very large dwelling-house, with upwards of 100 sick. The air in all these places was laden with the seeds of disease.

Several of the medical men employed—fifty-six—had been attacked by the typhoid disease, but in their instances it was mild and manageable, for the very obvious reason that they were not treated in the poisonous atmosphere of the wards where they contracted the ill.

The diet of Turkish hospitals is according to the following scale:—

- 1st. Rice, 13½ drachms, boiled in water.
- 2nd. Rice, 13½ drachms, and bread 30 drachms.
- 3rd. Rice, 13½ drachms; bread, 50 drachms; meat, 30 drachms.
- 4th. Rice, 13½ drachms; bread, 50 drachms; meat, 50 drachms.
- 5th. Three days prior to discharge the barrack ration.

The medical officer has it in his power to add to the fourth rate of diet any extra he thinks necessary, fish, wine, eggs, &c.

The Turkish soldier receives as pay twenty piastres a month, about three shillings and fourpence, but everything is found him, rations and clothing, and in hospital he pays no stoppages.

The medical and surgical staff of the Turkish army is constituted on a most vicious system. Each regiment of four battalions has a medical chief and four surgeons(?), besides a pharmacist. The chief is a "pure" physician, probably a well-educated Italian, or perhaps an American or Turk, educated at the school of Galata-Serai. The surgeons are mere barbers—lackeys out of place, or any adventurer who can thrust himself, with a few ointments and bandages, into this office. The pharmacist knows what he may have picked up in a druggist's shop, or, more probably, what he has

acquired in the service. Be it remembered that the regimental medical chief does not meddle with surgery; the wounded Turkish soldier is therefore confided to the most ignorant hands.

The routine of hospital duty is conducted as follows:—The physician walks round the wards, and examines the men, writes a prescription for them, which the pharmacist copies into a book; the diet and treatment are then and there regulated, and the case is disposed of, and a daily entry is made by the medical man on the slip of paper, of which I attach a copy, opposite this, serves as a record of the case, and as a bed-head ticket. This is the sole history of the disease and its treatment, which is retained. The barber-surgeon mismanages the unfortunates in his ignorant hands, and the pharmacist prepares the medicine. The food is provided by a kind of purveyor, who manages the expenditure.

The high branch of surgery, the military, is unknown here; the Italian medical man—this country supplies many of the practitioners of physic in the Turkish army—is voluble enough; he knows well the literature of his profession, but he is a timid surgeon, even were he permitted to exercise this art; but Mussulman resignation and fatalism prevent the practice of this, except in its simplest parts. The Mussulman medical man, to whom the study of anatomy is interdicted, is, of course, incapable of doing anything in furtherance of its advance. As a general rule all great operations are rejected by the patient, who prefers death to the loss of a limb; but were the unfortunate content to undergo a great operation, the consent of the colonel of the regiment, in which the men may be serving, is requisite; and this consent is only given by these stolid barbarians provided the recovery of the sufferer is guaranteed. The educated medical men, therefore, allow the wounded to be treated by the ignorant miscalled surgeons. When remonstrated with, they shrug their shoulders, and say, "What can we do?" Being exiles principally, and Christians, they are forced to bear much from the ignorant barbarians they are obliged to serve. Such is the deplorable state of surgery in the Turkish army. I fear the survivors of the 496 wounded at the battle of Citate would be easily numbered. I pressed for information on this point, but I was baffled in obtaining it. One arm was removed by amputation by an Italian, the man died subsequently from typhus.

The number of medical men doing duty at Widdin, I include the surgeons, though it is a misnomer to do so, was 56, viz., 18 physicians, and 38 surgeons (?), this does not include the pharmacists.

The treatment of disease by the medical men seems rational and scientific; they deplete cautiously; they use calomel more freely than continental physicians do, or at least did, twenty years ago.

Vaccination is practised in the army, and among the Turks generally. I am told that it is carefully looked after in the army. I should doubt much its being extensively carried out in civil Turkish communities.

March 24.—Widdin to Lom Palanka, 10 hours. Leaving the far-stretched out "Varosh" by its southern Danubian Gate, the route lies across the hill-encircled plain. This side of the plain has less of a marshy character than that to the north of the town; in fact here men would be better in tents than exposed to the filth-produced exhalations of the town. An hour and a-half brings us, keeping close to the Danube, to a bad road lying among broken low hills, covered with young oak and *paliurus Australis*; the desolate lagoon-covered Wallachian country on the opposite left bank, stretching in cheerless flat monotony far beyond our ken. At three and a half hours from Widdin the road strikes inwards from the Danube, and immediately arrives at the village of Akchar—defended towards the river by a small fort. A small stream runs through the village, which, lying on slopes, is said to be healthy; 160 houses here. Leaving this village, the road lies principally over a plain near the Danube, marshy here and there, but partially cultivated. At about seven hours from Widdin, the road turns upwards for a few paces, and enters among sandy, gently undulating low hills; the road keeps among these, following, at no great distance, the course of the river. The character of this country, for an hour and a-half, is the fittest I have seen anywhere in my journey for an encampment on a large scale. The soil is sandy, water from the Danube (here its right bank is entirely free from marsh) is at hand. There is light herbage; no rank vegetation near; and, if I may presume to say so, the tract would be an easily defended position. From this place an easy half hour brings us to Lom Palanka on the Danube. This town rises from the water over some irregular sand hills; it is said to be salubrious, and it is in contemplation to bring the sick from Widdin to this place, and the houses were, during my visit, examined with a view to ascertain the amount of accommodation forthcoming.

A cavalry regiment is here about 2,000 strong—30 sick. A large proportion of these were suffering from pulmonary diseases, pneumonia, and bronchitis. The hospital was clean and orderly; but rather overcrowded, overheated, and ill-ventilated. No bedsteads. Periodic fevers are known here, but they are not frequent or severe; the cause of these is referred to the too free use of fruit, but there is a much more evident reason in the appearance of a small alluvial plain to the eastward of the town; this is traversed by the river Lom, and is subjected to occasional inundation, and of course malaria follows.

March 25.—Lom Palanka.

March 26.—Lom Palanka to Rahovo, 12 hours. The plain and river, above spoken of, being crossed, an ascent of not many yards brings us to a plateau of great extent, stretching to the south as far as the roots of the Balkans. This is a grazing country; tillage rare; a patch of maize now and then; large flocks browsing over it. Water, however, far from abundant; the ground suitable enough for encampment, but for the above deficiency. Three hours of this plain brought us to the Tsibu, an affluent of the Danube, the latter seen about three miles off. Again an ascent to another plateau, like the former, treeless, without wells, but with large flocks of cattle, and herds of horses. Five and a-half hours of this level brings us to Hurlitz, a Bulgarian village, or celo, on a slope leading down to the river Agost.

The houses of the Bulgarian pastoral peasant, as in this village, for instance, are constructed as follows:—A deep trench, like the foundation of a house, is dug, wattles form a pointed roof over this, earth is then thrown over the wattles, a hole is made for a chimney, and the house is completed; these dwellings are therefore mere burrows. Here, and in neighbouring villages, is quartered a battalion of Turkish regulars, 1,000 strong.

The village contained about 60 of the above houses, in which the men were densely packed, but they seemed healthy and in high spirits. The salubrity of the spot is unexceptionable. After fording the river, bare argillaceous hills are entered; a descent from which leads to the town of Rahova,

situated on a slope rising abruptly from the Danube among deep fissures, and clefts of the dry argillaceous hills spoken of. The town is healthy, 4,000 soldiers now stationed here. The water, which is good and wholesome, is supplied from fountains.

March 27.—Rahavo to Plevna, 12 hours. The route for an hour, by hills of the character just described; then another hour by the reedy swampy border of a large semi-inundated plain, on which the Danube at times encroaches. A most malaria-productive country. The road here leaves the line of the Danube, abandoning the partially submerged tract. An easy ascent leads to another of those vast treeless plains, characteristic of this part of Bulgaria; no water on the line of route, but large flocks indicate that it must be forthcoming at no great distance. After two hours of this country, sandy hills and a "celo," entered near the river Isker. A line of chalk cliffs, not distant, to the south. The Isker is forded, and the road proceeds over the pastoral plains. As we approach Plevna the river Vid is forded. Plevna lies, the greater part on a level plain, part on an abrupt slope. The Vid runs briskly through the centre of the town, which has numerous fountains. There are, it is said, no endemic ailments here, but at this time it has a visitation of variola. There is no garrison; but some 25 sick soldiers left behind by regiments advancing to Widdin are here now.

Four or five of these men have had variola. Plevna is a populous town. Turkish houses, 4,000; Christians, 2,000; Jewish, 30.

March 28.—Plevna to Lovtcha, 6 hours. Following the route by which an army advances from the eastward—the postal road—the plain of Plevna is left by an ascent into a district of low rounded hills, beautiful, well cultivated, and productive, not resembling the vast monotonous plains of the last three days journey, but rich and varied; fruit-trees scattered over it; vineyards well kept; fields bearing every mark of careful tillage, with the wheat just springing from the rich soil—fountains by the wayside. Our southward route brings us among the lower ranges of the Balkan, which stretches across the south in bold outline. Lovtcha is placed in a kind of gorge leading into this hilly region. This town is encompassed on three sides by grassy ridges, covered at their summits by cliffs of horizontal strata of limestone. The river Osma runs through the town.

Lovtcha contains between 7,000 and 8,000 male inhabitants. This place, in addition to its strategic value, is one admirably adapted for a hospital establishment on a small scale, in rear of an army advancing to the west. The country is salubrious and fertile.

In the formation of general hospitals in Bulgaria certain difficulties will be found to exist, which it is well to foresee and consider. Scarcely any large monastic dwellings, as in Spain and in most continental countries, are available in the towns to be converted into hospitals, and barracks are not always forthcoming, as at Widdin.

In Lovtcha, the dwelling-houses in this country for the most part of a poor and mean description, are tolerably good; but in most of the towns I have seen (I speak after the completion of my journey), numerous detached dwellings would be the only available receptacles for the sick; and it would be well to be prepared for this beforehand, to meet the demand for additional medical and other aid which numerous widely scattered establishments would create. No troops in Lovtcha, and no medical man in the town or district, which together contain a population of 40,000 males.

March 29.—Lovtcha to Selvi, six hours. Road commences by a rough ascent, difficult and steep, soon entering a beautiful, well cultivated, rich, sufficiently wooded, country, hilly, but not difficult; its character most salubrious, plenty of water. Some parts of the road rocky and uneven; but the tracts of wheels everywhere showed that the accessories of an army might accompany it. On this day's journey several Bulgarian villages are passed; these were not the troglodyte dens previously described, but cottages constructed of wattles and mud. The pastoral Bulgarian having one form of dwelling, the agricultural another. A very large village, Akajalar, within half-an-hour of Selvi. Selvi is said to be most healthy, and there was nothing I could observe, or learn to contradict the probability of this being the case; however, the plague, which ravaged Bulgaria in 1838, carrying off 86,000 persons, principally Turks, proved fatal to the whole population of Selvi, then 8,000. At present the town consists of 1,125 houses, three-fifths Christian, and the remaining Turk.

The air here seems pure and keen; a lively and sparkling river, the Russita, flows over a broad pebbly bed to the east of the town. No military here.

March 30.—Selvi to Tirnova, eight hours. Route (still postal road) through a diversified country, salubrious in every point of view. Cultivated plateau, rich soil, hills covered lightly with trees, and with the valonia oak; the roads good; water plenty; several Bulgarian agricultural villages passed; a very large one in the valley of the river Yantra; Passhowar at some distance to the right of the road.

The approach to the great city of Tirnova, from the west, is through hills covered to their summits with well-kept vineyards. Tirnova is a mountain city, and it is impossible to conceive a situation more picturesque and striking. From the Yantra, whose course here is extremely sinuous, rises on the left, almost like a wall, its precipitous bank, to the height of 150 to 200 feet. This is crowned by a crest of limestone cliffs; and on the edge of these, following the devious course of the river, the houses of the town commence, and ascend the abrupt declivity of the hill, to the summit of which it extends. This city, once the capital of the ancient Bulgarian kings, has now a population of 10,000 inhabitants. It is a place of much trade and bustle, but its streets, even in dry weather, were filthy in the greatest degree. This, however, in good hands, could easily be remedied. The town and neighbourhood are, in spite of the impurities of the former, very healthy.

This city, important in point of situation, at a spot where the roads, whether from Shumla, Rustchuck, Widdin, and two of the Balkan passes, all meet, and which must be passed by an army advancing towards the west from the two first-named points, has an additional special interest, from being the town apparently this best suited in the country and route for the establishment should need be, of hospital establishments on a large scale. It possesses a considerable number of houses of a class in point of size, difficult to be found elsewhere, which would make good hospitals. The salubrity of this site is undoubted, and any causes which might affect this (the filth, for example) admit of easy removal.

March 31.—Tirnova to Biela, nine hours. The rough, uneven, rudely-paved road descends from Tirnova towards the bed of the Yantra, in a northerly direction, through a ravine or narrow valley, of a most striking character. On both sides, the banks of the river rise, with steep inclination, for some hundred feet. These parallel heights are crowned by limestone cliffs of great altitude. The stone is, on both sides, in horizontal strata, and it is in a disintegrating state. The geological history of this valley is written in most legible characters, evident to the least observant eye. The

opposite heights were at one time united, forming a high rounded hill. Some convulsion of nature has split and separated these now rival ridges, and in the bottom of the valley, formed by their disunion, the river now flows. There never was a geological phenomenon more evident than the quondam rending of this hill. The different altitudes, where the crests sink and rise, exactly correspond, and salient portions of one side have a re-entering space opposite.

About three-fourths of an hour brings us to the outlet of this valley, on a height, on the left side of which there is a small unoccupied fort. A few hundred yards before we emerge from this gorge are placed, high and healthily, two (one on each side) monasteries of the Greek Church. These always well-found establishments would make admirable sanitary stations, should the want of such arise. From this point we enter a country of a different character. The somewhat rugged offsets of the Balkan are exchanged for a country of gentle slopes and levels. After an hour the Russita, seen last at Selvi, is forded. Good encamping ground, particularly about four hours from Tirnova; many villages; plenty of water; country diversified; numerous tumuli, places of sepulchre of the ancient Bulgarian monarchs.

In nine hours from Tirnova, Biela is reached. It is a low-lying village, encircled (but not closely pent up) with cretaceous heights. The neighbouring soil is white, hence its name, Biela being the Bulgarian word for "white." Christian houses, 200; Turkish, 50; Gipsy, 50. Variola has been prevalent and fatal here during the past winter. During summer, periodic fevers sometimes present themselves, but they are not severe or frequent; the dirty, sodden banks of a little stream, which runs through the village, a very obvious source of malaria.

April 1.—Biela to Rustchuck nine hours, over an upland country, bare, with a poor soil, and not a trace of the vegetation of spring. Aspect of country healthy; no villages on route. After seven hours, the Danube is seen from the heights which slope down to the level plain on which Rustchuck is built. This large city lies nearly on a dead level. Towards the south, it is backed by a low hill, well cultivated. The river Kara Lom bounds the town to the west; the north aspect is washed by the Danube. The opposite Wallachian bank, with Giurgevo at some three miles distance, rises with a gentle swell. Rustchuck, possessing in peaceful times a large population, 30,000, is now in a half-deserted state; its traders having withdrawn from a place in such dangerous proximity to the enemy. Many of the shops are closed.

I was told that 10,000 soldiers are now here, but this seemed to me an exaggeration, as the number of sick bore no proportion to such a force. I found I could rarely trust to the statements made about the numbers of soldiers present anywhere.

I have spoken in the foregoing of the hospitals here, and of the prevailing febrile disease. I saw some wounded men fired on while on sentry, from the opposite side of the Danube. The surgeon, at my request, undid the elaborate bandages from a flesh wound of the arm. I found the case doing well, spite of an enormous amount of bandaging, and plugs of charpie in each orifice of the wound.

Periodic fevers of spring and autumn here, a subject to which I have already alluded.

April 3.—Rustchuck to Rasgrad, twelve hours. Route over a varied country of low heights and intervening valleys, wooded, but not densely so; the whole country healthy, possessing no feature to throw doubt on its good sanitary state. About an hour from Rasgrad, however, there is a considerable extent of meadow land, with here and there marshy spots, foul ditches, and a sluggish rivulet. All the road safe for encampment, except this. Rasgrad, a town of some extent, lies far to the south end of a prolongation of the above tract. We have at Rasgrad spring and autumn fevers. Accumulated filth, and damp land near the south-east end of the town, where a small stream, with swampy banks, flows, seem the probable causes of these diseases.

April 4.—Rasgrad to Shumla, eight hours. Road over not difficult hills and cultivated levels. Approaching Shumla, we pass among copses of valonia oak and willow. Ascending the steep, bold calcareous white ridges which guard Shumla to the north; we then, by devious and steep paths, approach the city, passing through an entrenched camp of great extent, where a large army is in tents; from this by a steep descent amidst vineyards, where the soil is white and calcareous, we reach the town, possessing, in an eminent degree, the filthiest features of Ottoman cities. This mountain stronghold, with its 60,000 inhabitants, is not free from fevers, amenable to treatment in spring, grave and tedious in autumn. Typhus is not infrequent in winter; filth, poor living, neglect of every sanitary precaution, are palpable enough reasons for the presence of this form of disease. The city is seething with every imaginable description of filth.

The winds are high and keen here, and pulmonary affections are those from which the large force now in Shumla suffers. There is a large military hospital, well situated; I saw about 830 sick. There was little typhus or dysentery, but the proportion of pulmonary diseases to other ailments was very great; many of these men were in a convalescent state. The establishment was overcrowded; the large wards stuffy, close, and ill-ventilated; the men on boards and trestles; the bedding, as usual, good. Two gunshot wounds here, brought from Tultcha; the humerus fractured in one case, the elbow-joint in the other. Both cases maltreated and neglected.

Arrangements were being made for the removal of about a third of the sick to another building.

Omer Pasha seems well aware of the vicious system pervading the administration of the Turkish Military Medical Department; but all administration in Turkey is polluted by the vilest jobbing. Representations made again and again by this enlightened man have been unnoticed.

April 7.—Shumla to Dchuma and Osman Bazaar, ten hours.

Within an hour and a-half from Shumla, over its crowning heights to the westward, two valleys are successively crossed, each with sluggish rivers running through them, with much swamp and bright-green vegetation, sites of malaria. The remainder of the road to Dchuma, six hours from Shumla, is through thickets, grassy hills, and a partially cultivated country; a healthy tract.

Dchuma, lying on a plain, with 6,000 male inhabitants, is said to be extremely healthy. A small stream, the local name of which is the Basson, runs through it. An hour hence, the first defile of the Kujuk Balkan is entered, and the scenery at once becomes Alpine. The river just spoken of issues from hence, and its side is the path. Its bed is crossed at least a dozen times in an hour's progress. The rocks skirting the road are stratified lime, some nearly horizontal, others curvilinear and nearly vertical. The river bed is left in an hour, and an upland country entered; open basins succeeding to the defile; the road bad, but practicable for wheels. Four hours from Dchuma the town of Osman Bazaar, lying on the south slope of a fine, well-cultivated, open mountain basin, is

reached. This is a spot quite free from endemic diseases; its air keen and pure. About 700 houses.

April 8.—Osman Bazaar to Kasan and Vaetchir, 10 hours.

Two hours of upland country, and then, for the same period, over bad mountain roads, to the village of Chatac on the Kametsi; this place, hill-surrounded, is an unhealthy one; it is badly ventilated, and the river is shallow, with a broad bed.

Intermittents are said to be the prevailing summer diseases. One hundred and ten houses in the village. From hence, over hills and bad roads, we descend to the town of Kasan (that is the cauldron), lying, as its name implies, at the bottom of a mountain-encircled valley. The town is altogether Christian, and has 900 houses; it is a hotbed of fever and dysentery in summer; there are no marshes here, and the town is less filthy than those of the Turk, but its air is stagnant from deficient ventilation; and gaping rifts and fissures in the hills—water-courses in wet weather—lead down to the town. At this point the Kojuk Balkan is fairly passed; hence to Vaetcher over bad bridle roads.

The village also lies in a somewhat shut-in valley, through which runs the Deli Kametsi. Fever is known here, but not of a severe type, or generally prevalent.

April 9.—Vaetcher to Selimno, 4 hours; Selimno to Jamboli, 4 hours—8 hours.

On leaving Vaetcher the river is forded, and the ascent of the Bojuk Balkan immediately commenced. After a laborious hour we reach the Rumelian slope of the mountain, where the streams were running towards the south to add their waters to the Tunjah. Descending among the lower ranges, through bad rough roads, the large open basin is reached, at the southern end of which Selimno is placed; hills here bare and sandy, are cultivated, with clean vineyards. At Selimno there is a manufactory of cloth for the army, and clean fine buildings. I learn, since I left this place, that there is a medical man resident here; but the inquiries of my interpreter failed to elicit this information on the spot. In fact, my professional aid was asked, and advice given under the assurance that no aid of the same kind was near.

The climate of Selimno is one of strong contrasts; the forenoon warm, the evenings and nights extremely cold. The town is not unhealthy, but intermittents are not unknown.

After leaving Selimno, the first hour and a-half is over a level sandy plain, with thin herbage, and ponds artificially made for the use of the cattle browsing there; thick tufts of the palurus alone, with a patch of cultivated ground now and then, relieve the desolate aspect of these sterile-looking Thracian plains. The Tunjah is crossed by a good wooden bridge; plains continue for the four hours from Selimno to Jamboli, a large town (12 mosques) on the above river, which runs past its north side with a rapid course. Close at hand are marshes, and the plain surrounding the town has an unhealthy look. Spring and autumnal fevers abound. Of the inhabitants two-thirds are Christians and Jews. The mulberry is cultivated here, but not extensively, for the food of the silk-worm.

April 10.—From Jamboli to Carpeha, five hours. Road not distant from the Tunjah, over plains less desolate than those of yesterday's route. Illness of interpreter enforced a halt at this village, which is a salubrious one.

April 11.—Carpeha to Adrianople, twelve hours. For two hours country nearly uncultivated, being but partially tilled. Village of Asambali passed, then over low barren hills till the Tunjah is again reached; its right bank steep with gneiss rocks; then the village of Vakuf.

Adrianople, visible for four hours, is approached, over a low hilly country, fit for an encampment; but within an hour of the city the Tunjah appears in numerous windings, laying a large tract of country in a semi-inundated state: the neighbourhood of this is obviously a most unhealthy one. I need not dwell on Adrianople, or its neighbourhood, as this subject is confined to other hands. This city, seated at the junction of three rivers, each of which at times escapes from its banks, is very unhealthy during the summer months, when periodic fevers abound.

I visited the military hospital, barracks, &c.

April 13, 14, 15, and 16.—Over an ugly country, principally barren downs, treeless, bleak, and unsheltered; soil generally poor; cattle few; the only town on the route said to be unhealthy, is Bourgas (Lieule). Its situation is over a marshy valley, with a sluggish river running through it.

Periodic fever is the principal disease, as I was informed, on the spot. This was afterwards confirmed by a Greek medical man, settled in Tchoria, twenty-two hours from Adrianople. From this place, a good deal of the subsequent route lies near the Sea of Marmora, by Silivri to Constantinople.

DAVID DUMBRECK,
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

APPENDIX.

VIEWS of Dr. SIGMUND, of Vienna, on the Diseases, &c., of the Danubian Provinces.

Remittent fever scarcely known.

Febris Intermittens.—This disease, in the Bulgaro-Danubian districts, is generally in a tertian form. The months when it is most prevalent are March and April; but it is still more frequent and severe in September and October. The causes referred to for its production are, marsh miasms; bad water, saturated with chalk; scanty bad food, and atmospherical vicissitudes. In some of the Danubian districts, particularly near its mouths at the Black Sea, the type of this disease is of the most malignant and deadly nature, its victims being sometimes killed by one or two attacks. If the less fatal forms of the disease are not speedily checked, enlargement of the spleen quickly follows.

The treatment found to answer best with the tertians of average severity is the following:—

When gastric irritation exists, pressure at the epigastrium exciting uneasiness, an emetic of the potassio-tartrate of antimony is usually employed, provided no concomitant diarrhoea (a not infrequent companion of the ingress of the disease) is present. Should this complication exist, ipecacuanha is advantageously used to evacuate the stomach.

The mode of using the anti-periodic quinine, in anticipation of recurring attacks, is as follows :— One or two grains are given as a dose every hour, for four hours preceding that on which the accession of fever may be looked for. During any other part of the period of intermission, quinine is looked on as being of no use ; but generous feeding, avoidance of exposure, and the use of wholesome water, are enjoined. The water of the Danube is popularly believed to be more potable than that of any of its tributaries, but it nevertheless ought to be filtered.

Should the disease appear to be checked, the quinine to be given at the period (once every hour, as above) prior to that of the expected attack.

The free use of black coffee is recommended.

In obstinate cases, which resist the use of quinine alone, Dr. Sigmund speaks highly of the following combination :—

R. Ferri muriatici ammoniacalis, gr. ij.
Quinæ disulph. gr. j, ft. pilula.

This is to be taken as above enjoined.

In more severe cases, where quinine disagrees or fails, the use of arsenic, in the following form, is attended with the best effects :—

R. Sol. arsenic Fowlerii, dr. j.
Tincturæ nucis vomicæ, dr. ij.

Six or eight drops every hour for four hours prior to the looked-for attack.

When splenic disease is present, apply from fifteen to twelve leeches over that organ, and examine carefully the course of the spine. If tenderness is present from the fifth to eleventh dorsal vertebræ, leech or blister the part.

In these provinces, tertians of the double form, and quotidians prevail. Usual hours of ingression of attack, eleven A.M. and three P.M.

Pathological State.—When intermittent proves fatal as a chronic disease, the liver is found large, indurated, and having undergone fatty degeneration. The spleen is large, hard, and engorged densely with blood. The spinal investments, from the fifth to eleventh vertebra, are hyperæmic.

When the disease proves fatal in an early attack, the sufferer sinks in the cold stage. Here we have a congested state of the brain, lungs, and heart; large coagula in the latter.

Dysentery, without the Concomitant of Periodic Fever.—This occurs most frequently in summer—July, August, and September, being the months when it prevails. (Dr. Sigmund considered August, in Rumelia, one of the healthiest months in the year.) Medical men and popular opinion attribute its origin to the use of unripe fruits and bad water.

The attack, at its onset, is attended by much febrile disturbance, bilious vomiting and dejections, bilio-fæculent at first, but these are soon succeeded by evacuations of mucus, then pus and epithelial bodies are added. Blood is a rare addition to these stools. The abdomen is tender; tormina and extreme tenesmus exist.

Treatment.—One or two grains of calomel every second hour, with the use of the following demulcent drink :—

R. Rad. salep, gr. xvj.
Aquæ, lb. j, coque per quartam partem horæ cola. To be drank ad libitum.

The following enema is used, when tenesmus is urgent :—

R. Rad. salep, dr. i.
Aquæ, oz. vj, coque ut supra, cola ut fiat enema ter die utenda.

Leeches to abdomen found of little or no use. The same remark extends to their application to the anus. Topical applications, of whatever form, are of little benefit, and little used; and general depletion is hurtful.

In severe cases, with evident ulceration of the bowels, attended with great pain and constantly-recurring dejections of pus (and in this late stage), blood and epithelium, the following enema is employed, frequently with relief of symptoms :—

R. Nitrat. argent. gr. iv.
Aquæ distil. oz. iv. Solve fiat enema ter die usurpanda.

In the dysentery following ague, such as succeeds the autumnal intermittent, doses of calomel and quinine, one grain of each given every alternate hour, is found to be the most efficacious treatment. Enemata of salep, and this as a drink, as already mentioned, food, rice gruel, vermicelli, animal broths, eggs.

Diarrhœa.—Treatment of this affection: One grain of Dover's powder every hour, decoction of salep, infusion of chamomile and rice soup.

Among the other diseases frequent near the Danube, anthrax and pustula maligna are mentioned. The former is preceded and attended by albuminuria and renal uneasiness. There is nothing in the treatment of either of these affections to call for further remark.

The above is, nearly verbatim, the information afforded by Dr. Sigmund.

No. II.

DR. LINTON'S REPORT on the CLIMATE and DISEASES of RUMELIA.

Sir,

May 25, 1854.

IN compliance with instructions from the Director-General of the Army and Ordnance Medical Departments, "to proceed to Constantinople with the view to obtain, as far as may be practicable, information relative to the climate of Turkey, and its diseases: to proceed from Adrianople towards the interior; and to take the route which armies having to advance towards the Balkan would be most likely to take; and to visit the localities which most likely would constitute halting places, or sites of encampment for such armies, and to return to Constantinople by some other road; as well as to make every effort to ascertain the diseases which occur in these places and their neighbourhood; and to note particularly any localities in these routes which may be either considered peculiar for their unhealthiness or the contrary, and to report thereupon."

I have, therefore, to submit the following report, the information therein contained having been derived partly from personal observation, and from information obtained upon the spot, and partly from persons well acquainted with this part of the country. Before proceeding, however, to the task allotted me, I must beg to be permitted to mention the disadvantages under which I laboured, and to state that I have been unsuccessful in obtaining the services of a proper professional interpreter, that I am ignorant of the language of the country, and that I was limited as to time for the survey in question.

Topography.—The district which, in the orders above quoted, was assigned for my more immediate inspection, comprised a portion of country lying on either side of those great lines of communication which, proceeding from and returning to Adrianople, may be roughly described as enclosing an extent of ground triangular in form. Of this triangle, the base is represented by the irregular chain of the great Balkan mountains, whilst the two points at its extremity are situated on the west, at Trajan's Gate, or Kapudjick Pass, on the post road from the capital to Belgrade, *via* Sofia; and on the east, at the town of Karnabad, which is the nearest city of any consideration to the Kapudjick Pass, on the road to Schumla. My instructions were, to return to Constantinople by another way.

The routes hereinafter to be described will be found to traverse certain portions of the plains of Adrianople, of Philippopolis, of Tatar Bazarjick, of Kazanlik, of Eski, and Yeni Zara, of Karnabad, and of Ianboli; along the valleys between Tatar Bazarjick and Yenikoi; between Kazanlik and Ianboli; between Ianboli and Karnabad; and between Visa and Serai, in the vicinity of the little Balkan mountains, and over a prairie, or undulating down country, between Serai and Tchorlu.

Rivers.—The principal rivers are the Maritza, the Tundja, the Arda, the Vopche, and the Stanimak.

The Maritza (ancient Hebrus) has its sources near Trajan's Gate, in the north-west angle of the Balkan mountains, and flows east and south-east to the centre of Thrace, passing through Tatar Bazarjick, Philippopolis, and the villages of Papaslu and Mustafa Pasha, to Adrianople, where, after receiving the Tundja and Arda, it runs south and south-west to the *Ægean*, and enters the Gulf of Enos, forming the port of Adrianople.

Its bed is soft and muddy, and its banks are covered, in many places, with oak and elm.

Caiques of a large size are built near Philippopolis, for the purpose of transporting merchandize to Enos during the season when the river is full. These, after having reached their destination, are broken up and sold, the shallowness of the river being a barrier to their returning again.

The Tundja takes its rise in the great Balkan mountains, above the town of Kalofer, and runs, in an easterly direction, through Selimno and Ianboli, and then southwards towards Adrianople. This river is very different in its character from the Maritza, being generally hard and gravelly in its bed, and in being confined within deep banks until within a few miles of Adrianople, when they become low, and the neighbouring ground swampy.

The Arda has its sources in the Despotodah mountains, and runs, in an easterly direction, to Adrianople. The Vopche, and Stanimak, may be merely considered as large tributaries to the Maritza.

Mountains.—The range of the great Balkan mountains extends from east to west, and runs between the Adriatic and the Black Seas, dividing Rumelia from Bulgaria, having various ramifications and spurs, and having a lower chain of hills immediately on its southern side, and running parallel with it for the greater part of its length. Its height, in some places, is upwards of 7,600 feet, and the highest pass, "the Shibka," leading from Kazanlik to Gabrova, is 4,350 feet above the level of the sea.

The summits of the Balkan mountains are generally covered with snow, and their slopes with oak, beech, and other woods of various sizes.

The little Balkan mountains are situated on the southern side of the great Balkan range, running nearly parallel with the Black Sea, and for a great part of their length in a north-west and south-east direction, and terminating near Constantinople.

The Despotodah mountains lie on the south-west side of the plain of Philippopolis, and appear detached and varied in their shape and form; are of a stupendous height, some of them upwards of 6,000 feet; and, being covered with snow, and intersected with deep ravines and mountain passes, the scenery becomes at once magnificent and beautiful.

Roads.—The roads throughout the whole route traversed in my inspection were generally little better than rough tracks, formed by bullock or buffalo waggons proceeding with the produce of the country between the various towns and villages. Occasionally might be seen, constructed over low and swampy ground, after the fashion of the old Roman roads, rude paved ways, and their remains, which, during the rainy season, serve to prevent that interruption of communication which would otherwise occur; since from the ruts and deep indentations in the soil in dry weather, it is evident that the transport of wheeled carriages in the case contemplated must be attended with considerable difficulty.

With some few exceptions, which will be noticed in the itinerary, the roads, for all military purposes, will be found serviceable from April to October; but during the remaining months the passage of stores, and of artillery, would be hazardous.

The above observations apply to the champagne country, and necessarily have no reference to such difficulties as are caused by hilly and rocky impediments.

Inhabitants.—The middle and lower classes of the inhabitants usually breakfast about nine A.M., a meal which, for the most part, consists of milk, eggs, and cheese, &c. They dine about five P.M., generally on mutton or beef, and rice, chopped vegetables, rice stewed in fat, olives, and onions; and they are almost all enabled to drink the wine of the country (allusion is here, of course, made to the Greeks), its price in many places, as in Kirkliissia, does not exceed 1*d.* per quart bottle. The black wine is always to be preferred, although both may be said to be wholesome. Indeed, generally speaking, they are much more so than the lighter French wines. Rosin is here also, as in Greece, often added to the wines, for the purpose, probably, of its better preservation; but to this addition, although unpleasant at first, the taste naturally soon becomes accustomed, and the wine is then drank, not only without hesitation, but, it is thought, with greater safety.

Water.—As a general rule water, of good quality, is to be found along the whole line of march from Constantinople to the provinces; and may be obtained either from streams which cross the road, or from the numerous fountains which are placed at short intervals upon the route; the latter are remarkable for their purity, and the abundance of the supply of water, which is seldom known to fail, and which is often conveyed from long distances to the way side in earthen pipes; and, having been built by the piety of ancient Turks, they are now preserved by the prejudice and the necessity of modern ones.

There are, however, some exceptions to the general purity of the water of the country. Amongst others may be mentioned that at Philippopolis the water, from certain springs bears, from the inhabitants, a most treacherous character; since, although in appearance it is clear and pure, it often possesses the most deleterious qualities, and by frequent use produces impotence.

Climate.—There exists a singularity of climate peculiar to Rumelia which deserves more than ordinary attention; that atmospheric changes in the province are to be attributed, less to the ordinary variations of the seasons, and more to the prevalence of the winds, than is usually observable in other countries; that both the temperature and the weather, in every month, and even in each day, are dependent upon the same cause; and that the changes of current from the Euxine, or from the *Ægean*—from the Balkan, or from Africa—produce variations as sudden as they are oftentimes violent. At one hour the bleak blasts from the Balkan are sufficient to freeze the warmest spring, and at another the sultry sirocco renders the atmosphere exceedingly oppressive. A fine bright morning in the month of April, when the fruit-trees are in full blossom, will presently become overcast, and will be succeeded by a cold cloudy evening, and by a snowy night; whilst a warm southerly wind, which raises, by 20 degrees, the thermometer in the space of a single hour, is often immediately preceded, in the month of November, by a clear, still, frosty atmosphere. The inhabitants may consequently be seen wearing fur coats and thick capotes in the month of July, whilst in December they are frequently clothed in garments suited to the summer season; and hence arise those severe catarrhs and pleurisies which so frequently attack the native, and which so often prove fatal to the stranger.

When southerly winds prevail the winter is comparatively mild, and snow, though it frequently falls, seldom, for any length of time, continues on the ground; but when they blow from the north and north-east (*i.e.* the Black Sea), in the spring, and early part of the summer, then the weather generally becomes foggy, raw, damp, cold, and unhealthy.

The north-west wind, or that named by the Turks *Kara-yel*—the black wind—is usually the har-binger of rain in summer, and in winter of atmospheric gales, of sleet and of snow.

It will hence appear, how difficult it is to lay down any detailed and systematic description of the climate of Turkey in Europe, of which the nature can only be estimated by the effects, producing, as is often the case in the winter and early spring, many catarrhal and inflammatory affections of the lungs, although these seasons are sometimes free from such sudden and dangerous changes.

The following extracts from Dr. Verrotoli's meteorological tables, however, will convey a general idea of the peculiarities in climate, and weather of the several months, as well as of those seasons which are remarkable for their unhealthiness, or the reverse.

The tables are calculated for Constantinople in the years 1847 and 1848.

I. December, January, and February.—The season is moist and cold, with sudden variations of temperature.

II. March, April, and May.—Sudden changes of wet and dry weather, with high winds.

III. June, July, and August.—Hot and dry. The winds prevailing from the north. Maximum of deaths.

IV. September, October, and November.—Temperate. Wind and rain. Minimum of deaths.

V. The dry season from May to August.

VI. The wet season, January and April, September and November.

The average quantity of rain which falls in the year, if expressed by 1,000, mounts to 361 parts in Winter; 350 in Autumn; 191 in Spring; and 90 in Summer,

TABLE of the Prevalent Winds during the Years 1847 and 1848.

Months.	North.	N. W.	W.	S. W.	South.	S. E.	East.	N. E.
January	16	1	0	3	9	0	0	2
February	13	2	0	5	9	0	0	0
March	12	2	1	7	4	0	0	5
April	3	7	2	7	11	0	0	0
May	20	1	0	2	3	0	0	5
June	25	0	0	4	0	0	0	1
July	7	1	0	0	2	0	0	21
August	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
September	18	2	6	0	1	3	0	0
October	19	0	0	0	9	1	0	2
November	1	13	0	1	6	0	1	8
December	4	13	2	1	9	1	0	1
	167	42	11	30	63	5	1	47

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at Constantinople.

Year 1850.	Observations made at 6 in the Morning, and at 1 A.M. and 8 P.M.			Winds at 1 P.M.		State of Sky and Atmosphere at 1 P.M.							Inches of Rain fallen.	Mortality at Constantinople.	Prevailing Diseases.
	Barom. Inches.	Therm. Fah.	Magnetic Declination.	North.	South.	Clear.	Cirri.	Strati.	Cumuli.	Brumi.	Rainy.	Mean of 10 years, viz., from 1841 to 1850.			
January	29.87	47.41	8° 9' 90"	Days. 13	Days. 18	7	8	2	8	2	0	4	1.153	Catarrhal Affections, Bronchitis, Pleuro-Pneumonia, Grippa-Diarrhoea, Variola, Typhoid Fevers, Measles, Gastric Fevers.	
February	29.60	48.20	7° 53' 73"	8	20	9	7	1	2	2	1	6	1.026		
March	29.67	50.13	7° 55' 33"	8	23	6	8	0	7	2	0	8	1.115		
April	29.70	51.91	7° 57' 66"	17	13	11	7	2	6	1	0	3	1.039		
May	29.74	62.78	8° 22' 07"	21	10	17	4	0	3	5	0	2	949	Coups de Soleil, Cerebral Apoplexy, Dysentery.	
June	29.60	71.04	8° 32' 16"	20	10	14	7	0	7	1	0	1	862		
July	29.69	75.79	8° 33' 58"	30	1	20	1	0	10	0	0	0	1.101	Intermittent Fevers.	
August	29.70	74.53	8° 32' 89"	26	5	22	2	1	5	0	0	1	1.207		
September	29.75	69.70	8° 22' 50"	25	5	13	2	2	4	6	1	2	986	Typhoid Fevers.	
October	29.72	65.05	8° 26' 86"	18	13	14	2	1	4	9	0	1	873		
November	29.79	51.96	9° 10' 56"	21	9	5	6	1	2	14	0	2	859	Typhoid Fevers.	
December	29.73	47.25	9° 7' 95"	16	15	7	7	2	3	7	0	5	944		
Mean Average ..	29.79	59.65	8° 25' 48"	223	142	145	61	12	61	49	2	35	12.114		

NOTE.—The Barometer is situated about 130 feet above the level of the Bosphorus. In the statement of Mortality, that of Strangers and of the Army and Navy is not included.

Prevalent Diseases.—The information received upon the subject of the prevalent diseases of Turkey in Europe, from the few medical men practising in the provinces, varied extremely. The account, however, most usually given was as follows, viz.:—That the intermittent fevers of the country generally begin in June, and are followed, during the months of July and August, by remittent and typhus fevers, gastro-enterite, and sometimes dysentery; and that only some of the graver fevers are occasionally fatal.

That intermittent is said sometimes to be the precursor of petechial typhus, and that remittent fever does not appear to be of such frequent occurrence as the other forms, and on which continued fever sometimes supervenes.

That during the months of December, January, and February, inflammatory affections prevail, such as catarrhs, and sometimes influenza and hooping-cough, pneumonia, pleuritis, pericarditis, and rheumatism, &c., and that these diseases being sometimes complicated with typhus fever in its worst forms, prove fatal.

That at Adrianople the greatest number of deaths occur during the winter months from inflammatory affections complicated with typhus fever; whilst that at Philippopolis the greatest mortality generally occurs from fever during the summer months—a fact which is to be attributed to the very great extent of swampy ground and rice cultivation, &c., in its vicinity.

That this tendency to fever is said to extend for several miles around the city; but that an immunity from the disease can always be secured by a removal to the higher grounds during the summer months—a course which is almost invariably practised by the richer portion of the population.

That the intermittent fevers of this country generally appear in the tertian or quotidian forms, and that the treatment usually adopted is to administer quinine in large and repeated doses, till cinchonism is produced; and, for the better securing the patient against a relapse, this medicine is continued in smaller doses for several days after all fever has disappeared. That in the event of this mode of treatment failing to produce the desired effect, a solution of arsenic is then given three times a-day, which medicine is usually administered five or six days after the fever has ceased, with the view, as in the other case, to a permanent cure. That the sulphate of quinine, and cyanuret of iron in combination, in the proportion of two to one, is likewise sometimes prescribed.

That the severer forms of fever are treated according to symptoms.

That in the inflammatory affections bleeding is carried to a considerable extent, and which, together with purgative and emetic medicines, the people, I was informed, bear well; but the latter less so at Constantinople than in the interior, and that recourse is often had to leeches, which are easily obtained, and are cheap.

That epidemics of scarlet fever, and of measles, and occasionally of small-pox, occur during the spring and summer months, as in other countries; and that vaccination is said to be regularly performed, at least in all towns and those in their immediate neighbourhood where any medical practitioner resides, as at Adrianople, at Philippopolis, at Kalofer, at Kirklistia, and at Tchorlu.

That erysipelas is of frequent occurrence in the spring.

That phthisis pulmonalis occurs rarely amongst the Turks, though occasionally amongst the blacks; and that, with this exception, the inhabitants may be said to enjoy a very great degree of immunity from this disease.

That ophthalmia is not of very frequent occurrence.

That scrofula in damp and moist situations is not uncommon.

That madness, suicide, hydrophobia, elephantiasis, and goitre, are seldom seen.

That stone in the bladder is rare; four cases only having been known at Philippopolis during the last ten years.

That syphilis is not very common, but is said sometimes to assume a severe phagedenic form.

That gonorrhœa is generally slight, and is easily cured.

That raki is drunk at Adrianople, and at other towns, to a great extent; and that it sometimes produces delirium tremens and impotence.

That few strangers escape either fever in the summer, or inflammatory affections in the winter.

That there has been no plague in the country since the year 1842.

The accompanying Table, however, Appendix I, will show the various diseases, and their relative proportions, which were treated in the Military Hospital at Eski Serai, from the 1st of August, 1849, to the 1st of August, 1850.

The fevers of the country may be said to owe their origin to various causes—of which the most potent are to be attributed to sudden heats and chills—to hot days and cold nights; to the sudden and great transitions of temperature, the thermometer being often observed to fall 20 degrees in a few hours; to moisture, to marshy, or telluric exhalations from swampy or other unhealthy localities, either naturally from the overflowing of the Maritza over low land, over swampy ground, or over the numerous mulberry plantations in its vicinity; or artificially, from the irrigation of the rice fields, and from the consequent desiccation of these flooded grounds.

The abuse of unripe and sour fruit in the months of July and of August contributed largely to fevers and dysentery; as an example of this, it may be stated, that from an average of 540 deaths which occur annually from dysentery at Constantinople, one-half takes place during these two months.

Another cause, which must contribute materially to foster fever during the summer heats, is the extreme filth of the towns and villages, the streets and lanes of which are sometimes almost choked up with dung heaps, ordure, and the offal of various animals; whilst carcases in every stage of decomposition are often to be found in the main streets, without any attempt having been made to remove them.

Itinerary.—Adrianople, the second city of the empire, is situated chiefly upon the eastern bank of the river Tundja, in an extensive, rich, and highly cultivated plain, and, when viewed at a distance, with its mosques and its minarets, presents an appearance at once beautiful and imposing. The effect, however, of first impressions entirely vanishes upon a closer inspection.

The state of medical knowledge is extremely low in Turkey; the only exceptions being in some of the larger towns, where a few of the practitioners have been educated in Italy, France, and Athens. The treatment of the chronic and the milder cases is generally in the hands of charlatans and sorcerers, and various are the decoctions of herbs and preparations of ointments had recourse to by the one; whilst the others (chiefly women) practice incantations and enchantments, and the patients are often carried, when almost in articulo mortis, over the roughest mountain roads, to the church or convent, and there left to die. Allusion is here of course made to the Greek portion of the population.

Of the empirics, there is a person in the upper part of Albania of great celebrity, even among the higher classes, who is sent for from all parts of the country, and sometimes when the regular practitioners have been in attendance. This man is totally uneducated, and performs, with the utmost sangfroid, the most reckless and cruel experiments, and without the loss of reputation. Some again practise entirely the cure of dislocation and fractures.

The remedial means generally used by these people are juleps and ptisans, with hot poultices of ashes and water.

Bleeding, blistering, and dressing of sores are usually performed by the barbers.

Inspection of the Town.—Since although in some cases the streets are wider than those of the capital, they are by no means more cleanly, whilst the houses are built of very indifferent materials, being chiefly constructed of a framework of wood, and completed with layers of stone, of brick, and of mud.

The population of Adrianople is estimated at 100,000, of which the Turks number 40,000, the Greeks 40,000, the Armenians 10,000, and the Jews 10,000. Few villages exist in the neighbourhood, and these but of small population, the principal of which are Carajaccia, Demundish, and Athaca.

Amongst the public buildings and chief places of resort, may be mentioned the large and handsome mosque erected by Sultan Selim. Several commodious bazaars, of which the principal one was built by Ali Pasha; many public baths; an extensive park, adjoining the northern suburbs; a Government school, for the education of between 200 and 300 Turkish officers; and three stone bridges over the Tundja, and one over the Maritza.

Barracks for Infantry and Cavalry.—These buildings are situated on the north side of the Tundja, on a fine airy space, about half a mile from the city. The former is a substantial-looking structure, nearly quadrangular in form, with a square turret or building at each corner; but it is, in reality, merely a fragile structure, like the greater portion of the houses in town, being composed of a framework of wood, and in the interstices filled up with brick and mud.

This barrack is two stories in height, and a corridor above and below runs completely round the building, and which gives shelter for drill, or amusement in wet or sunny weather. The rooms are nearly square, and capable of accommodating about forty men each. They are all comfortably heated by means of stoves, and are furnished with sloping wooden bedsteads, after the fashion of our guard-rooms, upon which mats are placed, that answer the purpose of beds; whilst the muskets, which are new, and, I was informed, had been lately presented by the Emperor of the French, are fitted in arm-racks, and placed under the charge of a sentry in the passage, opposite each company's barrack-room.

Cavalry Barracks.—The Cavalry barrack is situated a little to the eastward of those described, and seems a good, substantial, and commodious building.

Accommodation.—The barracks are capable of accommodating 12,000 Infantry, and 1,500 Cavalry, whilst extra accommodation, irrespective of private billets, could be supplied by the numerous mosques and khans, to at least an equal extent with that of the regular barracks.

Encampment.—Numerous eligible sites for encampment may be selected at no great distance from the town.

The Russians formed large encampments here in 1829, and, although they suffered very severely from sickness, yet no material share of the mortality seemed ascribable to the locality selected.

Military Hospital.—The military hospital, standing upon an elevated and airy situation, in the northern outskirts of the town, consists of one large and several detached and smaller wooden buildings of one or two stories in height, and affords accommodation for 250 patients.

There are four large rooms, capable of containing thirty-two beds each; and the others in the small detached houses, now much out of repair, serve to assist in the better classification and division of the different cases.

The bedsteads which seemed to me unnecessarily high, are made of wood, and cannot fail to afford good shelter for the bugs in hot weather. The establishment was clean and well arranged, and the number of beds occupied at the time of my visit was about 100.

The medical officer in charge informed me that, during the last three winter months, the deaths had been unusually large, chiefly caused by inflammatory affections, and in cases where typhoid symptoms had supervened, the number of fatal cases having averaged nearly five per cent.

Agricultural Productions, &c.—Silk is one of the staple commodities of Adrianople; and for the supply of the market, the vicinity of the city, particularly on the south and south-west sides, is enclosed with large plantations of the mulberry tree. Grain, wood, wax, and a material of which small brooms are made, and extensively used throughout the country, are the chief remaining productions of the district, in the whole of which a large export trade is conducted with the capital, and elsewhere.

Employment.—The people are generally employed tilling the ground and in the vineyards, their wages being five or six piastres per diem, which is about 10*d.* or 1*s.* of British money. A portion of the others are, of course, occupied at the different trades, as in other places.

Fuel.—Wood is generally used as fuel, but in the form of charcoal, a necessary which cannot be obtained under a distance of ten or twelve miles.

Water.—An unlimited supply of water for drinking and culinary purposes may be obtained from the numerous fountains, and from the rivers. As a general rule, lake and well water should be avoided—the latter, it is said, although perfectly clear, sometimes contains deleterious properties.

The junction of the Arda, the Tundja, and the Maritza is effected at Adrianople; and, in the neighbourhood, these rivers often overflow their banks to the extent of many miles. Hence, in conjunction with much marshy land on both sides of the Maritza, together with the consequent irrigation of the mulberry plantations, is to be attributed a large portion of the unhealthiness of this part of the country. From Adrianople to Philippopolis, the road crosses the river Arda by a stone bridge, about half a mile from the town, and reached Coliba* khan in about seven miles; and in five miles further Teké khan, which, with the exception of a ruined minaret, and an extensive burying ground, is the only remains of some formerly extensive village; in seven miles beyond, Mustafa Pasha, where there is a stone bridge over the Maritza; in ten miles further, Hebibjé, which is a gipsy village, and a post station; and in another ten miles, Hermanli, which possesses three mosques and two khans, and which altogether would, in case of need, afford accommodation for 3,000 or 4,000 men.

* Road-side inn.

The route from Adrianople to Hermanli passes, for a considerable distance, along the banks of the Maritza, through undulating country and rich extensive valleys. The land, both pastoral and arable, which was frequently divided into fields, is better cultivated than that east of Adrianople, although this improvement was partial, and generally more observable in the immediate vicinity of villages than at a greater distance from them. In many parts, where the river is broad and shallow, and, being bounded by low and by desiccating banks, is divided into several confluent streams, which often overflow the neighbouring ground, the country is rendered (especially about twelve miles from Adrianople) exceedingly swampy and unhealthy.

After leaving Hermanli, the country becomes more hilly, and the road, following the course of a stagnant stream, for the extent of three or four miles, becomes bad, although not impassable for Artillery. These impediments being surmounted, no further obstacle remains for the passage of troops; and many situations between Adrianople and Philippopolis may be selected as healthy spots for the encampment of an army. Several villages are built upon the left bank of this stream, surrounded by green plots of cultivated land.

Hawkini—of which the population is half Osmanli and half Greek—is a post town, and is twenty-one miles from Hermanli, with only a mill and a small village intervening. The road, after passing much brushwood on low hills, reaches, in six miles, Semitche, where there is a large khan, capable of accommodating a troop of horses; and in four miles Courontchemé is passed, a poor Bulgarian village, situated in a large valley, which has the appearance of being swampy; but the health of the inhabitants is said to be good, and their appearance is robust and healthy. The soil in the vicinity is rich, and well cultivated.

Another Bulgarian village, Keniclu, is distant six miles from the latter; and nine miles beyond Keniclu is situated Yenimahala, the inhabitants of which, also, are Bulgarians. This is a small village of about sixty houses, and has been selected by the Turkish Government as a post station. The cultivation in the neighbourhood is decidedly in advance of that generally seen in Rumelia. The soil, likewise, is superior. There are also large grazing plains in the vicinity of Yenimahala, of which some present every appearance of being swampy in the rainy season.

After crossing about two miles from Yenimahala, a ridge of ground of no great elevation, the road enters an extensive valley, which, at seven A.M., was covered with a dense fog, that arose from the wooded banks of the Maritza. The road then reaches Papaslu, a Bulgarian village on the same river, in about six miles. The course of the Maritza is now followed, passing two khans, at five and eight miles respectively; the khan of Hemer Kupri, eleven miles from Papaslu, is then gained. There is here a substantial stone bridge over the river Stanimak; Philippopolis is four miles beyond this latter khan, and now distinctly seen apparently at the extremity of the plain.

The plain of Philippopolis, though of greater extent, appears to be cultivated to a less degree than that of Adrianople. In different parts, and on both sides of the city, it is covered with rice fields. Those on the road leading from Adrianople are not, at present, in immediate use, since the land is, in Turkey, planted with rice but once in five years. I was informed that the fields alluded to will be again placed under cultivation in the approaching season.

Philippopolis, which contains about 70,000 inhabitants of mixed race, is chiefly situated upon one of three remarkable-looking hills, of which there is only one lying to the westward, where a small encampment may be formed; and this, from the nature of the country, is the only site in the vicinity of the city upon which troops could, with any degree of safety, be allowed to take up a position. An encampment, however, may be formed on the higher lands to the north and westward, several miles from the town, where the inhabitants proceed to escape the summer heat. The principal physician, a Greek, but who had been educated in France and Italy, informed me that there was a great deal of fever here in the summer—intermittent, typhus, perniciousa, &c.; that the severe cases frequently presented sudamina and petechia, &c., and were often fatal.

The road continues in the plain of Philippopolis, and along the banks of the Maritza for the distance of eighteen miles, to Tatar Bazarjick. Two or three hans only are to be found between the two towns.

Tatar Bazarjick is a post station, and contains two mosques and several hans, with temporary accommodation for 2,000 troops; the proportion of Greeks to Turks being estimated at three to one. The town appears neglected and ruinous, and is situated upon a dead level, and surrounded on the south-west and eastern sides by much swampy land, by ditches filled with water, and by rice fields partially irrigated. On the north-west, however, the country is dry, and the cultivation good. The productions are chiefly rice, grain, and wine.

There is a good deal of ague here in the summer, though not of a serious kind, and the nearest medical practitioner is at Philippopolis.

Buchilu, a small mud village with two khans, is distant nine miles from Tatar Bazarjick. There is some rice cultivated to the westward of this village, giving a swampy and unhealthy appearance to the country. The road here leaves the plain, and rises with a gentle incline to Yenikoi, a miserable Bulgarian mud village, with about 1,500 souls, which contains two khans, accommodation for 1,500 men, and good water.

This village is the nearest on the southern side to the Porta Trajani; and it may be well to mention here, that besides the encampment hereafter to be described, there are, in the neighbourhood of Yenikoi, several good sites, well supplied with pure water, for the occupation of troops.

After ascending a bad, though not very steep mountain road, along the edge of a ravine, for three miles, Phalanja is gained, containing a khan and several houses, with good water.

The road having passed through much brushwood, now attains by degrees a higher elevation, and in two miles gains a Turkish encampment.

This camp consists of twenty-four huts, arranged in rows of sixteen deep, and capable of containing forty or fifty men each. They are well built of wattle and straw, with mud to render them impervious, and are supplied with a porch at one end and a chimney at the other, whilst earth has been thrown up around the bottom of each hut, and deep ditches dug to carry off the surface water. Each hut is furnished with a door, and some are divided into compartments, and are supplied with boarded floors, and, in fact, appeared more comfortable than the huts of the natives generally in this part of the country. On the face of the hill on which the camp is placed, a small square earthen fort has been erected, and which commands the road leading through the pass, in two directions.

Porta Trajani, or the Pass of Kapudjick, where, at the present moment, there only exists the remains of an old Roman gate, and a road-side inn, is about five miles from the encampment.

This road, though at present available for Infantry, might, with a little labour, be rendered a convenient pass over the Balkan for Cavalry and Artillery, &c. Several small streams of clear good water, the course of which were rich with minerals of various descriptions, were passed in the ascent.

From Trajan's Gate I returned to Tatar Bazarjick, nine miles to the north-east of Tatar Bazarjick, and on the post road to Kazanlik lies the Turkish mud village of Tchornagosa, six miles beyond Lorotu, and three miles beyond the latter another named Caramustafa; all these villages are situated in the great plain of Philippopolis.

The road now passes through a rich, pastoral, and arable country, which only requires the labour of a simple wooden plough to complete the cultivation, the soil consisting of a light, powdery, black loam, and being covered at one time with a considerable extent of brushwood, and at another with fine old timber, which evidently is the remains of ancient forests.

Nine miles from Caramustafa, is the village of Hissar, or Bania, where there exists the remains of some ancient fortification, enclosing an area of between forty and fifty acres in extent. The walls seem to be of twofold construction, the foundation being apparently Grecian, and the superstructure Roman. They are about twelve feet in thickness, and are composed of alternate layers of brick and lime to the extent of eighteen inches, and of rough stone and lime to the extent of about three feet and a-half. Within these walls there are three large and remarkable hot springs, the temperature of which averages from 110 to 115 degrees Fahrenheit. These are formed into one large, and two smaller baths, all of which are enclosed by substantially built roofed buildings, of considerable antiquity.

Nine miles from Hissar is Lia, a village which is situated on the plain of Carlova, on the banks of the Vopche. The road, after leaving the course of the stream, becomes hilly and bad, and, within three miles of Kalofer, makes a sudden ascent over the crest of a subsidiary ridge of the Balkan mountain. This village (Kalofer) which is inhabited chiefly by Bulgarians, appears to be in a more flourishing condition than those of its class. It contains about five thousand people, and possesses a school where French, Greek, Turkish, and Bulgarian is taught for the education of 300 pupils, besides several manufactories of woollen cloths for the use of the Turkish army, the mills of which are driven by water power from the river Tundja, which runs through the village. This town might be converted into a strong military position. The medical practitioner (an apothecary) informed me that the town and neighbourhood were extremely healthy, and that there were seldom any sick.

Accommodation might be found here for between two and three thousand men. There is an abundant supply of good water, and also good sites in the vicinity for encampment.

One mile from Kalofer the road enters the rich and fertile plain of Kazanlik, which contains many trees of considerable growth, and which is watered by a small stream, the name of which I was unable to ascertain. The only exception to the general healthy appearance of this part of the country are the banks of this river, which, probably, during the summer desiccation, would be dangerous.

After travelling twenty-one miles, Kazanlik is reached, a town which, although it contains a population of 8,000, is merely a collection of mud huts and houses. Several villages were passed in the course of the day, at no great distance from the road. This is the centre of the otto-of-rose country, but the vine is also cultivated to some extent.

The general health of the people is extremely good, and although there are occasionally cases of intermittent fever in the summer, fatal cases are of rare occurrence. There is no resident medical practitioner here.

This town is opposite to, and not far distant from "the Shipka Pass," which leads, at the elevation of 4,350, feet by Gabrova to Schumla and Varna, &c., and which is the highest pass in the Balkan accessible for troops. In this neighbourhood several sites may be selected for encampment, and the town would supply every necessity for an army, and the country an abundance of good water.

Leaving Kazanlik, the road passes through numerous rose and vine plantations, and then enters an extensive, healthy-looking, and well-watered valley, the soil of which, being of a gravelly nature, the surface water is readily absorbed; but, seven miles beyond this, the country becomes hilly and barren, and the roads become bad, being formed for several miles along the edge of a deep ravine, at the bottom of which runs a small stream. After passing this deep defile, the country becomes well cultivated, and covered to the extent of several miles with fruit-trees, chiefly of the almond kind. Then the road reaches Eski Zara (old town), twenty-one miles from Kazanlik, which is a post station with several mosques and khans, possessing accommodation for four or five thousand troops, and is situated on the edge of the Zara plain, which is extremely rich and fertile.

Yeni-Zara (new town), a small Turkish village with one mosque and two khans, is reached in eighteen miles; after traversing the plain, the road runs at some distance from a low range of hills, on the side of which a succession of small villages appear, and through these the road passes in the winter, when the plain becomes impassable.

From Yeni-Zara to the village of Fiermanli is a distance of six miles, and to Keopeckli another nine miles. The country is here chiefly pastoral, and after leaving the plain it becomes undulating with hills of no great elevation. The cultivation is but partial. The general health of the people is pretty good, although there are occasionally cases of intermittent fever during the summer.

Ianboli, which is five miles beyond the latter village, is a town of about 6,000 inhabitants, and is built for the most part on the north side of the Tundja, which is crossed by an old wooden bridge. There is here an abundant supply of good water, several mosques and khans, a post-house, and accommodation for three or four thousand troops, with good ground in the neighbourhood for encampment.

On proceeding to Karnabad, after passing some low, undulating ground, the road skirts the edge of a large plain, which runs from east to west along the southern slopes of the Balkan, and which cannot fail to be unhealthy, being covered to a great extent with a swampy lake, that grows a sort of reed with which matting is manufactured, and a covering for some of the poorer houses is made. At seven miles distant the road passes a large khan, capable of accommodating a troop of horses. At thirteen miles from the khan the plain is left, having passed two small villages not far from the road, and after ascending a hill, on which are situated the remains of a fort of considerable size, protected by outworks. The road then proceeds over high hilly ground, where but little cultivation exists, to Karnabad, distant thirty-three miles from Ianboli.

Karnabad is surrounded by fine land, producing corn, wine, and fruit, in which, with other commodities, a brisk trade is carried on. It contains about 1,000 houses, built chiefly of mud and wood, and is situate on the south side of a valley of some extent. The general health of the town is good, there being but little fever in the summer. The people looked robust and healthy. There is no resident physician in the town.

I returned from hence to Ianboli, and having traversed the north road on my way to Karnabad, I now travelled by the southern one, which passes through a hilly, undulating country, the higher portions of which are covered with brushwood. At three consecutive intervals of about three miles, small villages, containing from two to three hundred houses each; and though the position of the swamp mentioned above could be seen, its distance was too far to affect the healthiness of this line of road. Little else appeared worthy of notice before arriving at Ianboli, except that this route seemed shorter than the one to the northward.

From Ianboli this road continues many miles through a plain of the same name along the banks of the Tundja, a sluggish stream contained by high banks. The soil is here rich, and the cultivation is good. Passing the village of Karybsha, which contains about 80 mud huts and 400 inhabitants, at a distance of 18 miles, the road enters a hilly country, covered with brushwood, and destitute of cultivation, whilst, for some extent on both sides of the village of Wacuff, the road becomes exceedingly bad, and passable only with difficulty.

Wacuff, the next post station, 14 miles from the last village, is a poor Bulgarian village, consisting of about 80 mud huts, without windows, and with exceedingly poor accommodation. For the extent of eight or ten miles beyond Wacuff the road traverses a hilly country, with little cultivation, and with a light and poor gravelly soil. On nearing Adrianople it again follows the course of the Tundja, and the soil becomes good; but within a few miles of the city the banks of the river become low and swampy, and the country becomes proportionally unhealthy.

After leaving Adrianople, on the road to Kirkliissia, in four miles a road-side inn is reached, and thirteen miles beyond the village of Mustafa Pasha Heskew, which contains some Grecian remains of a bath, &c. Nine miles further the village of Energé is gained. The country, with the exception of the small valley of Energé, now presents a succession of low undulating ridges of pasture, occasionally covered with brushwood, but with scarcely any cultivation.

In eleven miles Kirkliissia is reached, a town of 10,000 inhabitants, of which the Greeks number more than three times that of the Turks; there are likewise many Jews living in the city.

There are here eleven mosques and several khans, which would afford temporary accommodation for at least 5,000 men. The resident medical practitioner is a Greek, who informed me that the general health of the town and neighbourhood is good, and that the ordinary summer fever is exceedingly mild in its attacks. There are a number of localities in the vicinity suitable for encampment, and also an abundant supply of good water.

Leaving Kirkliissia, in eighteen miles the village of Yena is reached, which contains 200 Greek and ten Turkish houses. After passing through a hilly country, covered with forest and brushwood, with no cultivation except in the vicinity of the villages. The roads are here bad, but passable for wheel carriages.

Three miles from Kirkliissia there is a river and a stone bridge. And a short way from this, on the road to Burgas, near the village of Haselbalem is a site suitable for encampment, and supplied with good water. This spot has been selected by the Pasha of Adrianople for the occupation of any troops that might pass Kirkliissia.

Three miles from Yena is the village of Bonnarhissar, with a population of 3,000 souls. It contains, as the name implies, the remains of an old castle. Temporary accommodation might here be afforded to 1,000 or 1,500 men.

Fifteen miles after leaving Bonnarhissar the town of Visa is reached, the road having passed through one continuous extent of wooded land, of brushwood, and of forest trees, until within two miles of Visa, when the country suddenly becomes open, and the cultivation becomes improved.

Visa consists of about 400 houses, and stands upon the spur of a mountain ridge, at the extremity of a small swampy looking valley. It is a town of great antiquity, and was formerly the residence of the Thracian kings, and of the ancient sovereigns of Servia. It is now the capital of a Pashalic of the same name. There are here several mosques and khans, which would afford accommodation for at least 2,000 men; also a good supply of water may be obtained. The health of the inhabitants suffer much during the summer from intermittent fever; but this is generally of a mild nature, and fatal cases seldom occur.

The town possesses no resident medical practitioner.

From Visa the road passes along the edge of the swampy valley before mentioned, which is but partially cultivated, and skirting along the base of some mountains of no great height, which are covered with brushwood, and appear to be subsidiary offshoots from the little Balkan range. In twelve miles Serai is reached, having passed about midway two or three small villages situated on the slopes of these hills.

Serai is a poor village, of about 250 houses, of a mixed population, who suffer much from intermittent fever in the summer, though not of a fatal kind. Several cases of scrofula occur during the season, one or two of which were seen. The nearest physician, a Greek, resides at Tchorlu, which is distant twenty-four miles. There is a mosque and khan here, but being situated out of the post road, the town would not afford much other accommodation. The water appeared to be good.

From Serai the road traverses a prairie and pastoral country; and in six miles, after leaving Serai, a khan and village is reached, and afterwards three streams are crossed before reaching Tchorlu, a distance of eighteen miles.

The inspection of the route, from Tchorlu to Constantinople, fell under the notice of another medical staff-officer.

Conclusion.—Upon a general survey of the country, and the people of that part of Rumelia which have come under my notice, I am of opinion—

1st.—That the country, with a few exceptions, is healthy; and such exceptions are chiefly confined to land in the vicinity of the river Maritza and its tributaries; in a few localities, where, forming marshes, it either overflows its banks, as at Adrianople, at Philippopolis, and at Mustafa Pasha, or where it is brought into use for the purpose of irrigating large extent of rice grounds as at Philippopolis, at Tatar Bazarjick, and at Buckilu, or where its banks are low and desiccating, as at Papaslu, and at Mustafa Pasha.

2nd.—That portion of the plains and some of the valleys are unhealthy during the extreme heat of the summer, either from a swampy tendency in the former, or from a dampness and want of ventilation, in some instances, in the latter; but that these situations, as will have been observed from the itinerary, are limited, and are few.

3rd.—That the extreme filth of the towns and the villages cannot fail during the summer heats to contribute largely to the unhealthiness of the inhabitants, and therefore that a well chosen site for encampment, where, in the event of filth accumulating, an exchange of ground could be readily effected, would, in many instances, be preferable to the occupation of the towns.

4th.—That the conclusions arrived at seem corroborated by the generally robust, strong, and healthy appearance of the people throughout the country, who appear capable of enduring a very large amount of fatigue, as well as by the remarkable scarcity of medical advice, and number of practising physicians.

5th.—That innumerable sites for encampment or halting places, temporary or otherwise, may be selected along the line of march upon the numerous, broad undulating ridges which form a remarkable feature of this country, and where an abundant supply of good water may always be found by means of springs or small streams, or by means of fountains, which are met with at intervals along the post road.

6th.—That the best site for an encampment would be any high ground sufficiently removed from the unhealthy localities specified in the report; but that the selection must often depend, in a great measure, upon circumstances—that in the case of a flying camp, or in that of the temporary occupation of a site, little injury might possibly ensue from even an unhealthy situation; but that when there is a probability of a longer stay, and time permits, then an elevated, dry, and gravelly soil, a table land, or a gentle slope, sufficient to carry off the surface water should always be selected—that another desideratum is the proximity to a running stream; whilst care should be taken to avoid, as far as practicable, marshes, or the desiccating banks of rivers, such as those of the Maritza, along the greatest portion of its entire length, as well as those of the Tundja, in the neighbourhood of Adrianople.

7th.—That the prophylactic means of best promise are pure air, cleanliness of person, frequent ablutions with cold water, a good and plentiful supply of sound provisions, warm coffee, or other beverage, when practicable, before starting on an early morning march—the avoiding as much as possible night air, damp, and wet, &c.—excess of every kind, both in drink and in over fatigue—that the smoking of tobacco, particularly in damp and moist situations, be encouraged; and more especially that the growth of the natural respirator—the moustache—which cannot fail to be of service in a malarious country, like that of Turkey in Europe, be permitted.

I have, &c.

W. LINTON, M.D.,

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT of the Diseases, Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in the Military Hospital at Eski-Serai from the 1st August, 1849, to the 1st August, 1850.

Names of Diseases.	Remained August 1, 1849.	Since admitted	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining August 1, 1850.
<i>Diseases of the Nervous System.</i>						
Congestion of the Brain	140	140	140	..	..
Apoplexy	2	2	..	2	..
Meningitis	2	13	15	5	9	1
Encephalitis	2	2	..	2	..
Hemiplegia	1	1	1	..	..
Myelitis	1	1	..	1	..
Paraplegia	2	2	1	1	..
Paralysis	1	1	..	..	1
Epilepsy	2	2	2	..	..
Sciatica	6	6	6	..	..
<i>Diseases of the Eyes.</i>						
Catarrhal Ophthalmia	5	5	5	..	..
Purulent Ophthalmia	1	1	1	..	..
Keratitis	1	14	15	15	..	..
Conjunctivitis	19	19	19	..	..
Cataract	1	1	1	..	..
Iritis	1	1	1	..	..
<i>Diseases of the Ears.</i>						
Otitis, Internal	3	3	3	..	..
„ External	8	8	8	..	..
„ Chronic	1	1	1	..	..
<i>Diseases of the Mouth and Throat.</i>						
Aphthous Inflammation	2	12	14	14	..	..
Tonsillitis	27	27	27	..	..
Laryngitis	1	1	1	..	..
Yengivile	1	59	60	60	..	..

Names of Diseases.	Remained August 1, 1849.	Since admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining August 1, 1850.
<i>Diseases of the Chest.</i>						
Catarrh, Acute .. .. .	..	90	90	90	..	..
" Chronic .. .. .	..	17	17	17	..	..
Bronchitis Acute	3	124	127	127	..	..
" Capillary .. .. .	..	31	31	28	3	..
" Chronic .. .. .	..	22	25	22	..	3
Pneumonia (Double) .. .. .	..	85	85	52	30	3
" Right Lung	1	91	92	69	20	3
" Left Lung	3	64	67	49	14	4
" Chronic .. .. .	..	22	22	8	14	..
Pulmonary Consumption	11	211	222	52	160	10
Pleurodynia .. .. .	..	12	12	12	..	..
Pleuritis .. .. .	..	8	8	8	..	..
Effusion, Right Side	4	31	35	22	10	3
" Left Side	2	25	27	8	10	9
Adhesion, Right Side .. .. .	..	17	17	10	7	..
" Left Side	4	30	34	23	8	3
Hydrothorax .. .. .	..	2	2	2	..	..
Hydro-pneumothorax	1	1	2	..	2	..
Pneumorrhagia .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	..
Pulmonary Apoplexy .. .. .	..	1	1	..	1	..
Emphysema	1	14	15	9	3	3
<i>Diseases of the Heart.</i>						
Endocarditis, Acute .. .. .	..	30	30	30	..	..
" Chronic	2	12	14	9	4	1
Pericarditis, Chronic .. .. .	..	3	3	1	2	..
" Acute .. .. .	..	5	5	5	..	..
Hydro-pericarditis .. .. .	..	3	3	2	1	..
Hypertrophy	1	13	14	11	3	..
<i>Diseases of the Abdomen.</i>						
Dyspepsia .. .. .	..	32	32	32	..	..
Intestinal Irritation	1	105	106	106	..	..
Acute Gastro-Enteritis .. .. .	..	30	30	30	..	..
Chronic	3	10	13	12	..	1
Enteritis .. .. .	..	90	90	83	7	..
" Chronic	5	22	27	7	20	..
Gastritis .. .. .	..	10	10	10	..	..
Diarrhoea Acute .. .. .	..	14	19	17	2	..
" Chronic	5	25	25	25	..	..
Dysentery .. .. .	..	30	30	30	..	..
Gastro-Hepatitis, Acute .. .. .	..	21	26	10	16	..
" Chronic .. .. .	..	30	30	30	..	..
Peritonitis, Acute	2	7	9	7	1	1
" Chronic .. .. .	..	5	5	4	1	..
Engorgement of the Spleen .. .. .	..	3	3	1	2	..
Ascitis .. .. .	..	8	8	8	..	..
Diabetes .. .. .	..	8	8	8	..	..
Morbus Brightii .. .. .	..	1	1	..	1	..
Hæmorrhoids	2	1	3	1	2	..
<i>Fevers.</i>						
Typhus Cerebral .. .. .	..	3	3	3	..	..
" Abdominal	2	30	32	20	10	2
" Meningo	3	43	46	38	8	..
Typhoid Pneumonia .. .. .	..	1	1	..	1	..
Ephemeral Fever .. .. .	..	21	21	11	7	3
Intermittent Fever	1	253	254	254	..	..
<i>Diseases of the Joints.</i>						
Articular Rheumatism .. .. .	..	41	41	40	..	1
Muscular Rheumatism	4	80	84	84	..	..
Gout, Acute .. .. .	..	25	25	24	..	1
" Chronic .. .. .	..	7	7	7	..	..
White Swelling .. .. .	..	2	2	2	..	..
<i>Diseases of the Genital Organs.</i>						
Gonorrhœa	1	1	2	1	1	..
Gleet .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..
Inflammation of the Bladder .. .. .	..	3	3	3	..	..
Hydrocele .. .. .	..	10	13	13	..	..
Orchitis, Acute .. .. .	..	6	6	6	..	..
" Chronic .. .. .	..	4	4	4	..	..
Varicocele .. .. .	..	2	2	2	..	..
Inguinal Hernia .. .. .	..	10	10	10	..	..

Names of Diseases.							Remained August 1, 1849.	Since Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining August 1, 1850.
<i>Surgical Diseases.</i>												
Abscess							1	3	4	3	..	1
„ Phlegmon							5	55	60	60	..	..
Anthrax .. .. .							..	4	4	4	..	..
Gangrene .. .. .							..	1	1	..	1	..
Caries and Necrosis .. .. .							..	4	4	4	..	..
Scrofula							2	6	8	6	..	2
Periostitis .. .. .							..	17	17	10	..	7
Mumps .. .. .							..	14	14	14	..	..
Furunculus							2	20	22	22	..	..
Contusio							3	63	66	66	..	..
Burns							2	20	22	22	..	..
Wounds							2	48	50	46	..	4
Whitlow .. .. .							..	5	5	5	..	..
Ulcer							1	20	21	21	..	..
„ “D. Alep” .. .. .							..	1	1	1	..	..
Fistula in Ano							1	3	4	4	..	..
Bubo Simplex .. .. .							..	4	4	4	..	..
<i>Diseases of the Skin.</i>												
Erysipelas							2	23	25	24	1	..
Urticaria Sapula .. .. .							..	4	4	4	..	..
„ Simplex .. .. .							..	7	7	7	..	..
Erythema .. .. .							..	23	23	23	..	..
Rubeola .. .. .							..	30	30	29	1	..
Variola .. .. .							..	4	4	3	1	..
Lichen							2	21	23	22	..	1
Pemphigus .. .. .							..	2	2	2	..	..
Ecthyma .. .. .							..	39	39	39	..	..
Ecz Domo .. .. .							..	13	13	13	..	..
Impetigo							2	21	23	23	..	..
Abrasio .. .. .							..	23	23	23	..	..
Porriga Favaso .. .. .							..	3	3	3	..	..
Elephantiasis .. .. .							..	1	1	1	..	..
Psoriasis .. .. .							..	1	1	1	..	..
Rupia .. .. .							..	2	2	2	..	..
Prurigo .. .. .							..	1	1	1	..	..
Sycosis Menti .. .. .							..	2	2	2	..	..
Herpes .. .. .							..	3	3	3	..	..
Scorbutus .. .. .							..	6	6	4	2	..
<i>Syphilitic Diseases.</i>												
Syphilis							1	15	16	16	..	..
Veneral Chancre							2	26	28	28	..	..
Ozene Syphilitica .. .. .							..	1	1	..	1	..
Angina Syphilitica .. .. .							..	2	2	2	..	..
Iritis .. .. .							..	4	4	4	..	..
Condyloma .. .. .							..	1	1	1	..	..
Bubo							2	5	7	7	..	..
Phagedena							2	4	6	6	..	..
Total							112	2,882	2,994	2,533	393	68

APPENDIX II.

TABLE of Towns, Villages, Hans, Distances, and Population, &c.

Distances in Miles.	Names of Places.		Population.	Remarks.
6	Adrianople		100,000	Four large barracks, two bazaars, three stone bridges over the Tundja, and one over the Maritza.
7	Colebuhan .. ..		..	A khan with a minaret in ruins, and, a short distance at the other side of the ruins, the ancient town of Tokinon.
5	Teka Khan .. ..		..
7	Mustafa Pasha		2,000	There is a stone bridge over the Maritza.

Distances in Miles.	Names of Places.			Population.	Remarks.
10	Hebibjé	..	..	1,000	Many of the inhabitants are Zingaries.
9	Hermanli	..	..	1,500	Three mosques—healthy-looking place.
21	Hawkini	..	..	4,500	A post station—about equal proportion of Greeks and Turks—fine country, and good cultivation around.
6	Semitche	..	..	..	A road-side khan, capable of accommodating fifty or sixty horses.
4	Courontcheme	..	..	500	A poor looking Bulgarian village—land and cultivation good, but with a considerable extent of unhealthy looking swamps in the neighbourhood.
6	Hayatchick, or Keniclu	..	..	500	Bulgarian mosque in ruins.
9	Yenimahala	..	..	300	Chiefly Bulgarians.
6	Papaslu	..	..	500	With mosque and khans. The river Maritza runs close to the village.
11	Hemerkupri	..	..	..	Khan, with a stone bridge over the Stanimak river.
4	Philippopolis	..	..	70,000	A city of considerable antiquity.
18	Tatar Bazarjick	..	..	8,000	Passed two khans on the road—population Greeks and Turks, the former preponderate. The Maritza passes this—swampy and unhealthy.
9	Buchilu	..	..	..	A mud village with two khans—rice cultivated to the westward, which is swampy and unhealthy looking.
9	Yenikoi	..	..	1,500	On the ascent to Trajan's Gate—mud village—several khans, pretty looking—plenty of good water.
13	Trajan's Gate	..	..	..	Passage on summit of Balkan—remains of an old Roman gate, but no appearance of the forts—Iklimen mentioned by authors.
5	Ichteman	..	..	3,000	Bulgarian village.
36	Tatar Bazarjick	..	..	..	Turkish mud village—one khan, no wine.
9	Tchornagosa	..	..	..	Turkish village—bad wine.
9	Caramustafa	..	..	..	River Vopsche running through the village.
9	Lia	..	..	..	An old castle—extensive walls remaining.
9	Hissar Bania	..	..	5,000	Good military position—manufactory of woollen cloths for the army—good school, &c.—population chiefly Greek Bulgarians.
15	Kalofer	..	..	..	..
21	Kazanlik	..	..	8,000	Otto-of-rose country—healthy, no doctor—(passed two or three villages a short way from the road), near to the Shipka Pass.
21	Eskizara	..	..	12,000	A fine old town, with good land and cultivated, and innumerable fruit trees—a rich plain to the southward
18	Yeni Zara	..	..	1,200	A Turkish mud village with one mosque.
6	Hermanli	..	..	..	A small village.
9	Keopeckli	..	..	..	Ditto.
5	Ianboli	..	..	6,000	Chiefly on the north side of the river Tundja, which which is crossed by a rickety wooden bridge.
33	Karnabad	..	..	5,000	Situated close to the passage on the Balkan, through which the Russian post used to pass from Constantinople, <i>via</i> Schumla, to Wallachia.
33	Ianboli	..	..	..	Pass over the Tundja, several small villages (two or three) on the south road between Karnabad and Ianboli.
12	Karibsha	..	..	400	Two khans and a church—mud village.
6	Yeneaschili	..	..	..	Mud village, passed over the Tundja before reaching it.
14	Wakup	..	..	..	Mud village—no windows—one Greek church and khans—road hilly and difficult two or three miles before reaching it.
20	Adrianople	..	..	100,000	Road hilly and difficult for three miles after leaving Wakup—passed two khans on the wayside after leaving Adrianople.
15	Mustafa Pasha Heskeu	..	..	..	An ancient village with some Grecian remains, and a bath.
9	Energé	..	..	400	Situated in a hollow near a river, with a stone bridge in ruins on one side of the river.
6	Kirkliissia	..	..	16,000	With six mosques and many Khans.
4	Haselbalem	..	..	600	One mosque a short way from the road, and where the Turkish government proposed an encampment.
27	Yena	..	..	..	A considerable village.
3	Bonnarhissar	..	..	3,000	The remains of an old castle.
15	Visa	..	..	5,000	Half-way, attacked by robbers—an old Greek town.
12	Serai	..	..	1,000	One mosque and a khan.
25	Tchorlu	..	..	800	On the post road—healthy—one doctor.
	Constantinople				

No. III.

DR. MITCHELL'S REPORT on that part of Rumelia comprising Constantinople, the country between Constantinople and Adrianople, between Adrianople and Enos, and between the latter and Constantinople.

Climate.—The climate is marked by an extreme degree of variability, particularly in the spring months, the nights and mornings being oftentimes very cold, while the days are hot, and at this time (April) the heat in the middle of the day is occasionally nearly tropical, when on a sudden a change will ensue, and in a few hours a fall of snow will take place, the wind shifting from the genial west or south to the north or north-east.

The heat of summer is great, the thermometer of Fahrenheit ranging from 78° to 90°, but the nights are comparatively cool, even in Constantinople, as a cooling sea-breeze usually springs up after sunset. Little rain falls in summer. The cold, in winter, at Constantinople, is never extreme; but at Adrianople it is otherwise, the Maritza river being frequently frozen over.

The following table exhibits the temperature at Constantinople for the year 1847, according to the centigrade thermometer, the fall of rain, and the state of the barometer:—

1847.

				Thermometer.	Pluv. Millimetres.	Barometer. Millimetres.
January	..	..	..	5.4	155	758
February	..	..	..	8.6	81	759
March	..	..	..	8.3	103	755
April	..	..	..	15.5	102	756
May	..	..	..	19.4	17	756
June	..	..	..	23.2	33	757
July	..	..	..	25.2	41	755
August	..	..	..	26.8	39	755
September	..	..	..	23.4	126	757
October	..	..	..	15.3	149	756
November	..	..	..	11.2	131	757
December	..	..	..	5.8	183	756

1848.

				Rainy days.	Cloudy.	Clear.
January	..	..	..	8	20	3
February	..	..	..	3	13	13
March	..	..	..	5	16	10
April	..	..	..	3	15	12
May	..	..	..	1	17	13
June	..	..	..	1	8	21
July	..	..	..	1	13	17
August	..	..	..	0	5	26
September	..	..	..	4	10	16
October	..	..	..	1	18	12
November	..	..	..	2	15	13
December	..	..	..	3	24	4

WIND.—The figures denoting the months.

		N.	N.W.	W.	S.W.	S.	S.E.	E.	N.E.
1..	..	16	1	0	3	9	0	0	2
2..	..	13	2	0	5	9	0	0	0
3..	..	12	2	1	7	4	0	0	5
4..	..	3	7	2	7	11	0	0	0
5..	..	20	1	0	2	3	0	0	5
6..	..	25	0	0	4	0	0	0	1
7..	..	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	21
8..	..	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
9..	..	18	2	6	0	1	3	0	0
10..	..	19	0	0	0	9	1	0	2
11..	..	1	13	0	1	6	0	1	8
12..	..	4	13	2	1	9	1	0	1

Face of the Country.—The country between Constantinople and Adrianople is undulating. The undulations are quick, but not of a nature which present any serious obstacle to the formation of a carriage road. Indeed, the existing trackway (it does not deserve the name of a road) can be used, and is now used, for ordinary purposes. The nature of the soil is rich in no ordinary degree. Very

little cultivation is carried on, comparatively, with what might be done; and in almost all cases the little that exists is confined to the immediate vicinity of the villages; the rest of the land being left to nature, produces good pasturage in the winter and spring, but is quite parched up during the summer and autumn. Vines, wheat, barley, and melons, are produced in quantities sufficient for the wants of each village and town, but scarcely any for exportation. The pasture lands support large flocks and herds of sheep, goats, and cattle, with a few brood mares and some hundreds of young horses, all of which fall off so much in the summer, that they are nearly starved before the succeeding moist season restores their usual food. The productions in the vicinity of Adrianople include not only the foregoing, but also silk, in great abundance. Most of the grounds in its neighbourhood are covered with mulberry plantations for the use of the silk-worms. The country in general, but particularly between Constantinople and Adrianople, has a bleak and dreary appearance, and is all open, there being no inclosures of any sort, except in the immediate vicinity of the towns and villages. The fences, or divisions between the latter places, are generally made of old vine stalks, except the gardens of two or three Turks in each Turkish town, where one finds a rude mud wall, six or seven feet high, inclosing a patch of ground around a wretched harem. There is no forest or coppice, and but very few trees of any sort immediately along the road between Constantinople and Adrianople. There are large forests, however, in the little Balkan, situated about eighteen miles north of the town of Silivria, and also about twenty miles north of Bourghaz, both of which towns are on the road from Constantinople. About nine miles to the south-west of Bourghaz, a thick coppice extends to the river Maritza, opposite Dimatika. There are no marshes between Constantinople and Adrianople, except at Kutchuk-Tchechmedje, Buyuk-Tchechmedje, and Silivria, and at those places they are small, not deserving so much notice as the filth and dirt which cover the streets of the adjoining villages.

Population, Accommodation for Troops, &c.—Constantinople has a population of 7 or 800,000, and is on the level of the Sea of Marmora. On the road to Adrianople, the first town which presents itself is Buyuk-Tchechmedje, eighteen miles from Constantinople, and containing 2,000 inhabitants. Silirri is the next town, forty-one miles from Constantinople, and contains 4,000 inhabitants. Tchoru is sixty-seven miles from Constantinople, contains 2,000 inhabitants, and is 446 feet above the level of the Sea of Marmora. Karisthan is eighty-five miles from Constantinople, has a population of 1,500 souls, and has barrack accommodation for 1,000 men. Bourghaz is ninety-nine miles from Constantinople, and has a population of 6,000. Eski-Baba is 111 miles from Constantinople, and has a population of 3,000. Harsa is 127 miles from Constantinople, and has a population of 3,000. Adrianople is 145 miles from Constantinople, and has a population of 90,000. In case of necessity, the mosques of Constantinople would afford accommodation for about 100,000 men; and about two miles outside the walls, to the westward, are two large stone barracks, known as Dhoud Pasha, capable of accommodating about 10,000 men. There is also a large factory for ironwork adjoining the village of Makriraki, three miles from Constantinople, along the Sea of Marmora, which, with its adjacent buildings (not being at present used) might afford good accommodation for 5,000. Besides the foregoing, there are barracks within Constantinople, at the Seraskerat, for about 2,000; at Scutari, for about 10,000; at Pera, for about 6,000 men; at other small detached military establishments in the neighbourhood, for about 5,000 men. Thus, it appears that the existing barracks of Constantinople and Scutari are sufficient for 33,000 men. If to this be added the accommodation outside the walls, known as Dhoud Pasha, regular barrack-room is obtained for 33,000 men. Taking into consideration the mosques and idle factory before alluded to, it would appear that the public buildings of the city and suburbs would accommodate 138,000 men, without interference with private dwellings.

The hospital accommodation is abundant; and in the event of a pressure of sick or wounded, the very ample and spacious corridors of the hospitals would afford additional space for beds. Adrianople is the second city in Turkey in Europe, with a mixed population, in about equal proportions of Turks, Greeks, and Armenians. There are barracks for about 8,000 men, besides the mosques and churches, which would give a sort of accommodation to 10,000 men. The hospital accommodation is inferior to that of Constantinople, and the hospital building might hold 300 sick.

There is very little stone to be met with in the country between Constantinople and Adrianople. Geologically speaking, the formations are all new, and when stone of any sort creeps out, it is soft and friable. The road passes through some extensive and ancient quarries of soft limestone, about three miles outside Constantinople. A small quantity of soft sandstone also creeps out a little way beyond Buyuk-Tchechmedje, and also about two miles beyond Silivria, where it has been found alternating with beds of new coal, better in quantity than lignite. For the remainder of the way to Adrianople, nothing presents itself but a deep alluvial rich clay, except near Tchoru, half way between Bourghaz and Eski-Baba, and half way between Harsa and Adrianople, at which places there is a good quantity of gravel mixed with the clay soil.

Camps and Positions.—The numerous high ridges and valleys, with gentle undulations, which intersect the line from Constantinople to Adrianople, offer very many favourable positions for camping, either temporarily or otherwise. There are fountains of good water at short distances alongside the roadway, besides those in every town and village. The water is conveyed to the fountains, in all cases, through earthen pipes. The Turks pay a sort of religious attention to those fountains, as an act of charity for travellers, as well as an act of necessity for themselves. The fountains never fail in a good supply of water, except when the pipes get out of order, which is a thing of rare occurrence. Although fuel is not to be had anywhere adjoining the roadway between Constantinople and Adrianople, yet wood for fuel can be had from the neighbouring forests, all along that line, at a moderate expense.

Adrianople to Enos.—Starting from Adrianople to Enos by land, the road crosses the rivers Tundja and Maritza at Adrianople, by good stone bridges, 300 and 600 feet respectively. The roadway then runs over low ground, through mulberry plantations, and at two miles distant is the small village of Ramaun. At five miles from Adrianople is the village of Ecmorli, and at twelve miles is the village of Bourgas. Eleven and a-half miles beyond the latter place, or twenty-four miles from Adrianople, is the town of Dimotika, with a population of 8,000 inhabitants. This town is on the bank of the Maritza, west side, high above the river, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, which is fine, and pretty well cultivated. Six miles from Dimotika is the village of Karaboli, and seven miles farther on is the Bulgarian village of Saltikeri. From this latter place, for a distance of over thirty miles to the northwards, the whole country presents an extensive

coal formation, containing numerous beds of new coal, varying from two to four feet thick. The northern extremity of the large coal formation is swept by the river Ardagh, in which are extensive deposits of ferruginous sand, containing large quantities of gold, intermixed with rubies.

The road now extends along the banks of the Maritza to the Karabonnar, and about two miles farther is the Turkish village of Tchomitschi, distant 48 miles from Adrianople. There are extensive quarries of fine variegated white and black marble to the north and north-west of Dimotika and this place. Three miles beyond Tchomitschi is the Turkish village of Simuli, and one mile farther on is another Turkish village called Kaigneri. Four miles farther on the road is crossed by a mountain stream; and about four miles beyond that stream it enters the town of Fered, distant about 60 miles from Adrianople. The population is half Greek, half Turkish. Three miles from Fered the road arrives at the Maritza, which is here crossed by a ferry to the eastern side. A low serpentine swampy trackway, teeming with reeds, and abounding in wild fowl, has now to be traversed for a distance of about fourteen miles before Enos is reached, during which course the Maritza has to be crossed twice in boats. Enos is 96 miles distant from Adrianople. All along the banks of the Maritza there is much marshy ground, but particularly for about fourteen miles above Enos.

Enos contains about 10,000 inhabitants, who in general have a healthy appearance. It has the reputation of being unhealthy; but on questioning the inhabitants I found that the sickness alluded to consisted in the prevalence of ague in July and August, which was thought lightly of, and seldom produced bad consequences, such as dropsies, visceral enlargement, or indeed any subsequent deterioration of health.

From Enos to Kishan is about 30 miles, over a hilly and beautiful country. Kishan is a considerable town, very healthy, and situated on high grounds, near the termination of the plain of Hebrus. A stony road leads to the small town of Malgara, about twelve miles to the eastward, also situated on elevated ground, and uncommonly healthy. From Malgara to Rhodosto is 36 miles, for the greater part over bleak plains containing large tumuli.

Rhodosto is situated on the Sea of Marmora, contains 25,000 inhabitants, who are very healthy, and carries on a considerable trade. In its vicinity are rich villages, affording pasturage to large flocks of cattle. About thirty-six miles nearer Constantinople, along the Propontis, is Silivria, which is reached by a good road, over dreary plains, broken by occasional elevations, which exhibit little cultivation; but at the same time little swampy ground is to be seen. The road from Silivria to Constantinople I had already traversed at the outset of my journey on my way to Adrianople.

Diseases.—The province of Rumelia is not unhealthy. At Constantinople one in 46 of the population dies annually. Fever and ague are not common, unless in those few marshy spots, which are very sparingly scattered over the country, and all along the banks of the Maritza. I was informed by civil practitioners, residing in Constantinople and Adrianople, that a destructive remittent fever prevailed in summer along the Maritza. On closely interrogating the inhabitants of Enos, and of the villages along its banks on this point, many of whom, from their station, must be people of undoubted veracity, they admitted that fever, chiefly of the tertian type, prevailed in August; but that it was not of a fatal character, or even permanently injurious to health or longevity. This account was strengthened by the healthful appearance of the inhabitants. Many of the towns, even with several thousand inhabitants, have no medical men. I have no doubt, however, that an English army encamped on the marshy ground of the Maritza would suffer severely. Those spots can be easily avoided by encamping on high ground at no great distance.

Dysentery is not a common disease in Rumelia. The mortality at Adrianople, among the military, is usually 3 per cent. When the Russians were there in 1829, their loss by death was 300 daily, chiefly from the plague—a disease which has not visited Rumelia since 1842. The most fatal diseases among the military at Adrianople is pneumonic inflammation complicated with low typhoid symptoms. This form of disease commences in November, and prevails for two or three months. When fever prevails at Constantinople the complication is usually abdominal. About two and a-half per cent. of the strength of the military are usually in hospital at Constantinople, which is healthier than Adrianople.

Rheumatism in its severer forms, and complicated with cardiac and pericardiac inflammation, is common in the spring months. Gonorrhœa is common, and so are primary sores, but chancres, attended with induration or phagedæna, are rare. Ophthalmia is not a common disease, and the purulent form is nearly unknown. Small-pox, measles, and scarlatina, occur occasionally as epidemics. There is little insanity; scrofula in its severer forms, or gout, suicide, &c., is never heard of. Consumption is not common among the Turks, Greeks, or Armenians; but the negro race are, as in other countries where they are expatriated, singularly liable to it. Hydrophobia does not often occur, though Constantinople swarms with dogs. Calculus of the bladder is a rare disease; hernia is common, but instances of strangulation do not often happen. The inhabitants stand general bleeding well, and leeches are plentiful.

Eggs, milk, fowls, and vegetables are abundant, but the bread is very inferior, and has a constipating effect. Phthisis pulmonalis is more common among the military than among civilians; and young recruits who come from the more remote parts of the Turkish empire are most subject to it.

I append a table of the salubrity of the months, in the order of their healthiness, at Constantinople:—

October, the most healthy.	April.
November.	March.
December	January.
June.	February.
May	July.
Septemoer.	August, the most unhealthy.

J. MITCHELL, M.B., Staff-Surgeon, 1st Class.

P.S.—As bearing on the health of the troops, it may not be out of place here to mention that a very intoxicating spirit is everywhere sold in this country, under the name of "rackii." It is produced by distillation from the husk of the grape. Its continued use has the reputation of inducing impotence, a quality also attributed, by Baron Larrey, to a spirit obtained from dates, which was drunk by the French soldiers in Egypt.

No. IV.

Inspector-General of Hospitals Sir JOHN HALL'S ANSWERS to QUERIES contained in the
DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S Circular Letter of June 30, 1856.

Question 1.—The number of Medical Officers necessary for an Army of 40,000 men, the number of each grade, and of Purveyors, their Clerks, Apothecaries, and Dispensers?

Answer.—An army of 40,000 men, on active service in the field, would, in all probability, have a sick list of 6,000 men, and would require for its medical wants, assuming it to consist of—

Thirty Battalions of Infantry, of 1,000 each	....	....	....	30,000				
Ten Regiments of Cavalry, of 500 each	....	....	....	5,000				
Fifteen Batteries of Artillery, of 200 each	....	....	....	3,000				
Four Battalions of Military Train, 500 each	....	....	....	2,000				
				<hr/>				
				40,000				
Inspectors-General of Hospitals	....	For Field Duty	....	1	....	For Fixed Hospitals	....	1
Deputy, ditto	....	"	....	5	....	"	....	4
Staff Surgeons, 1st Class	....	"	....	6	....	"	....	8
" 2nd Class	....	"	....	6	....	"	....	16
Staff Assistant Surgeons	....	"	....	10	....	"	....	70
Apothecaries	....	"	....	1	....	"	....	1
Accountants	....	"	....	1	....	"	....	1
Dispenser's Staff	....	"	....	8	....	"	....	12
Regimental Surgeons	....	"	....	44	....	"	....	0
" Assistant Surgeons	....	"	....	103	....	"	....	0
" Dispensers (with rank of Non-com. Officers)	....	"	....	59	....	"	....	0
" Purveyor-in-chief	....	"	....	0	....	"	....	0
Deputy Purveyor-in-chief	....	"	....	1	....	"	....	1
Purveyors	....	"	....	4	....	"	....	6
" Clerks	....	"	....	12	....	"	....	20
Army Cutlers	....	"	....	1	....	"	....	1
				<hr/>				<hr/>

Question 2.—Supposing the above force to be in four divisions, each of 10,000 men, what number of Medical Officers, &c., should belong to each division?

Answer.—A division of 10,000 men would, in all probability, consist of:—

Seven Battalions of Infantry, of 1,000 each	....	....	....	7,000
Three Regiments of Cavalry, of 500 each	....	....	....	1,500
Three Batteries of Artillery, of 240 each	....	....	....	720
One Battalion of Military Train	....	....	....	500
Commissariat and Medical Staff Corps	....	....	....	280
				<hr/> 10,000

And would require a Medical Staff of—

1	Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.
1	Staff Surgeon, 1st Class.
1	" 2nd Class.
2	Staff Assistant-Surgeons.
1	Staff Dispenser as Medical Storekeeper.
11	Regimental Surgeons.
25	" Assistant-Surgeons.
14	" Dispensers, with rank of Non-commissioned Officer.
<hr/> 56	

Question 3.—The Medical Staff, Purveyors, Clerks, &c., who should accompany a division of the above, detached from the main body?

Answer.—The medical establishment detailed above, in answer to Query No. 2, with the addition of two Staff Assistant-Surgeons:—

- 1 Purveyor, and
- 2 Purveyors' Clerks, should accompany a division of 10,000 men if detached.

Question 4.—Medical Staff, &c., for a brigade, of three regiments, detached from the main body?

Answer.—The Medical Staff of a brigade of three regiments, detached from the main body of the army, should consist of—

1	Staff-Surgeon, 1st Class.
2	" Assistant-Surgeons.
1	" Dispenser, as Medical Storekeeper.
1	Purveyor's Clerk, as Storekeeper.
3	Regimental Surgeons.
6	" Assistant-Surgeons.
3	" Dispensers, with the rank of Non-commissioned Officers.
<hr/> 17	

Question 5.—Vehicles best suited for the removal of sick and wounded, under every circumstance, whether roads exist or not? The best mode of conveying sick on the line of march, and when sick fall to the rear, the best provision and arrangement for their care and transport?

Answer.—Where roads exist, waggons with india-rubber springs (Fuller's improved), that were supplied to the army in the Crimea answer well.

Where no roads exist, mule litters and chairs are best adapted for the purpose.

On the line of march the Irish long cars, recommended and supplied to every regiment in the Crimea during the last war, would answer well to pick up men that fall out, and the waggons and other transport attached to each division should be sufficient either to remove to the rear or transport the sick of the whole division; and for this purpose provision should be made on the scale of five per cent. of the whole force, which, I am of opinion, would answer every purpose under almost every contingency, with the aid that could be obtained from the return waggons of the military train, on any great or unforeseen emergency. Indeed, these might be converted into waggons nearly equal to the regular ambulance waggons at very little expense, by having elastic moveable platforms made for them, such as are used in the Boers family waggons at the Cape of Good Hope, and called "cartels." These are made of interlaced thongs of hide, stretched on a wooden frame, which fits the waggon, and is suspended by strong leather straps at the ends and sides. If these frames were supplied with short india-rubber buffers they would be nearly as easy as any ambulance waggon, and much more economical. This was the mode of transport adopted for the sick and wounded during the Kaffir war of 1846-7 and 1850-51, and the emigrant Boer war over the Orange River in 1848, and was found to answer very well.

By placing a cartel of this description on the top of the load in a certain number of commissariat store waggons, a like number of ambulance conveyances were provided when they were emptied of their loads, and this at very little additional expense to Government.

Question 6.—Best means of conveying wounded from the field? Opinion of cacolets for the above purpose? Best description of bearer for the removal of wounded, and the number required for 1,000 men?

Answer.—There is nothing equal to the canvas bearer, in point of ease and comfort, for the removal of wounded off the immediate field of battle, and the folding ones with small pillows, like some of those that were supplied to the army in the East, during the last war, are as good and convenient, I think, as any that can be devised. Shoulder-straps would render the burden easier to the bearers, but it is almost impossible to persuade soldiers to use them, and those that were supplied during the last war were all thrown away and lost. It would be different, however, if there were a regular ambulance corps, as the men would then be trained to the duty.

Cacolets answer admirably for removing sick or slightly wounded men where the distance to be carried is greater than could be well managed by means of the canvas bearers. In like manner the mule litter comes into use for the removal of more serious cases, and is admirably adapted for field service where there are no roads. The litters supplied to the British service have been made fixtures to the pack saddles, which is a great defect, because it is difficult to lift up a seriously wounded man and place him in the litter when it is on the mule's back. They ought to unhook like those in use in the French service, and then the wounded man could be placed in the litter on the ground, and raised up by two men, without injury or much disturbance.

Where there are roads, spring waggons, such as those sent out latterly to the British army in the Crimea, are the very best mode of transport; and the carts, with two swing cots in each, which were supplied, but no opportunity of using them after their arrival presented, promise well, and will not only be easy to the occupants, but particularly convenient when only one or two officers or seriously wounded men require to be removed.

Question 7.—Best method of sheltering wounded after an action?

Answer.—Houses, if they can be obtained, are the best shelter for wounded, but where they are unattainable hospital marquees answer very well.

It may even be necessary to resort to the common bell-tent for want of better accommodation. On service, it is not always what is best, but what is available at the time, that must be used.

Question 8.—Best method for the extemporaneous preparation of food and comforts on such an occasion?

Answer.—It is seldom that a fire cannot be lighted, and the contents of A and B canteens afford ready means of preparing all that is required at first in the way of nourishment.

A man that is seriously wounded requires very little nourishment, indeed he is better without it, and more stress has been laid on the subject by, perhaps, well meaning but uninformed persons, than is necessary.

A little soup, made with essence of beef and warm water, or a little tea and biscuit, both of which can readily be prepared almost anywhere, are all that are required for wounded men in the first instance.

Question 9.—How the first field dressings and other appliances may be most readily accessible for immediate use.

Answer.—The medical officers who are detailed for field duty during an action should see that the orderlies who accompany them are furnished each with a haversack, containing what is necessary, viz., lint, bandages, sponges, oil, silk, a few splints, gouttier the best, and a canteen full of water, a drinking-cup, and a small india-rubber basin, and they should take care that their own pocket cases are complete, and duly provided with ligatures ready cut. It would be desirable for them to carry a small flask of brandy, and either he, or the orderly who accompanies him, should have three or four tourniquets in his possession to restrain any alarming hæmorrhage. Though, on service, the want of these is not so much felt as is generally imagined by persons who have never seen gunshot wounds, hæmorrhage in injuries of this nature is by no means a common occurrence, unless some large vessel is divided, and then it generally proves speedily fatal.

Each soldier was furnished with a bandage and piece of lint as part of his equipment, and these he was directed to carry about his person, so as always to have them ready for use in case of their being required.

Question 10.—The best method of conveying divisional stores of medicine and surgical appliances?

Answer.—The best mode of conveying divisional stores of medicines and surgical appliances is, in my opinion, by means of chests properly fitted, made to open in front, capable of being transported in ordinary waggons covered with tarpaulins, and removed, when required, for use in divisional hospitals. The divisional store waggon that was sent out to the Crimea was well devised as to its fittings and supplies, but it was too cumbersome and too heavy for actual service, and too carelessly and delicately pannelled for the rough usages of warfare. Had the waggon been half the height, and the medicines and materials packed separately, and divided between two carriages, it would have answered better, but not so well, I think, as moveable chests, which would be found more convenient, because they could be transported in

any ordinary waggon, and, in the event of its breaking down, they could easily be transferred to another; whereas, if any accident were to happen on the line of march to a waggon like that which was sent out to the Crimea, the whole supply would have to be abandoned. Besides, moveable chests would be found much more serviceable for divisional hospital purposes. The London waggon was neatly made, and a pretty carriage to look at, but we had some difficulty in getting it round the head of the harbour at Balaklava to the medical depot, and we found that the doors jammed, and were difficult to open, unless the carriage was standing on perfectly level ground, which would have been inconvenient in the field.

Question 11.—What divisional store of medicines, instruments, and surgical appliances absolutely necessary?

Answers.—Much would depend on the length of time the supply was calculated to last, the nature of the service, and extent of sickness prevailing in the army, as well as the facilities for replacing that which was expended; but I think the following scale of supply ought to be amply sufficient, on ordinary occasions, for an army of 10,000 for three months, in addition to what the Regimental Surgeons take with them in their field-panniers and long cars:—

Acaciæ G. Pulv.	10 lbs.	Quinæ Disulphatus	10 lbs.
Aceti Cantharidis	12 oz.	Rhei Contrit.	5 "
Acidi Acetici	10 lbs.	Sinapis Pulv.	10 "
" Hydrocyanici	12 oz.	Sodæ Bicarbonatis	20 "
" Hydrochlorici	10 lbs.	Spr. Æth. Comp.	6 "
" Nitrici	10 "	" Nitrici	8 "
" Sulphurici	10 "	" " Ammon. Aromat.	10 "
" Tartarici Pulv.	15 "	" Rectificati	10 "
Ætheris Chlorici	2 "	Tinct. Camphoræ Comp.	10 "
Alumnis Pulv.	10 "	" Cantharidis	1 "
Ammon. Sesquicarb.	10 "	" Capsici	5 "
Antimonii Potassio-tartratus	2 "	" Catechu	10 "
Argenti Nitrat.	2 "	" Ferri Sesquichlor.	5 "
Calcis Chlorinatis (Collins)	10 "	" Colchici	2 "
Camphoræ	2 "	" Hyoscyami	5 "
Capsici Pulv.	10 "	" Iodinæ	2 "
Cerati Calominæ	10 "	" Matricæ	10 "
" Cetacei	20 "	" Opii	20 "
" Resinæ	10 "	" Rhei Comp.	5 "
Chloroformylæ	10 "	" Arnicæ	2 "
Conf. Aromat. Spec. pro	10 "	Vini Colchici	4 "
" Opii, Spec. pro	2 "	" Ipecacuanhæ	5 "
" Rosæ	2 "	" Opii	2 "
Copaibæ	2 "	Ungt. Hydrargyri fort.	4 "
Creosoti	2 "	" " Nit.	2 "
Cupri Sulphatis	10 "	" " Sulph. c.	6 "
Emp. Cantharidis	10 "	Zinci Sulphatis	5 "
" Resinæ	1 "	Zingiberis Pulv.	10 "
Ext. Colchici Acet.	1 "	Ammon. Acet. Concen.	4 "
" Colocynth. Pulv.	2 "	Napthæ	2 "
" Hyoscyami	2 "	Fine Lint	50 "
" Opii	5 "	Second do.	50 "
Essence of Ginger	1 "	Tow	50 "
Collodion	2 "	Linen, bleached	20 yds.
Ferri Sulphatis	12 oz.	Calico do.	30 "
Hydrargyri Bichlor.	8 lbs.	Skins of Leather	6 "
" Chloridi	2 "	Vulcanized India-rubber cloth	10 yds.
" Nit. Oxydi	6 "	Pins, papers	24 "
" c. Creta	5 "	Adhesive Plaster	216 yds.
Ipecacuanhæ Pulv.	4 "	Soap Cerate, spread	50 "
Jalapæ Pulv.	4 "	Isinglass Plaster	10 "
Lin. Camph. Comp.	10 "	Spongio Piline	10 lbs.
" Sapon. Comp.	4 "	Oiled Silk	30 yds.
Liquor. Ammon.	4 "	Gutta Percha Tissue	60 "
" Plumbi Diacet.	1 "	Grain Scales and Weights	4 sets
" Potassæ Arsen.	8 "	Ounce do.	4 "
" Zinci Chlorinat.	4 "	2 lb. do.	1 "
" Styptici	2 "	Enamelled Dishes	2 "
" Opii Led. (Bathys'a)	2 "	Pharmacopœias	1 "
Magnesia	14 "	Horn Cups, graduated	10 "
" Sulphatis	1 "	Scissors, pairs	4 "
Morphiæ Acet.	1 "	Graduated Pill Slabs	4 "
" Hydrochlor.	8 oz.	" Minim Measures	6 "
Ol. Cinnamomi	10 lbs.	" 2 oz.	6 "
" Lini	1 "	" 4 oz.	4 "
" Menthæ Pip.	10 "	" 8 oz.	4 "
" Morrhuæ	10 "	Pewter ounce Measure	10 "
" Olive	40 "	Wedgewood's Funnels	6 "
" Ricini	40 "	Tin Funnels	6 "
" Terebinth	1 "	Mortars, various sizes	6 "
" Tiglli	10 "	Pannikins, tin	6 "
Opii Duri Cont.	4 "	Pill Boxes, chip papers	12 "
Pil. Hydrargyri	10 "	" paper do.	12 "
Plumbi Acetatis	10 "	Bottles, square, 4 oz.	24 "
Potassæ Bicarbonatis	1 "	" 6 oz.	18 "
" Chloratis	10 "	" 8 oz.	24 "
" Nitrat.	2 "	" 12 oz.	6 "
" Iodidi	2 "	Pot Spatulas	2 "
Pulv. Jacobi	1 "	Gallipots, in sorts	3 doz.
" Cinnamomi c.	2 "	Plaster Spatula	1 "
" Cretæ Comp.	10 "	Elastic Enemas	4 "
" " c. opio	12 "	Gutta Percha Tubing for repairing do.	12 yds.
" Ipecac. Comp.	10 "	Vial Corks	2 gross
" Kino Comp.	10 "	Pint do.	1 "

Quart Corks	1 gross	Portable Cases	4
Bungs	24 "	Spare Amputating	2
Shives	100 "	2 Seton Needles	2
Bolus Knives	6	Trachea Tubes	2
Corkscrews	6	Gutta Percha Caustic Holders	10
Pack-thread	2 lbs.	Dextrine	4 lbs.
Box-cord	3 "	Galvanized Wire-splints, of each kind, sets	3
Cord, laid	1 "	Liston's long Thigh-splints	10
Broad Tape, pieces	12	Double Inclined Planes, wood	2
Narrow do.	12	Elastic Gum Catheters, in cases of 12	2 cases
Wrapping Paper	4 qrs.	Silver do.	2 "
Pens, Steel, Boxes	2	Bone Forceps, Fergusson's	4 "
Wafers	2 oz.	Artery Forceps	6
Ink Powders	12	Signorini's Tourniquets	2
Labels, Boxes	1	Bullet Forceps, made to open like Lithotomy	
Coloured Lamp	1	Forceps	6
Lamps, with Reflectors	2	Waterproof Bags for Sponges	4
Lamp Wick	1 lb.	Operating Table	1
Matches, Boxes	16	Hones, oil-tins, and strops, of each	2
Can of Lamp-oil	1	Gutta Percha for Splints	6 yds.
Lamp-feeder	1	Scissors for cutting Gutta Percha	1
Candles, in Box	12 lbs.	Thread for Ligatures	1 lb.
Skin of Red Leather	1	Silk do.	8 oz.
Gutta Percha Funnel	1	Cupping Instruments	2 sets
Counter Scissors	1 pair	Splints, and Luke's Suspending Fracture	
Spare Glasses for Lamps	6	Cradles	4
Carded Cotton	24 lbs.	Common Splints	6 sets
Handloom Bandages	1,000	Whalebone Splints for Legs	2 "
Flannel do.	150	" " Thighs	2 "
Tourniquets, Field	40	" " Arms	2 "
" Screw	10	" " Upper Arms	2 "
Surgeons' Sponges	100	Angular Splints	2 "
		Liston's Splints for Legs	2 "
		Steel Trusses, single	12 "
		" double	6 "
INSTRUMENTS.			
Capital Cases	2		

Question 12.—Best mode of conveying medicines with a regiment?

Answer.—In the Surgeon's field-panniers, and in the drawers of the well of the car which accompanies the regiment.

Question 13.—Medicines, instruments, and appliances, which ought to constitute a regimental supply for the field?

Answer.—The Surgeon's capital case of instruments, as defined by regulation, and a portable case for detached duty supplied by Government. The Surgeon and his assistants should each have a packet case, and a case of lancets their own property. The public should provide a fracture-box, a stomach-pump, a cupping-case, and a waterproof haversack or knapsack for the orderly who accompanies the Assistant-Surgeon to the field, to put the dressings and portable instruments in, as well as two water canteens fitted with drinking-cups.

With regard to medicines and materials, the Surgeons' panniers should be completed agreeably to the improved scale laid down, and any additional medicines or surgical materials that he may wish to take with him, such as 8 oz. of tartaric acid, 4 oz. of hyd. c. creta, 4 oz. of conf. aromat., 4 oz. of conf. opii, 2 oz. of creosote, 1 lb. of castor-oil, 8 oz. of bicarbonate of potass, 8 oz. of nitrate of potass, 1 oz. of pulv. cinnam. c., 4 oz. pulv. ontæ c., 4 oz. pulv. kino c., 8 oz. of mustard, 1 lb. tincture of catechu, 1 lb. tinct. matico., 1 lb. tincture of rhubarb, 4 oz. of essence of ginger, 2 lbs. of lint, 2 lbs. of tow, two old linen sheets, and any other articles of medicine or materials the officer may be in the habit of using, as most officers have prejudices in favour of certain things, may be packed away in the drawer of the car which accompanies the regiment. All medicines for use on active service, that admit of it, such as pills and powders, should be prepared beforehand, as it is almost impossible to compound them on the line of march, or in presence of the enemy.

Twelve canvas bearers should be issued to each regiment of 1,000 men, and each regiment may carry a folding leather stretcher for operations.

Question 14.—The best means of stowage and transport for such supplies?

Answer.—In addition to the Surgeon's field-panniers, the best mode of stowing and transporting the spare supply of medicines and materials is to pack it in one of the drawers of the regimental sick-car. The canvas bearers could be secured partly on the car, and partly in the store-cart; and if a folding leather stretcher for operations be carried, it can be put in the store-cart also.

If an Irish car and store-cart be allowed to each regiment, they would be amply sufficient, with the Surgeon's pannier mule, to convey all the supplies that would be necessary for field service, for at least one month.

Question 15.—Medical comforts for a regiment in front of an enemy? Their mode of transport in small canteens? Lights, their kind and quality?

Answer.—For a regiment in front of an enemy, assuming that the Commissariat can supply the ordinary rations of bread, meat, &c., as laid down by regulation? I think the following medical comforts would be sufficient—viz. :—

8 bottles of brandy, 12 bottles of port wine,
packed in a box with compartments filled with saw-dust, to prevent breakage, and the box to be secured with a lock and key, to preserve its contents from plunder. This box to be conveyed in the store-cart.

5 lbs. of tea, 12 lbs. of rice or barley,
10 lbs. of arrow-root, 14 lbs. of sugar,
to be packed in canisters with hinged lids, fitted into canteens A and B, and conveyed in store-cart.

50 ½-pint tins of essence of beef, 1 lb. of ground black pepper in a bottle,
24 tins of cocoa and milk, 8 oz. of mustard in a bottle,
4 lbs. of desiccated milk, 12 lbs. of dried and compressed vegetables,
7 lbs. of salt in stone jar, 10 lbs. of composition candles,
to be fitted in a box, and secured in the same manner as the wine, and conveyed in the store-cart.

Lamp with reflector for operations at night. To be fitted in a box by itself, and conveyed in store-cart.
 A and B canteens,—knife for opening tins of preserved meats, essence of beef, cocoa and milk, &c.
 The Surgeon should carry in his field panniers two pint tin flasks filled with brandy (one of which the Assistant-Surgeon that goes with the regiment into action will take with him), 8 oz. of tea, 8 oz. arrow-root, and 2 lbs. of sugar packed in small tin canisters, and six quarter-pint tins of essence of beef, to use in cases of emergency, or when temporarily separated from his store-cart.

Question 16.—Best method of arranging and packing stores in England, so as to render them most readily available for distribution and use on arriving at, or near to an army engaged in field operations?

Answer.—Articles should be put up in England in quantities ready for distribution, and this should always be defined by the Apothecary or Storekeeper when making his demands, as it economises time, and facilitates duty on service in the field; and they should be packed, if not by individual articles, by classes, such as opiates, astringents, &c., in cases not exceeding 120 pounds in weight, with the number and contents cut on the lid, so as to prevent mistakes or confusion, labels and paint being liable to be effaced by the rough usage stores meet with on service.

Question 17.—Instruments best suited for operations resulting from the casualties of war? The best description of field and other tourniquets, best bullet forceps, splints, description of ligatures for arteries, &c.?

Answer.—The instruments contained in the surgeon's full case are amply sufficient for almost all the operations required by the casualties of war. A question was raised by the late Mr. Guthrie about the want of chain saws in the army, and this was made matter of discussion and newspaper animadversion on the defects of the Medical Department. This complaint came with a bad grace from Mr. Guthrie, as I believe he was consulted originally, and I do not know if the cases of capital instruments for the army were not fitted up on a scale suggested by himself. The omission of a chain saw in the list I consider of little importance, as it is an instrument very rarely required, and never used by some eminent surgeons who are in very extensive practice; but as the want has been stated, and we have been accused, though erroneously, of having been compelled to resort to our neighbours the French for the loan of the instrument, one or two may as well be supplied to each division in the field, and I would recommend a trachea tube to be added to each case, as it is occasionally required for injuries about the throat. The tourniquets at present in use in the army are very good, and answer every purpose. The compressing pad of the field tourniquet is made too small occasionally by some of the manufacturers, but this a defect easily remedied. Each division should be supplied with a couple of sets of compressors; these are frequently of great value in suppressing secondary hæmorrhage, where the common tourniquet could not be used without injury, and where ligatures are applied with difficulty and uncertainty.

Forceps, jointed the same as those used in lithotomy, are all that are necessary. The multiplicity of bullet-scoops, bullet-extractors, &c., sent out to the Crimea, are pretty in theory, but useless in practice. Simplicity, not complicity of surgical instruments on service, is the object to be aimed at.

Galvanised wire splints, similar to those used in the French service, and which were latterly supplied to the British service in the Crimea, are the lightest, easiest applied, and most applicable for service in the field, and I would recommend them to be carried by the orderly who accompanies the Assistant-Surgeon into action, in preference to any other. The splints contained in the fracture-box of each regiment are sufficiently varied for general use, and in the fixed general hospitals of the British service, almost every splint in use in surgery is to be found, certainly every splint that can possibly be required by any surgeon who knows anything of his profession. Much of the outcry that was raised during the last war, had its origin in the inexperience and incapacity of those who were most clamorous, and had the least resources within themselves. On one occasion, I recollect a gentleman writing to the newspapers that there were neither angular splints nor McIntyre splints in the hospital in which he was serving. The first he had no occasion for for any patient under his own care, and if he had, there was plenty of gutta-percha sheeting, out of which angular, or any other shaped splints, might have been cut in a minute. McIntyre's splint has been superseded by Liston's improved splint, and is not manufactured by any surgical instrument maker at the present day. The beauty of it is, this newspaper surgical critic had drawn on requisition, signed with his own hand, one of these substitutes for the exploded McIntyre, and he made his comments without either well knowing, it would appear, what he was writing about, or, if he did, calculating on the ignorance of the greater part of his readers, in which, judging from the result, he was correct.

Ligatures, twisted silk, such as is used by dentists, and stout, well-twisted, flax thread, are all that any one can require for ligatures for securing arteries. In bringing the edges of wounds together, or closing the flaps of stumps after amputation, I would recommend platinum wire to be used in place of the common thread ligature. It is less irritating, and as it is secured by simply twisting the ends together, it admits of being readily loosened to give relief in case of the stump or wound swelling, without allowing the edges to gape entirely open, as is the case when it is found necessary to cut the ordinary ligatures on such occasions.

Question 18.—Operating tables, best form of for field-service? How proposed to be carried?

Answer.—A folding leather stretcher, which can be carried either on the top of the Surgeon's panniers, in the Irish car, or in the regimental hospital store-cart, is as convenient and good a thing, perhaps, as can be devised for regimental use in the field. But, in my opinion, more stress has been laid on this want than is necessary. That Surgeon must be poor in resources, who cannot extemporise a table either out of a bank of earth, or his panniers, if in the open field; and if in or near a house, he surely could not be long without supplying himself with a substitute in the shape of a door or a window shutter, which he could support on stones, if nothing better presented.

Question 19.—Purveyors' stores, what they should consist of? The kind of extras and medical comforts to be provided. Bedding and utensils of all descriptions for field and fixed hospitals?

Answers.—The amount of purveyors' stores of every kind required by fixed general hospitals on service, has recently been under the consideration of a Board of Medical Officers in London, to the proceedings of which I beg to refer for particulars; but I may mention the following detail, as containing nearly all the items of equipment that will be found necessary, and the supply, I think, should be calculated for a sick list of 15 per cent. of the whole force employed.

Selection of a suitable building, in a healthy locality, having been made for hospital purposes, it is desirable that it should contain the following accommodation, in addition to the wards for the sick, viz. :—

1. Cook-house, fitted with boilers, for the ordinary diets, and proper convenience for cooking extras.
2. Wash-house, with laundry and drying sheds, and if the establishment be likely to be of any duration, I would advise a mangle to be fitted up, as linen looks so much better, and appears clean so much longer when it is mangled, than when it is merely washed and rough-dried.
3. Reception-room for sick, with a bath or other means of personal cleanliness attached to it, where patients can be properly purified, and their clothes changed before they are sent to their wards.
4. Store-room for packs, arms, and accoutrements, fitted with proper racks.
5. Store-room for bedding, dresses, and other hospital equipment belonging to the purveyor's department.
6. Store-room for provisions and medical comforts. †

7. Store-room for apothecary's stores, and a dispensary attached to it.
8. Dead-house, with room attached to it, for making post-mortem examinations in. The dead-house should be fitted with stone tables, or, if rats abound, with wire or wooden covers, to preserve the bodies from mutilation. The dissecting-room should have a proper table, fitted with blocks, &c., and there should be a plentiful supply of water laid on, if possible, by means of pipes with stop-cocks.
9. Room for the officer on duty, fitted with a cot and bedding, a chair and a table, and the other conveniences of a sleeping room.
10. A room for an office for the principal medical officer.
11. Ditto for the purveyor.
12. A guard-room and porter's lodge.
13. Room for the accommodation of the hospital servants and attendants.

The medical officers doing duty in the hospital should be quartered as near to it as possible, if there be not accommodation for them within its walls.

I think it is not desirable that a general hospital should contain more than 500 patients, and if it does, I think it advisable that it should be divided into separate divisions of that number, each having its own kitchen and servants, &c., for the convenience and expedition of cooking and supplying the patient's wants, but one general store and reception room would be sufficient for the whole establishment. Having established an hospital, it should be divided into wards, and each ward should be fitted with bedsteads, either of iron, with sacking bottoms, or boards and trestles, allowing at least five feet of wall surface, and 1000 cubic feet of air to each. Each bed should be supplied with a chamber-pot, a spitting-pot, a bedside table, and a tin slide for his ticket. The bedding should consist of cork mattresses, made of waterproof cloth (Ford's patent), a pillow, a pair of sheets, a pair of blankets, and a rug. In estimating for bedding, allowance must be made for that which gets soiled, or is rendered useless by wear, &c. For instance, for 500 patients, 1,500 pairs of sheets, 700 pair of blankets, 700 rugs, 600 cork mattresses, and 600 pillows, would be drawn. The same rule would be observed with regard to dresses, and each patient should be provided with a change. The wards should be provided with tin soup plates, tin cups, knives, forks, and spoons, according to the number of patients in each. Each ward should be supplied with one or more 13½-inch meat dishes, a soup can, a water can, a carving knife and fork, a flesh fork, and a soup ladle; a wooden tray to convey the messes on from the kitchen to the wards; a potato net, a net for the meat, and two skewers; labels and chains, with the number of the ward on them; night-chairs and bed-pans, in the proportion of one to six, or more if the nature of the cases require it; urinals, in the proportion of one to ten; feeding cups according to necessity. There should be rollers, brackets, and round towels, brooms, and scrubbers for each ward; and the ward should also contain a table and forms, where the men could take their meals, and it should be lighted by means of a lamp suspended from the roof or ceiling, and secured so that the men could not obtain access to it.* The following is a list of some articles that have not been mentioned for ward supplies which should be provided, and there may be many others that I have overlooked, or that modern refinement in military hospitals has introduced, with which I am unacquainted:—

Copper boilers of different sizes, with trivets, saucepans, covered and uncovered, of various sizes.	Water-buckets.
Tea-kettles, iron and tin.	Washing-tubs.
Teapots, block tin.	Lamps.
Frying-pans.	Candlesticks and Snuffers, chained.
Meat-choppers.	Hand-lamps.
„ Saws.	Lanterns.
Colander and Sieves.	Oil-cans.
Scales and Weights.	Lamp-feeders.
Steel Yards.	Cotton Wick.
Coffee-roaster and Mill.	Baskets for dirty clothes.
Tin Grater.	Clothes-lines.
Dry and Wet Measures.	Hammers, claw.
Hand-saws.	Chisels.
Axes, Pickaxes.	Tap-borers.
Shovels, Spades.	Cocks and Keys.
Augers and Gimblets.	Turnscrews.
Coopers' Adzes.	Iron Wedges.
Wheelbarrow, can be drawn from engineers.	Numeral Types.
Hand do.	Marking-irons.
Lucifer Matches, boxes.	Slipper-baths.
Funnels.	
Hand-baskets	

The equipment of regimental hospitals in the field should be limited, I think, to twenty patients; and for that number the following articles should be supplied, in addition to those which have been already enumerated in answer to Query No. 15:—

One hospital marquee and two bell-tents, 20 cork mattresses, 20 blankets, 20 rugs, 20 waterproof sheets, one spade, one pickaxe, one hand-saw, one axe, two water buckets, and one water-skin.

In addition to the regimental establishments, which would accommodate 200 men, in a division there should be a reserve divisional hospital establishment, capable of receiving 100 more, which would require an equipment of—

5 Hospital Marquees.	2 Tin Tea-kettles, 4 quarts.
3 Bell-tents.	6 Tin Meat-dishes, 13½ inches.
100 Cork Mattresses, with 100 Blankets.	2 Frying-pans.
100 Rugs, and 100 Waterproof Sheets.	2 Flesh-forks.
1 Coloured Signal Lantern.	2 Soup-ladles.
5 Ward Lamps, with burners for double wick.	24 Chamber-pots.
6 lbs. of Cotton Wick, a Can of Oil, and Feeder for trimming Lamps.	12 Bed-pans.
1 Hand-lamp.	12 Close-stool Pans.
1 Lamp with Reflector, for Operations.	12 Frames for do.
2 Punched Lanterns.	12 Urinals.
2 Candlesticks, with Snuffers chained.	12 Spitting-pots.
100 Tin Soup-plates.	12 Wash-hand Basins.
112 Tin Pint-pots.	2 Axes.
100 Knives and Forks, common.	2 Meat-choppers.
6 Carving Knives and Forks.	1 Meat-saw.
100 Iron Spoons.	1 Hand-saw.
2 Flanders Camp-kettles.	24 Hand-towels.
2 Nests of Saucepans, tin, 8, 6, 4, 3, 2, and 1 quarts, and 1 3 pints.	12 Jack-towels.
	1 Folding-bath.
	8 Yards Huckaback.

* In fixed hospitals, water-closets on each flat are absolutely necessary.

12 Yards Flannel.
 24 Boxes of Matches.
 1 Set of Diet Scales and Weights.
 2 Claw-hammers, 1 small, 1 large.
 1000 Nails, assorted.
 4 Hasps, Staples, and Padlocks.
 100 Night-caps.
 12 Bearers for wounded men.
 6 Water-decks.

1 Set of Measures for Oil.
 1 do. for Wine.
 2 Shovels.
 2 Spades.
 2 Pickaxes.
 6 Water-buckets.
 2 Water-skins.
 4 Water-cans.
 2 Washing-tubs.

Medical comforts to be taken with a Division :—

12 Dozen of Wine.
 6 do. of Brandy.
 56 lbs. of Arrowroot.
 56 lbs. of Tea.
 56 lbs. of Candles.
 56 lbs. of Soap.
 56 lbs. of Barley or Rice.
 112 lbs. of Sugar.
 112 lbs. of Preserved Potatoes.

112 lbs. of Preserved Meat.
 75 lbs. of 4-pint Tins of Essence of Beef.
 50 Tins of Cocoa and Milk.
 20 lbs. of Desiccated Milk.
 56 lbs. of Dried and Compressed Vegetables.
 28 lbs. of Salt.
 5 lbs. of Ground Pepper.
 5 lbs. of Powdered Mustard.

The amount of supplies for fixed general hospitals would depend on their size, and the number of sick accommodated in them, but I would recommend their being always provided on a liberal scale, so that no want might either be felt or apprehended at any time. This supply can only be kept up by constant additions; and demands equivalent to the consumption should be made monthly by the Purveyor's Department for that purpose.

Question 20.—What description of shelter, in the absence of houses, is best for soldiers and sick, when required to remain stationary during the winter? Opinion in reference to tents, single or double; their form? Hospital marquees, &c.; best means of warming?

Answer.—Huts, either wooden, or wattle and dab. When tents are used in winter, they should be double, and have a ventilator in the top, similar to those used by the French Imperial Guard in the Crimea. I think the shape of the tent used in the French service is better than ours, and it is more conveniently constructed both for shade and ventilation. But the bell-tent at present in use in the British service, if it were better ventilated and the entrance flap altered and improved, would answer very well. As the bell-tent is constructed at present, it is difficult to close it from the inside, and almost impossible to open it after rain, when the canvas is swollen, and the cords drawn tight.

The hospital marquee at present in use is too high in the pitch and too low in the wall, and its form might be improved without impairing its usefulness. It is warmer than a hut in winter, and, if additional warmth be required in severe weather, a stove with piping, which can be carried out underground, answers the purpose perfectly. Hospital marquees, as well as the bell-tents, should have ventilators in the top. The disadvantage of all tents as dwellings, either for sick or well, is their liability to be blown down on wet and stormy weather.

Question 21.—Hutting, what method best? Excavation with wattle roof? Wooden huts; form of the latter to be preferred; shape and covering of the roof?

Answer.—Wooden huts, with felt roof covering, such as those that were sent out for the troops in the Crimea, are as good as any, only the eaves should be made to project more, and in erecting them care should be taken that the ground is well drained, that earth is not piled up against the boarding outside, that the floors are either raised on stones, or have a stratum of quick-lime, or charcoal, placed under the boards on which the men sleep, to prevent any injurious exhalations from the ground underneath reaching them. These huts should have roof ventilators, and means of admitting fresh air into them below, which cannot be interfered with by the inmates, and it is of great importance that the huts be not overcrowded.

Excavated huts, with wattled roofs, covered with earth, like those used by the Turks and Russians, do not admit of proper ventilation, and ought not, in my opinion, to be used for either sick or wounded. The French tried them in the Crimea in the winter of 1854, for their wounded, but were compelled to abandon them.

Question 22.—Means of protecting men against damp, and exhalations of the ground, in huts or tents? Boarding, tarpaulins, &c.?

Answer.—Where boarding can be obtained, it is the best. Tarpaulins were not found to answer well in the hospital bell-tents, in the Crimea, in the winter of 1854, as the rain beat through the walls of the tent in stormy weather, and lodged on them in pools; but a waterproof blanket I think an admirable thing for men to lie on in the field.

Question 23.—Quantity and description of clothing best calculated to protect men from the inclemency of the weather in the cold season?

Answer.—This depends on the climate the soldier happens to be serving in. Good waterproof boots, warm woollen underclothing, and a good great-coat, with a waterproof cape and hood to it. A pair of woollen mitts and a comforter are all that he requires in addition to his tunic, cloth trowsers, worsted socks, and shirt, in ordinary cold weather. Where the cold is intense, as in Canada, provision must be made accordingly.

Question 24.—Best summer dress for the field?

Answer.—I should recommend a thin dark-gray tweed dress, made loose, in preference to the linen dress that was served out to the men in the Crimea in summer.

Question 25.—Kind of diet best calculated to maintain soldiers in health? What proportion of salt meat injurious? Opinion of compressed vegetables? What quantity should form part of ration?

Answer.—The kind of diet best calculated to keep soldiers in health is a due admixture of fresh meat, bread, and vegetables, such as they are accustomed to in quarters, only, if undergoing much fatigue, the quantity should be augmented in about the proportion it was in the Crimea.

Salt meat may be given twice or thrice a week without any risk of injury to the men's health; compressed vegetables are very serviceable when fresh vegetables cannot be procured, and they are issued in the proportion of 2 oz. to the ration.

The following, I think, would be an ample ration :—

Meat, fresh or salt, 1 lb.
 Bread, 20 oz., or Biscuit, 16 oz.
 Tea, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., or Coffee, 1 oz.
 Sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
 Rice, 2 oz., or Peasemeal when salt meat is used.
 Fresh Vegetables, 8 oz. ; Preserved, 4 oz. ; or Compressed, 2 oz.
 Salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., and Pepper, 1-16th oz.

Question 26.—Suggestions for field cooking—best apparatus?

Answer.—The ordinary camp-kettle and temporary fire-place answer every purpose for field cooking, and are all that are necessary on service. Indeed, the camp-kettle is all that can be conveniently carried with an army engaged in active warfare.

Question 27.—Tea, coffee, or cocoa, which most relished, which recommended, and most easily prepared?

Answer.—Tea and coffee are more relished by soldiers than cocoa; they are more easily prepared, and, if changed occasionally, are more agreeable. Tea, perhaps, is more generally liked than coffee, but no complaints were made of the coffee after it was issued in a roasted and ground state.

Though loud complaints were made in the newspapers about the issue of the coffee-berry to the soldiers in the Crimea, and difficulty was, doubtless, experienced at one time in obtaining fuel to roast it with, and cook the men's rations, still it must be borne in mind that the inhabitants of all countries where coffee is extensively used, and confessedly made to perfection, invariably roast and grind their coffee as it is required for use. The French soldiers did the same in the Crimea, and the British soldier would have imitated his example from choice, in time, as coffee is undoubtedly far superior when so prepared, being made from the coffee-berry alone. At the Cape of Good Hope, coffee was served out in the berry, and the men managed very well with it.

Question 28.—What light best for field service—candles, lamps, or lanterns? Construction of latter?

Answer.—Candles are best calculated for field service, as they are most easily transported with an army, and lanterns the best mode of using them. Those with reflectors, such as were sent out to the Crimea, answer remarkably well.

Question 29.—Use of disinfectants in camps and hospitals—best descriptions?

Answer.—Burnett's solution of chloride of zinc is, I think, one of the best, and most generally applicable.

Question 30.—Best position of latrines?

Answer.—Latrines should be placed in rear of the lines, at a convenient distance, and the soil should be covered over daily with earth, ashes, or peat charcoal.

Question 31.—Best method for effecting the purification of water?

Answer.—Boiling and filtration. Rude filters of charcoal and gravel can be easily constructed when troops are stationary, and answer every purpose.

Question 32.—Burial of the dead. Is the addition of quick-lime or other materials desirable?

Answer.—The addition of quick-lime is neither necessary nor desirable. If the body be placed four feet under ground nothing is required, and if a deodorant be required peat charcoal answers better than lime.

Question 33.—Prophylaxis, whether use of quinine added to spirit ration, or amorphous quinine specially prepared is recommended?

Answer.—In malarious districts, quinine, or quinodine in solution, which is preferable from the form it is in, given as a prophylactic in either wine or spirit, is very beneficial, but soldiers do not like it, and I have heard them declare that it had occasioned the complaints they were labouring under at the time.

Question 34.—Lime-juice, quantity, and how to be administered.

Answer.—When sameness of diet has been used for any length of time, and there is difficulty in procuring a due proportion of vegetable food, for salt meat is by no means essential to the production of scurvy, as was amply proved in all the Kaffir wars at the Cape of Good Hope, where not a single ounce of salt meat was used, and yet severe scurvy followed them all, lime-juice to the extent of one ounce, mixed with sugar, water, and spirit, if a spirit ration be issued, may be given daily with advantage. But care must be taken that the men drink it, and that the lime-juice used is neither adulterated nor diluted, as is apt to be the case by the contractors, when the demand is large and the supply limited. No lime-juice ought either to be taken or issued that will not saturate thirty grains of soda per ounce. In the Crimea we were compelled to condemn a quantity of lime-juice that had been supplied from Constantinople, on account of its adulteration with acetic acid and dilution with water, as it was found to possess a saturating power of only eleven grains per ounce instead of 32, which is the standard strength of that supplied to the navy I believe.

The following is the proportion of lime-juice, and mode of mixing it, which was recommended by me, and was published in general orders in the Crimea when it became a daily integral part of the soldier's ration, viz.:—

Lime-juice, five pints, sugar, four pounds, rum, eight pints, water, eighteen pints, for 100 men.

Question 35.—Stimulants, spirits, porter, ale, which considered best, and the quantity of each considered necessary?

Answer.—My own opinion is that neither spirit, wine, nor malt liquor is necessary for health. The healthiest army I ever served with had not a single drop of any of them, and, although it was exposed to all the hardships of Kaffir warfare at the Cape of Good Hope, in wet and inclement weather, without tents or shelter of any kind, the sick list seldom exceeded one per cent.; and this continued not only throughout the whole of the active operations in the field during the campaign, but after the men were collected in standing camps at its termination, and this favourable state of things continued until the termination of the war. But immediately the men were again quartered in towns and fixed posts, where they had free access to spirits, an inferior species of brandy sold there, technically called "Cape smoke," numerous complaints made their appearance amongst them.

In Kaffraria the troops were so placed that they had no means of obtaining liquor of any kind, and all attempts of the "Winklers" to infringe the police regulations were so summarily and heavily punished by fines and expulsion that the illicit trade was effectually suppressed by Colonel Mackinnon, the Commandant of British Kaffraria, and the consequence was, that drunkenness, disease, crime, and insubordination were unknown—and yet that army was frequently placed in the very position that the advocates for the issue of spirits would have said required a dram.

Small as the amount of sickness and mortality was in the Crimea, during the winter of 1855-6, they would have been reduced one-half, I am quite sure, could the rule that was observed in Kafferland have been enforced there.

But, whatever the opinion of individuals may be, the prejudice of mankind in general is so strong in favour of the issue of some stimulant or another that it would be difficult to withstand the wish—and, on service, a small ration of good spirit, rum is the best, may be allowed; indeed it is the only thing that transport can possibly be provided for. Porter and ale are quite out of the question, except in fixed quarters, where water conveyance is available, and, of the two, I should prefer good bitter ale to porter.

Question 36.—Hospital servants, number for a regiment?

Answer.—In each regimental hospital there should be a hospital serjeant, asseward, taken from the ranks of the regiment, who will maintain discipline in the hospital during the absence of the medical officers; a dispenser, with the rank of staff-serjeant, specially appointed either from the hospital staff corps or selected from the ranks of the regiment, as the case may be; a cook, a clerk or assistant steward, and four orderlies, all taken from the Medical Staff Corps attached to the regiment for the time being, and subject to the military authority and discipline of the Commanding Officer while so attached, but not liable to be put to do duty in the ranks except by sentence of court-martial, or to be removed, except for misconduct.

The pay of the men of the Medical Staff Corps, when serving with regiments, to be the same as if they were doing duty in general hospitals, and to be drawn and paid to them by the regimental paymasters.

The regulated establishment of orderlies is one for every ten sick in hospital, and, in naming four, I have taken what may be considered an average number required for a regiment, but if more than four be wanted an application can be made for an additional number of men to be sent from the Medical Staff Corps, or, what is perhaps better men can be temporarily taken from the ranks of the regiment, and sent back to their military duty when their services are no longer required in the hospital. Soldiers, when so employed in hospital should have a free ration, and fourpence a day additional pay, which would tempt steady good men to undertake the duty.

Question 37.—Views as to the personnel of the ambulance department?

Answer.—The personnel of the ambulance department, I think, ought to be placed under the command of the Director-General of the Military Train. Each regiment and division should have a fixed amount of ambulance and conveyance for stores attached to it at all times, so as to be complete within itself: the regimental to be at the disposal of the Surgeon, and the divisional at that of the principal medical officer of the division, and the whole to be at the disposal of the Principal Medical Officer of the Army, if occasion require it, whose written demand should be complied with by the Director-General of the Military Train, without reference to the Quartermaster-General, or any one but the Commander-in-chief, whose pleasure the Principal Medical Officer will take as a matter of course on all such occasions, which can only happen after general engagements, on retreats, or the removal of unusual numbers of sick and wounded to the rear. The care of the animals attached to the medical department, and the discipline of the men in charge of them, I think, from what I have seen, should be under the orders of the Director-General of the Field Train, as the attention of medical officers is too much occupied with their own duties, to admit of their paying due regard to such details, and if attempted again would end, as it did in the winter of 1854-55 in the Crimea, in negligence on the part of the men, and inefficiency on that of the animals and carriages.

The equipment for a regiment, I think, should consist of one long car drawn by two mules, with a driver mounted, which would convey six men sitting and one recumbent, with their packs and arms, and all the spare medicines and surgical materials in one of the drawers, besides four canvas bearers.

A cart with two mules, and driver mounted, to convey the hospital marquee; two bell-tents, medical comforts, A and B canteens, fracture box, and two pairs each of mule litters, and chairs with pack-saddles.

A mule and pack-saddle similar to those used for the chairs and litters for the Surgeon's field panniers, this mule to be led by a hospital orderly.

A mule with a similar pack-saddle for the water skins. One mule with pack-saddle and pair of chairs, and another with pack-saddle and pair of litters, making a total of one car for the sick, one car for stores, and eight mules, which would convey nineteen sick men.

The Surgeon's field panniers, a pair of water-bags, and 12 cwt. of stores and equipments.

There would be required for the conveyance of the divisional stores:—

Two covered waggons for medicines, such as are used for bread waggons.

Two ditto for medical comforts, all four to be secured with good strong padlocks.

Four store waggons for divisional hospital stores and equipment, which would make the total equipment for the medical concerns of a division of 10,000 men to consist of—

No. of Mules.		
13	13 Pairs of Surgeon's panniers, with pack-saddles and mules complete.	
13	13 Pairs of water-bags, with mules and pack-saddles complete.	
26	13 Irish cars, two mules in each, to carry six men,	78 sick.
26	13 Regimental store-carts, two mules in each.	
48	12 Waggons, india-rubber springs, Fuller's improved, with four mules, to carry eight men each,	96 "
13	13 Maltese carts, one mule each, with two swing-carts, to carry two each,	26 "
100	100 Pairs of cacolets, 1 mule each, to carry two men,	200 "
50	50 Pairs of litters, 1 mule each, to carry two men,	100 "
32	8 Store-waggons, with four mules each, for division stores and supplies.	
		500
311		

38. Best method of fitting ships intended exclusively for the conveyance of sick? General suggestions for form and arrangement of beds? Ventilation, disinfecting, &c.?

Ships fitted exclusively for the conveyance of sick and wounded should not be less than six feet between decks, and they should have the main deck cleared fore and aft, and be fitted with standing berths along each side from stem to stern; these should be arranged by pairs with a division board, and a space between each two pair of berths for the convenience of dressing wounded, or attending sick men. Each berth should be provided with a cork mattress with waterproof ticking, a pillow, pair of blankets, pair of sheets, and a rug. There should be a chamber-vessel fixed in a rack between each pair of berths, and a

board with a ledge, for the sick to stand their drinking-cups, &c. on, should extend from one berth to the other. The night-chairs should have arms to them, and should be fixed near the masts on each side, besides one at the stem, and another at the stern of the vessel. In the medical equipment there should be a supply of bed-pans, urinals, and feeding-cups, in the proportion of about one to six of her complement. Hospital dresses, consisting of gown, trousers, waistcoat, shirt, flannel, socks, and slippers, should be provided on a scale proportionate to the estimated length of the voyage. There should be an equipment of tin-plates, drinking-cups, knives, forks, and spoons, sufficient for the number of sick, so that all may be supplied; and in addition to the ordinary means of cooking provided by the ship's galley, saucepans for the preparation of medical comforts should be put on board, as well as tea-kettles and tea-pots. Care should be taken that means of sweeping, scraping, and scrubbing the deck be provided, and that chloride of zinc (Burnett's), in the proportion of thirty pounds to each hundred tons of the ship's burden is on board, to be used as a disinfectant or deodorant.

In addition to an ample supply of medicines, instruments, and surgical appliances (which should have a cabin or properly fitted place set apart for their reception), medical comforts, dresses, spare bedding and utensils, means of baking fresh bread should be provided, and a full supply of live stock and fresh vegetables be put on board. Attention should be paid to the means of ventilation, and in addition to hatches, ports, scuttles, and wind-sails, hospital ships should invariably be fitted with ventilating tubes with cowls, which throw down an ample supply of fresh air between decks in all weather, and cannot be interfered with, as wind-sails frequently are by those who sleep near them. Ship-lanterns, well secured, should be suspended between decks at night, to give light in case aid should be required by any of the sick.

The medical staff and orderlies of a hospital ship should be removed as seldom as possible, as great inconvenience to the sick is frequently occasioned at the commencement of a voyage, by the sea-sickness, for some days, of both the medical attendants and many of the orderlies. I have not entered into all the detail of equipment and duty of medical officers on board ship, as that would be matter of special instruction from the Principal Medical Officer on the spot, who would be best able to judge of what was necessary for the particular service contemplated.

Question 39.—Ships conveying troops, what provision of standing berths per cent. of number embarked?

Answer.—Four per cent. I should consider amply sufficient, but I would recommend an equal number of cots to be put on board to be used in case of necessity.

Question 40.—Best mode of registering cases in the field?

Answer.—The following instructions, issued by me in Bulgaria, in July 1854, are as good as any I know of, and are calculated, with the least labour, to meet every requirement, both as a general register of admissions and a register of particular classes of disease, if so arranged, for the purpose of drawing accurate conclusions from the whole number treated, and if field registers were printed with this form of heading it would facilitate the medical officer's duties, and tempt all to be correct in their registry of cases, a thing of so much importance in the medical history of campaigns, and so far superior to opinions given on general impressions without data of any precise nature.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ORDER.

July 10, 1854.

1. As it may not be possible at all times in the field to keep up detailed histories of men's cases in the medical registers, as laid down in the regulations, and as it is absolutely necessary that some note should be made of every man's ailments that comes under medical treatment, Dr. Hall thinks, if medical officers were to tabulate their patients in the following manner, it would enable them to classify particular diseases and injuries, and afford them ready means at all times of ascertaining the result of their own practice.

2. In thus abridging their common labours Dr. Hall confidently trusts medical officers will not take advantage of it to become negligent, but, on the contrary, that they will carefully note every particular worthy of record, both in the symptoms and treatment of each case, and, at its termination, state the result.

3. This tabulated form of register, with the admission book and prescription diary, will afford nearly every information that is necessary; but it is not intended to preclude more extended observations, and medical officers are invited to detail at length all cases that they consider either peculiar or interesting to medical science.

Date.	Regiment.	Name, and Regimental Number.	Age.	Disease, or Disability.	When and where Contracted.	Exciting Cause.	Prominent Symptoms on Admission.	Peculiar Symptoms arising in progress of the Disease.	Plan of Practice Pursued.	Result.	Duration and Number of Days under Medical Treatment.

Question 41.—Best forms of returns for the same service, keeping in mind that all cases of sickness of wounds must be shown?

Answer.—The daily, weekly, and monthly returns of sick adopted in the Crimea answer very well, and I would recommend the table given in the sanitary report in preference to that in general use in the Army Medical Department for the annual return.

These returns should be so contrived that they facilitate the compilation of each other, and afford as much information as possible.

The following is the form of weekly return of sick recommended by me to be adopted in the army in Bulgaria, 30th June, 1854:—

Weekly State of Sick in the General Hospital at _____, or Field Hospital of _____ Regiment, as the case may be, from _____ to _____.

Strength { Officers .. Men .. Total ..	Remained. Here give Date.	Since Admitted.	Total Treated.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining on the Here give Date.	Increase.	Decrease.	Officers.					
									Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Diseases.														
Fevers ..														
Affections of the Head and Nervous System ..														
Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages ..														
„ of the Heart and Circulating System ..														
„ Liver and Spleen ..														
„ Stomach and Bowels ..														
Spasmodic Cholera ..														
Kidneys and Urinary Organs ..														
Rheumatic Affections ..														
Venereal Complaints ..														
Scorbutic ..														
Phlegmons and Ulcers ..														
Wounds and Injuries ..														
Ophthalmic Complaints ..														
All other Diseases ..														
* Total ..														
Proportion of Sick to Well														
Percentage of Deaths to Strength														

Names of Men who have died during the week.

Name and Regimental Number.	Regiment.	Age.	Disease.	When Admitted.	When Died.	Duration of Disease.	Remarks.

Names and Rank of Officers sick during the week.

Name.	Regiment.	Age.	Disease.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.

Question 42.—Best method of classifying wounds?

Answer.—That by regions adapted in the Crimea answers every purpose, and is, perhaps, as satisfactory as any.

Question 43.—Best nosological arrangements for medical returns?

Answer.—The nosological table in use in the Medical Department might be improved; that used in the Sanitary Report is better arranged, and, with some modification, would answer very well. Perhaps the classification used by the Registrar-General might be adopted with advantage.

Question 44.—Best form of diet, and extra rolls, &c., for field hospital?

Answer.—The old monthly form of regimental diet-roll, and the daily roll for extras at present in use, answer every purpose.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN HALL, Inspector-General of Hospitals.

London, January 1857.

* Two or three vacant lines should be left in the printed form, to insert any disease, not enumerated, that may be prevalent at the time.

No. V.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL'S SUGGESTIONS respecting a PATHOLOGICAL BOARD.

SUBJECTS suggested for the Inquiry and Report of the Boards selected to investigate the state of health of the Army in the East:—

Climate.—Climate of Turkey generally, but more particularly that of the various localities occupied by, or which have been occupied by, the Army, viz.:—Gallipoli, Scutari, and the neighbourhood of the Bosphorus, Varna, and Bulgaria, the Crimea, and other stations held by our troops.

The physical characters of these countries, productions, supply, description, and quality of food, water, means of transit, &c.

Diseases.—Endemic sources of disease, epidemic visitations, their supposed origin, glance at the native practice of medicine, any available statistics affecting the increase of population: the percentage of deaths, hereditary diseases, the prevalence of venereal and small-pox and ophthalmia.

British Army.—State of each regiment on landing in the country, if previously healthy, or otherwise; its station prior to arrival in the East, the average age of its men.

If regiments, seasoned by service in the Mediterranean, or elsewhere, have proved more healthy than corps from home.

Average percentage of sick of corps at expiration of first quarter after landing.

Average percentage of sick at the expiration of succeeding quarterly periods.

General averages from the above.

Circumstances affecting the health of particular corps and the Army generally, which have led to deterioration of health, whether arising from—

Endemic Influences.

Climate.

Deficient clothing.

Impure water,

Innutritious food.

Insufficient food.

Ill-cooked food.

Food taken without regularity.

Want of fuel.

Insufficient stimulants.

Excessive use of stimulants.

Adulterated quality of stimulants.

Excessive and too long continued bodily toil, with insufficient sleep.

Drilling at improper hours.

Want of means for ablution and personal cleanliness.

Want of tents.

Bad quality of tents.

Overcrowding in tents.

Want of bedding in tents.

Deficient or otherwise objectionable Hospital accommodation.

Objectionable Hospital marquees, whether from their texture, selection of unhealthy site, want of bedding.

Deficient supply of medicines.

„ „ medical comforts.

„ „ hospital stores.

Want of amusements.

Opinions in regard to means of transport, bearers, ambulances, &c.

Diseases.—Diseases, those more especially which have proved the scourge of the Army, their origin, mode of propagation, treatment, and pathology. Prophylactic measures attempted and recommended.

General sanitary measures recommended but not adopted, and reasons why.

Wounds.—Wounds according to the most approved mode of classification, the consequent operations, with the result, and the improved rules of practice suggested therefrom.

Suggestions for the coming campaign, keeping in view that military reasons may render the proposed measures impracticable.

General deductions from the inquiry.

No. VI.

RETURN of Stores remaining to complete demands which had been made by the DIRECTOR-GENERAL, from time to time, subsequently to the commencement of the War in 1854.*

Articles.	Numbers due on 29th October.	Since sent.	Difference now due.	Ready.	Under inspection.	Due from Contractors.
Adzes, coopers'	50	nil	50	50		
Axes, felling	500	nil	500	500		
Axes, pick	200	nil	200	200		
Bedsteads, iron, HP	1600	400	1200	1200		
Beds, hair	3650	2375	1275	1275		
Bolsters, do.	2535	2535	nil			
Brushes, long scrubbing	4200	3095	1105	1105		
" hand do.	700	700	nil			
" long sweeping	200	nil	200	200		
" whitewash	200	200	nil			
Boxes of matches	3000	nil	3000	3000		
Beavers	1716	575	1141	1141		
Brushes, blacklead, sets	100	nil	100	100		
Boxes, pepper	900	750	150	150		
Basins, pewter and zinc	1300	690	610	nil	610	
Bridles, bat horses	80	nil	80	80		
Bradawls, assorted	150	150	nil			
Bottles, tin, 5-gallon	200	nil	200	200		
Burners for passage lamps	238	96	142	nil	142	
" two-light do.	200	nil	200	200		
Blankets	650	nil	650	650		
Candlesticks, with snuffers	555	355	200	nil	200	
Cases, bolster, HP	2000	nil	2000	nil	2000	
Choppers for meat	150	150	nil			
Cans, tin, water, 3-gallon	100	nil	100	nil	100	
Chairs	500	nil	500	500		
" cane	300	190	110	110		
Cans, soup	200	200	nil			
" tin, 2-gallon	100	nil	100	nil	nil	100
Chisels, socket, 1-inch and 1½-inch	150	150	nil			
Cocks with keys	150	30	120	120		
Coppers, 20-gallon	50	20	30	30		
" 12 do.	50	50	nil			
Canteens, HP	92	80	12	12		
Cans with yokes	24	nil	24	nil	24	
Corkscrews	200	200	nil			
Cans, tin, for sea, 6-quart	53	nil	53	nil	53	
Caps, cotton and woollen	9000	6000	3000	nil	3000	
Dishes, tin, 13-inch	100	nil	100	100		
Dresses, HP { Gowns, serge	4000	2620	2380			
{ Trowsers do.	4300	2300	2000	nil	2000	
{ Waistcoats do.	4290	4290	nil			
Forks, flesh	250	250	nil			
Hatchets	100	nil	100	100		
Handkerchiefs, cotton	330	nil	330	nil	330	
Handles, brush, &c.	10000	nil	10000	8000	nil	2000
Hammers, claw	2380	1400	980	nil	980	
Knives and forks, common	450	nil	450	nil	450	
" carving	5400	5000	400	400		
" small	300	nil	300	300		
Kettles, nest of	500	nil	400	nil	500	
" metal	250	94	156	nil	156	
Lamps, passage	200	nil	200	200		
" with reflectors	200	nil	200	200		
" hand, agitable	10	nil	10	10		
" wicks do., lbs.	56	nil	56	56		
Padlocks	200	150	50	nil	50	
" with double keys	50	nil	50	50		
Lanterns, tin, punched	150	150	nil			
Gimlets	300	nil	300	300		
Ladles, soup	370	370	nil			

* These stores, though demanded subsequently to the 11th April, 1854, had not reached their destination on the 29th October, 1855.

Articles.	Numbers due on 29th October.	Since sent.	Difference now due.	Ready.	Under inspection.	Due from Contractors.
Measures, pewter, quart	50	nil	50	50		
" " gill	50	nil	50	50		
" " half-gill	50	nil	50	50		
Muslin for curtains, yards (no order for this)	..	nil				
Machines, filtering .. ..	..	nil				
Marquees, HP	120	40	80	nil	80	
Mop heads	420	nil	420	420		
Mallets, wood	90	nil	90	90		
Hessens, yards	3000	2976	nil			
Needles, packing	700	600	100	100		
Nails, assorted (not ordered from the Tower)	..	nil				
" from ½-inch to 4 inch each .. ..	..	nil				
Pails, water	500	nil	500	nil	500	
Pots, chamber	2000	nil	2000	1000	1000	
" tin, quart	430	430	nil			
Palllasses, HP	10000	300	9700	nil	3800	5900
Pans, bed, pewter and tin	4190	520	3670	1200	2470	
" frying	200	nil	200	70	130	
Pails, diet	500	nil	500	nil	500	
Plates, tin	5000	nil	5000	nil	nil	5000
Pillows	3700	3200	500	nil	nil	500
Pins, lbs.	10	10	nil			
Rollers and brackets for towels	434	nil	434	434		
Shovels	500	nil	500	200	300	
Screwdrivers	100	50	50	nil	50	
Screws	752 and 59lbs.	12 grs.	nil			
Spoons, large, HP	8500	7000	1500	nil	nil	1500
Sackings, cords and eyes	700	nil	700	700		
Scissors for trimming lamps, pairs	300	300	nil			
Snuffers	1000	1000	nil			
Scales, beams, and weights	10	nil	10	10		
Sheets, brown	4000	4000	nil			
Shirts, linen	6250	5000	1250	1250		
Scales, 112 lbs.	15	nil	15	10	5	
Sheets, waterproof	2000	2000	nil			
Scales, 28 lbs.	30	nil	30	20	10	
" diet	30	nil	30	nil	30	
Saucepans, tin, nests	300	nil	300	50	250	
Saws, hand	100	nil	100	nil	100	
Spades	125	nil	125	125		
Salt cellars	900	900	nil	nil		
Shovels, dust	500	100	400		400	
Sieves	500	nil	500	500		
Tents, Portuguese (the tents are ready but the poles are rejected)	122	nil	122			
Tarpaulins	225	213	12	12		
Towels, round	1000	nil	1000	1000		
Tables, bedside	4022	1223	2802	2700	102	
Traps, rat	100	nil	100	nil	100	
Tacks, lbs.	28	nil	28	28		
Trivets for coppers	60	30	30	30		
Trays, provision	200	50	250	nil	250	
Taps, brass	50	50	nil			
Funnels, 8-inch	50	nil	50	50		
" 6-inch	50	nil	50	nil	50	
Tripods for kettles	100	nil	100	100		
Wheelbarrows	6	nil	6	nil	6	
Wick cotton lamps	108lbs.	nil	108lbs.	108lbs.		
Urinals	742	742	nil			
Warmers, stomach	100	100	nil			
" feet	100	100	nil			

R. EATON, Storekeeper.

War Department, Tower, 19th November, 1855.

No. VII.

RETURN showing the average (daily) number of Vacant Beds, in the undermentioned Hospitals, which were available for the reception of Invalids from the East, from the 21st February, 1855, to the end of September, 1856.

Date.	Portsmouth.	Plymouth.	Chatham.	Chichester.	Naval Hospitals.		
					Plymouth.	Deal.	Yarmouth.
From 21st February to 27th*February, 1855..	71	168	638	..	150	206	350
28th " 6th March " " "	113	175	598	..	"	"	"
7th March 13th " " " "	78	191	598	..	"	"	"
14th " 20th " " " "	120	281	516	..	"	"	"
21st " 27th " " " "	113	308	458	..	"	"	"
28th " 3rd April " " "	82	326	480	..	"	"	"
4th April 10th " " " "	97	325	484	..	"	"	"
11th " 17th " " " "	92	298	502	..	"	"	"
18th " 24th " " " "	108	273	439	..	"	"	"
25th " 1st May " " "	96	269	458	..	"	"	"
9th May 15th " " " "	90	274	342	..	"	"	"
16th " 22nd " " " "	52	271	362	..	"	"	"
23rd " 29th " " " "	39	252	333	324	"	"	"
30th " 5th June " " "	32	256	277	346	"	"	"
6th June 12th " " " "	27	275	262	319	"	"	"
13th " 19th " " " "	36	294	328	326	"	"	"
20th " 26th " " " "	66	305	339	349	"	"	"
27th " 3rd July " " "	70	308	394	332	"	"	"
4th July 10th " " " "	85	295	384	362	"	"	"
11th " 17th " " " "	76	292	364	357	"	"	"
18th " 24th " " " "	52	265	249	338	"	"	"
25th " 31st " " " "	35	311	277	286	"	"	"
1st August 7th August " " "	29	276	277	142	"	"	"
8th " 14th " " " "	29	261	291	101	"	"	"
15th " 21st " " " "	55	273	258	118	"	"	"
22nd " 28th " " " "	51	265	231	132	"	"	"
29th " 4th September " " "	26	277	147	369	"	"	"
5th September 11th " " " "	61	259	147	370	"	"	"
12th " 18th " " " "	61	219	205	351	"	"	"
19th " 25th " " " "	92	215	194	358	"	"	"
26th " 1st October " " "	104	282	223	247	"	"	"
2nd October 8th " " " "	66	287	267	247	"	"	"
10th " 16th " " " "	61	290	94	207	"	"	"
17th " 23rd " " " "	54	295	251	306	"	"	"
24th " 30th " " " "	77	316	259	321	"	"	"
31st " 6th November " " "	95	310	255	335	"	"	"
7th November 13th " " " "	97	282	267	346	"	"	"
14th " 20th " " " "	106	280	253	328	"	"	"
21st " 27th " " " "	93	312	246	262	"	"	"
28th " 4th December " " "	59	272	222	293	"	"	"
5th December 11th " " " "	55	258	236	242	"	"	"
12th " 18th " " " "	79	220	223	214	"	"	"
19th " 25th " " " "	63	258	227	231	"	"	"
26th " 1st January, 1856..	54	263	176	228	"	"	"
2nd Jan. 1856 8th " " " "	54	247	174	200	"	"	"
9th " 15th " " " "	86	249	207	192	"	"	"
16th " 22nd " " " "	78	249	223	203	"	"	"
23rd " 29th " " " "	91	273	254	242	"	"	"
30th " 5th February " " "	130	273	254	242	"	"	"
6th February 12th " " " "	152	276	234	252	"	"	"
13th " 19th " " " "	148	281	244	282	"	"	"
20th " 26th " " " "	99	271	248	216	"	"	"
27th " 4th March " " "	107	266	270	208	"	"	"
5th March 11th " " " "	117	252	249	222	"	"	"
12th " 18th " " " "	127	225	290	211	"	"	"
19th " 25th " " " "	89	217	286	237	"	"	"
26th " 1st April " " "	98	211	231	153	"	"	"
2nd April 8th " " " "	90	225	268	168	"	"	"
9th " 15th " " " "	123	229	277	172	"	"	"
16th " 22nd " " " "	130	211	305	155	"	"	"
23rd " 29th " " " "	141	208	213	142	"	"	"
30th " 6th May " " "	136	216	329	290	"	"	"
7th May 13th " " " "	183	201	348	392	"	"	"
14th " 20th " " " "	191	202	326	497	"	"	"
21st " 27th " " " "	222	211	340	545	"	"	"
28th " 3rd June " " "	255	244	294	606	"	"	"
4th June 10th " " " "	265	250	291	642	"	"	"
11th " 17th " " " "	279	255	269	658	"	"	"
18th " 24th " " " "	314	207	261	685	"	"	"
25th " 1st July " " "	307	208	280	696	"	"	"
2nd July 8th " " " "	277	129	285	706	"	"	"
9th " 15th " " " "	259	124	98	413	"	"	"
16th " 22nd " " " "	197	140	148	596	"	"	"
23rd " 29th " " " "	154	158	121	385	"	"	"
30th " 4th August " " "	190	153	123	343	"	"	"
5th August 11th " " " "	223	148	131	326	"	"	"
12th " 18th " " " "	204	134	170	267	"	"	"
19th " 25th " " " "	150	110	214	282	"	"	"
26th " 1st September " " "	158	122	210	395	"	"	"
2nd September 8th " " " "	160	128	223	460	"	"	"
9th " 15th " " " "	196	128	240	182	"	"	"
16th " 22nd " " " "	202	128	249	79	"	"	"
23rd " 29th " " " "	222	128	232	33	"	"	"

No. VIII.

RETURN showing the Names and Periods of Service of all Officers (in British Pay) who served on the Hospital Staff* with the Armies of Her Majesty or of Her Allies in the East; stating whether they went actually into the Field, or whether the suspension of Hostilities, or other causes, prevented them from serving before the Enemy.—Head-Quarters, 6, Whitehall Yard, November 25, 1857.

Name.	Period of actual Service.		At what Station (each to be shown separately.)	Periods of Absence.		Cause of Absence, stating whether Wounds, Ill Health, Private Affairs, joined Depot, &c.
	From	To		From	To	
Anderson, D. . .	24 May 1854	4 Nov. 1854	Scutari			
Alexander, T. . .	3 April 1854	15 June 1856	Gallipoli Scutari Bulgaria Crimea Kertch Crimea Gallipoli			
Anderson, A. . .	6 April 1854	13 June 1855	Bulgaria Crimea Gallipoli			
Adrien, J. J. . .	17 April 1854	15 June 1856	Bulgaria Constantinople Crimea			
Anderson, W. A. . .	12 April 1854	3 Jan. 1855	Gallipoli Crimea Scutari Bulgaria Crimea			
Anderson, G. . .	5 June 1854	19 June 1856	Eupatoria Ismid Scutari			
Ancell, M. C. . .	20 Sept. 1854	10 Aug. 1855	Scutari Crimea Scutari			
Armstrong, J. J. . .	23 April 1854	8 Jan. 1855	Bulgaria Crimea Crimea			
Aeton, W. . .	29 Nov. 1854	29 June 1855	Scutari Scutari Crimea Kinburn			
Atkinson, H. J. G. . .	10 Aug. 1855	1 May 1856	Crimea Crimea Scutari			
Allen, P. . .	28 Aug. 1855	20 Jan. 1856	Crimea			
Adams, A. L. . .	13 Oct. 1855	23 Jan. 1856	Scutari			
Burrell, W. H. . .	30 April 1854	25 May 1854	Scutari Gallipoli			
Browne, W. . .	12 April 1854	26 Nov. 1854	Bulgaria Crimea Scutari Smyrna Crimea			
Beatson, G. S. . .	7 Jan. 1855	26 June 1856	Bulgaria			
Brett, F. H. . .	10 July 1854	1 Aug. 1854	Scutari Crimea Crimea			
Burton, E. J. . .	5 April 1855	15 June 1856	Bulgaria			
Bent, J. . .	30 April 1855	19 June 1856	Scutari Crimea			
Baxter, F. H. . .	24 May 1854	17 Oct. 1854	Bulgaria Scutari	17 Oct. 1854	27 April 1855	England sick.
	27 April 1855	14 June 1856	Therapia Crimea Scutari			
Bain, D. S. E. . .	3 Feb. 1855	26 Jan. 1856	Crimea Scutari Scutari			
Barrett, W. . .	31 Jan. 1855	1 Nov. 1855	Scutari Crimea Isle of Proté			
Black, W. T. . .	6 Sept. 1855	July 1856	Crimea			
Bayfield, S. J. . .	29 Aug. 1854	10 June 1856	Scutari Crimea Scutari			
Bone, T. G. . .	24 April 1854	27 April 1855	Bulgaria Crimea Scutari			
Brady, T. C. . .	21 May 1854	30 Nov. 1855	Crimea Crimea Crimea			
Boyle, E. P. . .	13 Nov. 1854	8 Dec. 1854	Crimea			
Bradshaw, W. . .	13 Nov. 1854	5 Dec. 1855	Crimea	5 Dec. 1855	April 1856	To England sick.
	April 1856	17 July 1856	Crimea Crimea Scutari			
Biddle, T. J. . .	13 Nov. 1854	May 1855	Scutari			
Bellew, W. H. . .	2 Jan. 1855	7 Sept. 1855	Scutari			
Barr, W. A. . .	2 Jan. 1855	21 Jan. 1856	Scutari			
Barton, G. P. . .	2 Jan. 1855	21 Nov. 1855	Scutari Crimea Scutari			
Barnett, O. . .	2 Jan. 1855	Aug. 1856	Scutari Crimea Crimea			
Beatty, J. McN. . .	30 Dec. 1854	21 June 1856	Scutari Crimea Kinburn Scutari			
Ball, T. . .	18 Feb. 1855	22 June 1856				

* The Regimental Medical Officers and the Medical Officers of the Artillery are not included; each Regiment had a Surgeon and three Assistants, each troop of Artillery Battery, an Assistant-Surgeon.

NAMES AND PERIODS OF SERVICE OF OFFICERS OF HOSPITAL STAFF. 515

RETURN showing the Names and Periods of Service of all Staff Medical Officers - *continued*.

Name.	Period of actual Service.		At what Station (each to be shown separately.)	Periods of Absence.		Cause of Absence, stating whether Wounds, Ill Health, Private Affairs, joined Depot, &c.
	From	To		From	To	
Bakewell, R. H. ..	3 Mar. 1855	3 Aug. 1855	Scutari Crimea			
Bubb, E. ..	3 Mar. 1855	6 June 1856	Smyrna Scutari Crimea			
Barry, T. S. ..	8 May 1855	19 June 1856	Crimea Kertch Crimea			
Baly, G. ..	22 May 1855	June 1856	Crimea			
Blackett, E. R. ..	13 June 1855	22 Feb. 1856	Crimea			
Burkett, W. R. ..	19 May 1855	5 Dec. 1855	Crimea			
Bennett, T. W. ..	1 June 1855	30 June 1856	Crimea			
Beale, R. H. ..	27 May 1855	19 June 1856	Crimea			
Brock, W. K. ..	26 May 1855	15 June 1856	Scutari			
Buckley, C. ..	1 June 1855	15 June 1856	Samson (Asia Minor)			
Beale, T. C. ..	28 May 1855	12 April 1856	Crimea			
Bassano, C. B. ..	7 Oct. 1855	1 Feb. 1856	Crimea			
Bows, J. H. ..	28 May 1855	15 June 1856	Crimea			
Barrow, T. W. ..	9 Nov. 1855	26 Jan. 1856	Crimea			
Brown, W. V. ..	13 Oct. 1855	23 Jan. 1856	Scutari			
Beresford, H. ..	17 Dec. 1854	15 July 1856	Scutari			
Becher, E. ..	1 Feb. 1855	15 July 1856	Scutari			
Beaufoy, C. ..	27 Jan. 1855	21 Feb. 1856	Scutari			
Cruikshank, W. ..	24 April 1854	28 July 1856	Scutari Bulgaria Crimea Scutari			
Carr, G. ..	2 May 1854	21 Dec. 1854	Gallipoli Bulgaria Scutari			
Cooper, R. ..	24 April 1854	15 June 1856	Scutari Bulgaria Crimea			
	12 April 1854	17 Oct. 1854	Gallipoli Bulgaria Scutari	17 Oct. 1854	19 May 1855	To England, sick leave.
Cockburn, J. B. ..	19 May 1855	July 1856	Crimea Kertch Crimea			
Chapman, J. C. ..	8 June 1854	26 June 1854	Scutari			
Cumming, A. ..	11 Nov. 1854	1 Oct. 1855	Scutari Crimea			
Crorar, J. ..	23 June 1855	14 Sept. 1855	Crimea			
Combe, M. ..	30 June 1854	24 May 1856	Bulgaria Crimea			
Crosse, P. H. E. ..	3 Feb. 1855	7 Aug. 1855	Scutari Crimea			
Coates, J. ..	23 April 1854	16 Dec. 1854	Scutari Bulgaria			
Carte, W. ..	17 Oct. 1854	13 June 1855	Crimea	12 June 1855	23 Dec. 1855	To England sick.
	23 Dec. 1855	21 June 1856	Crimea			
Crisp, H. ..	15 April 1855	4 May 1856	Crimea			
Cullen, D. ..	21 Dec. 1854	5 May 1856	Scutari Crimea			
Clery, G. C. ..	11 Nov. 1854	2 June 1855	Crimea Scutari			
Corbett, A. P. M. ..	4 Nov. 1854	16 May 1856	Scutari Crimea			
Cambell, J. C. ..	22 Dec. 1854	28 Feb. 1856	Scutari Koslo Minee			
	7 Jan. 1855	13 June 1855	Scutari Crimea			
Corbett, W. H. ..	31 Jan. 1855	30 Aug. 1855	Crimea			
Creasy, J. G. ..	27 Jan. 1855	Sept. 1856	Scutari Renkioi			
Carolan, G. McG. ..	29 Nov. 1854	13 July 1855	Scutari Crimea			
Cullen, W. F. ..	16 May 1855	23 Aug. 1855	Scutari Crimea Kertch			
Crawford, J. R. ..	17 Aug. 1855	8 Feb. 1856	Crimea			
Clegg, W. G. ..	22 Sept. 1854	15 June 1856	Scutari Crimea			
Calder, W. M. ..	7 Oct. 1855	June 1856	Scutari Crimea			
Clarke, P. J. ..	23 Sept. 1854	1 Oct. 1855	Crimea			
Chapple, R. A. ..	7 Oct. 1855	18 Jan. 1856	Crimea			
Cooper, C. ..	5 Nov. 1855	18 April 1856	Crimea			
Cruick, J. ..	30 Sept. 1855	15 Mar. 1856	Crimea Scutari			
Connell, J. ..						

RETURN showing the Names and Periods of Service of all Staff Medical Officers—*continued*.

Name.	Period of actual Service.		At what Station (each to be shown separately.)	Periods of Absence.		Cause of Absence, stating whether Wounds, Ill Health, Private Affairs, joined Depot, &c.
	From	To		From	To	
Dumbreck, D. ..	12 Mar. 1854	13 Nov. 1854	Bulgaria Scutari			
Dowding, W. M. ..	23 April 1854	11 June 1856	Bulgaria Crimea Kululi			
D'Arcey, O. C. ..	23 May 1854	18 Feb. 1855	Bulgaria Abydos Crimea Scutari			
Drysdale, A. K. {	10 May 1854	3 May 1855	Bulgaria Crimea Scutari	3 May 1855	25 Sept. 1855	To England, sick leave.
Delmege, C. C. J. ..	25 Sept. 1855	15 June 1856	Crimea Scutari			
Davies, J. .. {	21 Dec. 1854	16 Aug. 1855	Crimea Scutari	23 Sept. 1855	10 Mar. 1856	To England, sick leave.
Denny, W. .. {	17 April 1854	23 Sept. 1855	Bulgaria Crimea Scutari			
Downes, H. .. {	10 Mar. 1856	15 June 1856	Crimea Scutari			
Donnall, O. S. ..	29 April 1855	26 Dec. 1855	Kertch Scutari			
Doherty, D. J. .. {	22 Nov. 1854	19 June 1856	Crimea Scutari	17 Aug. 1855	21 Jan. 1856	To England, sick leave.
Dwyer, J. H. .. {	26 Nov. 1854	23 Jan. 1856	Crimea Scutari			
De Chaumont, W. F. ..	15 July 1855	17 Aug. 1855	Crimea Scutari			
Dickerson, S. H. ..	21 Jan. 1856	15 June 1856	Crimea Scutari			
Dickson, R. G. ..	8 June 1854	1 Oct. 1854	Scutari			
De Fabec, W. F. ..	17 Nov. 1854	2 June 1856	Scutari Crimea			
De Boissiere, J. V. ..	27 Jan. 1855	July 1856	Scutari Crimea			
Duffin, J. .. {	18 Jan. 1855	21 July 1856	Scutari Crimea Scutari			
Dew, H. R. .. {	20 Aug. 1855	30 June 1856	Crimea Scutari			
Daniel, C. O. .. {	2 Sept. 1855	21 May 1856	Crimea Scutari			
Elliott, R. C. .. {	8 Nov. 1854	19 June 1856	Crimea Scutari			
Evans, G. .. {	23 Dec. 1855	1 June 1856	Crimea Scutari			
Ewing, J. .. {	29 June 1855	6 June 1856	Crimea Scutari			
Evans, U. W. .. {	24 May 1854	26 June 1856	Scutari Bulgaria Crimea			
Eames, J. A. .. {	17 May 1854	24 July 1855	Scutari Bulgaria Crimea			
Erskine, J. L. .. {	29 Nov. 1854	22 Mar. 1855	Crimea Scutari	22 Mar. 1855	2 Sept. 1855	To England on duty.
Ellul, C. .. {	2 Sept. 1855	19 June 1856	Crimea Scutari			
Edwards, R. .. {	21 May 1854	14 May 1855	Kululi Bulgaria Crimea			
Eaton, F. J. .. {	11 Nov. 1854	8 June 1855	Crimea Scutari			
Edwards, H. .. {	13 Nov. 1854	1 Nov. 1855	Crimea Scutari			
Forrest, I. .. {	18 Oct. 1854	8 Nov. 1854	Scutari			
Fitzgerald, T. G. {	29 Nov. 1854	26 Dec. 1854	Crimea			
Forteach, A. .. {	20 Aug. 1855	June 1856	Crimea			
Foaker, F. .. {	7 Oct. 1855	5 April 1856	Crimea			
Freund, W. H. ..	2 May 1854	26 Jan. 1855	Gallipoli Bulgaria Crimea			
Fraser, J. A. .. {	24 April 1854	12 July 1854	Scutari Gallipoli	13 July 1854	10 Aug. 1854	To Malta on duty
Forrest, I. .. {	11 Aug. 1854	23 Oct. 1855	Scutari Crimea Kululi			
Foaker, F. .. {	8 May 1854	29 Dec. 1855	Bulgaria Crimea Gallipoli			
Freund, W. H. .. {	18 May 1854	26 Feb. 1856	Bulgaria Crimea Kinburn			
Fraser, J. A. .. {	28 Mar. 1856	May 1856	Crimea Scutari			
Fraser, J. A. .. {	3 Feb. 1855	19 June 1856	Scutari Crimea			

RETURN showing the Names and Periods of Service of all Staff Medical Officers—*continued.*

Name.	Period of actual Service.		At what Station (each to be shown separately.)	Periods of Absence.		Cause of Absence, stating whether Wounds, Ill Health, Private Affairs, joined Depot, &c.
	From	To		From	To	
Fairbairn, J. H. ..	28 April 1855	Sept. 1856	Scutari			
Franklyn, E. J. ..	21 June 1854	14 June 1856	{ Bulgaria Crimea			
Furlong, J. S. . .	2 May 1854	14 June 1856	{ Scutari Bulgaria Crimea			
Finlay, G. H. . .	8 Nov. 1854	Dec. 1854	Crimea			
Fair, G. . .	29 Nov. 1854	10 Dec. 1855	Crimea			
French, H. J. . .	7 Jan. 1855	15 Aug. 1855	{ Scutari Crimea Scutari			
Farmer, W. L. . .	1 June 1855	28 June 1856	{ Scutari Scutari Proté Island			
Folliott, J. . .	17 July 1855	21 June 1856	Crimea			
Farley, N. . .	30 Aug. 1855	24 June 1856	Crimea			
Ferguson, W. . .	7 Oct. 1855	27 May 1856	Crimea			
Fletcher, W. . .	25 Aug. 1855	14 June 1856	Crimea			
Gibson, J. B. . .	18 May 1854	Jan. 1855	{ Scutari Bulgaria Crimea Constantinople			
	24 April 1854	8 Oct. 1854	{ Scutari Bulgaria Crimea	8 Oct. 1854	14 Mar. 1855	To England sick.
Gordon, A. . .	14 Mar. 1855	10 June 1856	{ Scutari Crimea Kinburn Crimea			
Guy, T. . .	26 Jan. 1855	15 June 1856	{ Scutari Scutari Bulgaria Crimea	16 Aug. 1855	17 Dec. 1855	To England sick.
	1 July 1854	16 Aug. 1855	{ Bulgaria Crimea			
Gorringe, J. . .	17 Dec. 1855	3 July 1856	Scutari			
Gulland, A. D. . .	20 Sept. 1854	15 June 1856	{ Scutari Crimea Scutari			
Gilborne, R. . .	6 June 1854	2 Jan. 1856	{ Bulgaria Crimea			
Grant, W. . .	13 Nov. 1854	8 June 1856	Crimea			
Grange, H. . .	13 Nov. 1854	27 May 1856	Crimea			
Greig, D. . .	4 Nov. 1854	21 June 1856	{ Scutari Crimea Kinburn Crimea			
Grant, J. . .	22 Dec. 1854	3 May 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Grabham, J. . .	27 Jan. 1855	16 Feb. 1855	Scutari			
Gilborne, J. H. . .	27 Jan. 1855	25 Jan. 1856	{ Scutari Crimea Kertch			
Graham, F. . .	27 Jan. 1855	21 Mar. 1855	Scutari			
Gamble, E. P. . .	23 Mar. 1855	1 June 1855	Crimea			
Grant, A. . .	20 May 1855	1 Nov. 1855	Crimea			
Griffin, M. J. . .	17 Oct. 1855	27 May 1856	Crimea			
Hall, J. . .	17 June 1854	3 July 1856	{ Bulgaria Crimea Scutari Crimea Crimea			
Humfrey, W. C. . .	8 Nov. 1854	22 Dec. 1855	{ Scutari Smyrna Crimea Crimea	15 April 1855	8 Dec. 1855	To England sick.
Hume, T. D. . .	9 Jan. 1855	15 April 1855	Crimea			
	8 Dec. 1855	19 June 1856	Crimea			
Home, W. . .	6 July 1855	21 June 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Hunter, T. . .	4 Aug. 1854	23 July 1856	{ Bulgaria Crimea Scutari Smyrna			
Hadaway, S. M. . .	7 Oct. 1855	31 July 1856	Scutari			
Hadley, H. . .	30 April 1855	10 Feb. 1856	Crimea			
Hanbury, W. . .	14 Nov. 1854	9 June 1855	Crimea			
Hyde, G. . .	16 Nov. 1854	Aug. 1856	{ Crimea Baltic Bay			
Haverty, J. C. . .	31 July 1855	8 May 1856	Crimea			
Houghton, W. K. . .	4 Oct. 1854	24 May 1856	Crimea			
Hooper, L. G. . .	23 Sept. 1854	8 June 1856	{ Crimea Scutari			
Hungerford, R. . .	20 Sept. 1854	22 May 1855	{ Scutari Crimea			
Hamilton, F. G. . .	29 Aug. 1854	2 June 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			

RETURN showing the Names and Periods of Service of all Staff Medical Officers—continued.

Name.	Period of actual Service.		At what Station (each to be shown separately.)	Periods of Absence.		Cause of Absence, stating whether, Wounds, Ill Health, Private Affairs, joined Depot, &c.
	From	To		From	To	
Holton, F. ..	24 April 1854	12 July 1856	Scutari Bulgaria			
Hudson, A. R. ..	8 Nov. 1854	2 May 1855	Crimea Scutari			
Hooper, A. ..	23 Sept. 1854	8 June 1856	Crimea Scutari			
Hawkins, A. ..	13 Nov. 1854	20 June 1856	Crimea			
Hearne, J. H. ..	11 Nov. 1854	14 June 1856	Crimea			
Hollingsworth, T. S. ..	16 Nov. 1854	15 June 1856	Scutari Crimea			
Hale, T. E. ..	25 Jan. 1855	10 June 1856	Crimea			
Hulseberg, J. H. ..	25 Jan. 1855	24 April 1856	Scutari Crimea			
Hoey, P. J. ..	27 Jan. 1855	4 May 1856	Scutari Crimea			
Hine, D. B. ..	27 Jan. 1855	30 June 1856	Scutari Crimea			
Hyde, G. C. ..	3 Mar. 1855	20 Dec. 1855	Scutari Crimea			
Hepworth, A. J. L. ..	3 Mar. 1855	July 1856	Scutari Crimea			
Harris, W. H. ..	23 May 1855	18 July 1856	Crimea			
Hayward, G. ..	8 Sept. 1855	14 June 1856	Crimea			
Hcaley, J. D. ..	27 May 1855	28 July 1856	Scutari Kululi Scutari			
Hamilton, W. ...	18 June 1855	25 July 1856	Pera Crimea			
Hinde, G. L. ..	30 July 1855	26 May 1856	Crimea			
Huish, H. ..	8 Dec. 1855	12 July 1856	Crimea			
Henderson, W. ..	16 Aug. 1855	28 April 1856	Crimea Scutari			
Herbert, L. ..	7 Oct. 1855	21 June 1856	Crimea			
Hoysted, T. N. ..	26 Nov. 1855	June 1856	Crimea			
Hatchell, E. J. ..	13 Mar. 1856	29 June 1856	Crimea			
Irwin, W. T. ..	9 May 1855	24 Oct. 1855	Crimea			
Innes, C. A. ..	26 May 1855	26 Oct. 1855	Crimea Kertch Crimea			
Jameson, T. R. ..	3 May 1854	19 June 1856	Scutari Bulgaria Scutari			
Jephson, W. H. ..	26 Mar. 1855	22 Feb. 1856	Abydos Crimea			
Jane, M. A. ..	4 Nov. 1854	7 Mar. 1855	Scutari Crimea			
Jackson, P. N. ..	20 July 1854	20 May 1855	Bulgaria Crimea	20 May 1855	15 Sept. 1855	To England sick.
	15 Sept. 1855	23 May 1856	Scutari Crimea			
Johnson, J. ..	20 Sept. 1854	24 June 1856	Scutari Crimea			
Johnston, Jos. ..	4 Nov. 1854	4 April 1855	Scutari			
Jardine, J. ..	18 Jan. 1855	4 July 1855	Crimea			
Jessop, C. M. ..	2 June 1855	4 June 1856	Crimea			
Job, S. ..	3 Aug. 1855	19 April 1856	Scutari Crimea			
Jackson, J. ..	18 Dec. 1855	29 June 1856	Scutari Crimea			
Jenkins, W. H. ..	18 Dec. 1855	21 June 1856	Scutari Crimea			
King, G. S. ..	15 April 1854	2 Mar. 1855	Scutari Bulgaria	2 Mar. 1855	30 Dec. 1855	To England sick.
	30 Dec. 1855	23 May 1856	Crimea Crimea			
Kellett, E. Y. ...	17 Oct. 1854	16 May 1856	Crimea Scutari Crimea			
Kilgour, P. ..	5 Mar. 1855	20 June 1856	Scutari Crimea			
Kirwan, C. J. ...	14 June 1855	17 Aug. 1855	Crimea			
Kennedy, T. ..	1 June 1855	9 Aug. 1855	Crimea			
Knipe, J. C. ..	23 Dec. 1854	July 1856	Crimea			
Knox, D. ..	7 Oct. 1855	10 July 1856	Crimea			
Linton, W. ..	19 Mar. 1854	7 Aug. 1856	Scutari Bulgaria Crimea Scutari			

RETURN showing the Names and Periods of Service of all Staff Medical Officers—continued.

Name.	Period of actual Service.		At what Station (each to be shown separately.)	Periods of Absence.		Cause of Absence, stating whether Wounds, Ill-Health, Private Affairs, joined Depot, &c.
	From	To		From	To	
Lawson, G. ..	12 April 1854	9 May 1855	{ Gallipoli Varna Crimea Crimea Scutari			
Lawson, R. ..	8 Nov. 1854	31 May 1856	{ Crimea Scutari			
Logan, T. G. ..	1 June 1855	16 June 1856	{ Crimea			
Langley, W. L.	14 Nov. 1854	10 July 1855	{ Crimea	10 July 1855	18 Dec. 1855	To England sick.
	18 Dec. 1855	14 June 1856	{ Scutari			
Laing, P. S. ..	4 Nov. 1854	23 June 1855	{ Crimea			
Loughnan, C. F.	29 June 1854	6 July 1854	{ Scutari			
	21 June 1854	1 Dec. 1855	{ Bulgaria Crimea	1 Dec. 1855	29 Feb. 1856	To England, leave
Llewellyn, J. H.	29 Feb. 1856	19 June 1856	{ Scutari			
Lynch, A. H. F.	25 Jan. 1855	3 Aug. 1855	{ Crimea			
Ligertwood, T.	24 April 1855	3 July 1856	{ Scutari Bulgaria Crimea			
Leet, J. K. ..	23 April 1854	24 Aug. 1854	{ Kululi Scutari Varna Crimea			
Lofthouse, R. C.	18 April 1855	4 June 1856	{ Kertch Scutari Crimea			
Lougheed, J. F.	18 Nov. 1854	27 Mar. 1856	{ Crimea			
Ludlow, H. ..	11 Nov. 1854	3 April 1855	{ Scutari			
Longhurst, A. E. T.	10 Dec. 1854	20 Aug. 1855	{ Scutari Crimea			
Leach, W. ..	2 Jan. 1855	June 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Lucas, R. ..	12 May 1855	6 June 1856	{ Crimea Kertch Crimea			
Lynch, W. E. ...	22 May 1855	3 Aug. 1855	{ Crimea			
Leslie, W. H. ...	28 July 1855	21 June 1856	{ Crimea			
Longmore, J. ..	11 July 1855	21 Aug. 1855	{ Crimea			
Leask, J. G. ..	7 Oct. 1855	19 June 1856	{ Crimea			
Lizars, J. L. ..	10 Jan. 1856	30 June 1856	{ Crimea			
Menzies, D. ..	24 April 1854	15 Jan. 1855	{ Scutari			
Mitchell, J. ..	19 Mar. 1854	24 Sept. 1854	{ Scutari Bulgaria Crimea			
Matthew, T. P.	15 April 1854	30 June 1856	{ Scutari Bulgaria Crimea			
MacIise, W. ..	24 April 1854	21 Aug. 1855	{ Scutari Bulgaria Crimea			
Marlow, B. W.	10 April 1854	24 May 1856	{ Scutari Gallipoli Bulgaria Crimea			
Meikleham, G. C.	12 April 1854	30 June 1856	{ Gallipoli Scutari Crimea Sinope			
	6 May 1854	18 Nov. 1855	{ Kululi Bulgaria Crimea	18 Nov. 1855	29 Feb. 1856	To England, leave
Macdonell, A. S.	1 Mar. 1856	14 June 1856	{ Scutari			
Mapleton, H. ..	24 April 1854	15 Sept. 1854	{ Scutari Bulgaria			
Mackey, P. ..	23 May 1854	2 Oct. 1854	{ Bulgaria			
Mackey, H. ..	13 Oct. 1854	30 April 1855	{ Crimea Scutari			
MacGregor, A. ..	7 July 1854	16 Nov. 1855	{ Bulgaria Scutari			
	25 Sept. 1854	7 Dec. 1855	{ Crimea	7 Dec. 1855	29 Feb. 1856	Private leave.
Mouat, J. ..	29 Feb. 1856	12 July 1856	{ Crimea			
Marshall, J. ..	11 Nov. 1854	10 Feb. 1855	{ Crimea			
M'Ilree, J. D.	4 Nov. 1854	4 July 1856	{ Scutari Crimea Asia Minor Crimea			
Moore, J. G. P.	19 April 1854	14 Aug. 1855	{ Scutari Bulgaria Crimea			
Menzies, E. ..	13 Oct. 1854	12 June 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
	4 Nov. 1854	7 Dec. 1855	{ Scutari Crimea	7 Dec. 1855	30 Mar. 1856	Private leave.
Moorhead, T. ..	30 Mar. 1856	10 June 1856	{ Crimea			

RETURN showing the Names and Periods of Service of all Staff Medical Officers—*continued*.

Name.	Period of actual Service.		At what Station (each to be shown separately.)	Periods of Absence.		Cause of Absence, stating whether Wounds, Ill Health, Private Affairs, joined Depot, &c.
	From	To		From	To	
MacArthur, A. ..	7 Oct. 1855	July 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
MacAndrew, W. ..	1 May 1855	27 May 1856	{ Crimea Kertch			
Manifold, M. F. ..	23 April 1854	Dec. 1854	{ Crimea Scutari			
Moore, S. ..	23 April 1854	27 Oct. 1854	{ Kululi Bulgaria	27 Oct. 1854	12 Aug. 1855	To Malta on duty.
	12 Aug. 1855	15 May 1856	{ Crimea Scutari			
Mackinnon, W. A. ..	24 April 1854	14 June 1856	{ Crimea Scutari			
MacDermott, P. A. ..	23 April 1854	27 May 1856	{ Bulgaria Crimea			
Mulock, J. J. ..	11 Nov. 1854	16 Feb. 1855	{ Crimea Scutari			
Mitchell, H. ..	8 Nov. 1854	18 Feb. 1855	{ Crimea Scutari			
Macartney, F. A. ..	8 Nov. 1854	12 Feb. 1855	{ Crimea Scutari			
Macartney, Jas. ..	13 Nov. 1854	5 July 1856	{ Crimea Scutari			
Macnamara, W. ..	8 Nov. 1854	13 June 1856	{ Crimea Scutari			
McNeece, J. M. ..	21 Nov. 1854	22 June 1856	{ Crimea Kertch			
Mackay, A. J. ..	28 Jan. 1855	5 June 1856	{ Crimea Scutari			
Marsden, A. E. ..	30 Nov. 1854	21 Dec. 1855	{ Crimea Scutari			
Madden, C. D. ..	18 Jan. 1855	20 May 1855	{ Scutari Crimea			
McGill, E. ..	3 Mar. 1855	29 July 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
McKutcheon, A. ..	3 Mar. 1855	23 Sept. 1855	{ Scutari Crimea			
Muschamp, W. H. ..	3 Mar. 1855	28 June 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Morris, W. ..	13 May 1856	July 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Marston, J. A. ..	17 Mar. 1856	July 1856	{ Crimea Scutari			
Morris, C. J. ..	4 May 1855	13 June 1856	{ Crimea Scutari			
Mackley, W. R. ..	1 June 1855	8 June 1856	{ Crimea Scutari			
Mines, T. ..	28 April 1855	10 June 1856	{ Crimea Scutari			
Maund, H. ..	28 May 1855	15 Aug. 1855	{ Scutari Crimea			
Mayne, J. ..	1 June 1855	19 Nov. 1855	{ Scutari Crimea			
Modlin, R. ..	15 July 1855	4 July 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Mitchell, T. O. ..	14 July 1855	29 Dec. 1855	{ Scutari Crimea			
Macpherson, E. M. ..	28 Oct. 1855	15 July 1856	{ Scutari Proté Island			
Meane, J. ..	23 May 1855	June 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Miles, H. C. ..	27 Jan. 1855	9 Nov. 1855	{ Kertch Scutari			
Moffatt, C. J. ..	17 Oct. 1855	16 July 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Mitchell, J. T. ..	7 Oct. 1855	4 June 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Mayhew, H. J. ..	17 Feb. 1856	9 June 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Miles, H. C. ..	27 Jan. 1855	9 Nov. 1855	{ Scutari Crimea			
Newton, J. ..	8 Nov. 1854	26 Dec. 1855	{ Scutari Crimea			
Nelson, C. R. ..	4 Nov. 1854	14 June 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Newsam, T. H. ..	17 Dec. 1854	15 June 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
O'Flaherty, R. J. ..	8 May 1854	10 July 1855	{ Scutari Bulgaria			
O'Connor, N. ..	13 Oct. 1854	7 June 1856	{ Crimea Scutari			
Odell, W. ..	10 Feb. 1856	9 May 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
O'Leary, T. C. ..	21 May 1854	2 Mar. 1856	{ Scutari Bulgaria			
Ovens, J. C. ..	17 Nov. 1854	25 Jan. 1856	{ Crimea Scutari			
O'Callaghan, C. ..	7 Jan. 1855	13 Jan. 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Orton, T. J. ..	3 Mar. 1855	29 May 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			

RETURN showing the Names and Periods of Service of all Staff Medical Officers—continued.

Name.	Period of actual Service.		At what Station (each to be shown separately.)	Periods of Absence.		Cause of Absence, stating whether Wounds, Ill Health, Private Affairs, joined Depot, &c.
	From	To		From	To	
Prendergast, G. S.	16 April 1854	4 July 1855	{ Scutari Bulgaria Crimea }	4 July 1855	28 Oct. 1855	To England with Lord Raglan's body.
Powell, G. W. . .	28 Oct. 1855	30 July 1856	{ Scutari Scutari Crimea }	16 Mar. 1855	10 Jan. 1856	To England sick.
Pitcairn, G. K. . .	26 May 1854	16 Mar. 1855	{ Scutari Crimea Bulgaria }			
Pine, C. . .	10 Jan. 1856	25 Jan. 1856	{ Bulgaria Crimea Bulgaria }			
Paynter, J. . .	15 June 1854	18 Aug. 1854	{ Bulgaria Crimea Crimea }			
Protheroe, E. S. . .	5 July 1854	6 Mar. 1855	{ Bulgaria Crimea Crimea }			
Perry, W. . .	21 June 1854	26 Mar. 1856	{ Scutari Crimea Crimea }			
Poppelwell, G. B. . .	5 Oct. 1854	16 Feb. 1856	{ Scutari Crimea Bulgaria }			
Poulton, C. W. . .	19 June 1854	1 Jan. 1856	{ Scutari Crimea Scutari }			
Paleologus, W. F. . .	20 Sept. 1854	10 Nov. 1855	{ Scutari Crimea Scutari }			
Price, W. H. . .	24 April 1854	24 Jan. 1855	{ Scutari Bulgaria Scutari }	21 Jan. 1855	9 Feb. 1855	To Corfu on duty.
Park, W. K. . .	9 Feb. 1855	28 Mar. 1855	{ Scutari Crimea Scutari }			
Phillip, J. R. . .	13 Nov. 1854	14 June 1856	{ Scutari Scutari Gallipoli }			
Philpot, H. J. . .	8 Nov. 1854	5 June 1856	{ Scutari Crimea Crimea }			
Peacocke, G. . .	23 April 1854	18 Oct. 1854	{ Scutari Bulgaria Crimea }			
Pratt, T. . .	29 Nov. 1854	20 June 1856	{ Crimea Crimea Crimea }			
Peskett, F. W. . .	27 Jan. 1855	11 Mar. 1855	{ Crimea Crimea Crimea }			
Phillips, H. J. . .	15 Mar. 1855	14 June 1856	{ Crimea Crimea Crimea }			
Pinkerton, A. W. P. . .	27 April 1855	25 July 1855	{ Crimea Crimea Crimea }			
Parr, T. . .	14 May 1855	7 June 1855	{ Crimea Crimea Crimea }			
Poole, W. . .	26 Dec. 1855	28 May 1856	{ Crimea Crimea Crimea }			
Perkins, T. . .	13 June 1855	June 1856	{ Crimea Kertch Crimea }			
Reade, J. B. C. . .	3 June 1854	22 June 1856	{ Bulgaria Crimea Crimea }			
Roberts, F. . .	8 June 1854	5 June 1856	{ Bulgaria Crimea Scutari }			
Reade, H. C. . .	26 Dec. 1855	5 June 1856	{ Crimea Crimea Crimea }			
Robertson, G. G. . .	26 Dec. 1855	5 June 1856	{ Crimea Scutari Crimea }			
Rutherford, W. . .	17 Dec. 1855	17 April 1856	{ Crimea Crimea Crimea }			
Reynolds, F. . .	27 Dec. 1855	30 June 1856	{ Crimea Crimea Crimea }			
Rhys, T. . .	29 May 1854	30 Nov. 1854	{ Scutari Bulgaria Crimea }	30 Nov. 1854	22 April 1855	To England on duty.
Ricketts, C. . .	22 April 1855	8 June 1856	{ Scutari Crimea Crimea }			
Renwick, W. . .	19 Dec. 1854	24 June 1856	{ Scutari Crimea Scutari }			
Rutherford, C. C. . .	8 July 1854	21 July 1854	{ Scutari Varna Scutari }			
Rutter, T. W. . .	21 Mar. 1855	1 June 1856	{ Scutari Crimea Crimea }			
Raymond, H. H. . .	16 Nov. 1854	1 Oct. 1855	{ Scutari Crimea Scutari }	1 Oct. 1855	18 Dec. 1855	To England sick.
Reid, Alex. . .	18 Dec. 1855	18 June 1856	{ Scutari Crimea Scutari }			
Read, A. R. . .	2 Jan. 1855	16 May 1856	{ Scutari Crimea Crimea }			
Ryall, E. C. . .	25 Sept. 1855	5 April 1856	{ Crimea Crimea Crimea }			
Ramsay, W. . .	23 Sept. 1854	10 June 1856	{ Crimea Crimea Crimea }			
Roch, S. . .	17 Nov. 1854	2 Mar. 1855	{ Crimea Crimea Crimea }			
Randall, H. L. . .	17 Nov. 1854	19 June 1856	{ Crimea Scutari Crimea }			
	8 Nov. 1854	July 1856	{ Scutari Crimea Crimea }			
	23 Sept. 1854	8 June 1856	{ Crimea Scutari Scutari }			
	22 Sept. 1854	14 June 1856	{ Crimea Scutari Crimea }			
	23 Sept. 1854	5 Oct. 1854	{ Crimea Crimea Crimea }			
	17 Nov. 1854	20 June 1855	{ Crimea Crimea Crimea }			
	30 Dec. 1854	29 June 1856	{ Scutari Crimea Scutari }			
	7 Jan. 1855	5 June 1856	{ Scutari Crimea Scutari }			
	27 Jan. 1855	4 May 1856	{ Scutari Crimea Crimea }			

RETURN showing the Names and Periods of Service of all Staff Medical Officers—*continued*.

Name.	Period of actual Service.		At what Station (each to be shown separately.)	Periods of Absence.		Cause of Absence, stating whether Wounds, Ill Health, Private Affairs, joined Depot, &c.
	From	To		From	To	
Reynolds, F. ..	8 Feb. 1855	16 May 1856	{ Crimea Scutari			
Read, J. ..	3 Mar. 1855	5 July 1856	{ Scutari Abydos Scutari Crimea			
Rose, H. J. ..	11 June 1855	July 1856	{ Crimea			
Rimmer, W. J. ..	11 July 1855	Aug. 1856	{ Crimea Sinope Samsoun			
Rickards, A. K. ..	19 June 1855	24 July 1855	{ Crimea			
Robertson, A. C. ..	14 Sept. 1855	21 June 1856	{ Crimea			
Ringland, J. ..	22 May 1855	12 June 1856	{ Crimea			
Rendell, W. J. ..	20 Sept. 1854	21 May 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Robotham, J. H. ..	12 Mar. 1856	29 June 1856	{ Crimea			
Smith, F. ..	6 April 1854	9 Feb. 1855	{ Gallipoli Scutari Bulgaria Crimea			
Sylvester, H. S.	12 April 1854	8 Dec. 1854	{ Gallipoli Bulgaria Crimea	8 Dec. 1854	28 July 1855	To England, sick leave.
	28 July 1855	13 June 1856	{ Crimea			
Sunter, T. M. ..	25 May 1854	Mar. 1855	{ Scutari	Mar. 1855	29 July 1855	Resigned.
	29 July 1855	11 June 1856	{ Crimea			
Stone, E. W. ..	14 Mar. 1855	23 Nov. 1855	{ Scutari Crimea			
Somers, H. ..	3 June 1854	30 June 1855	{ Scutari			
Summers, J. ..	13 Nov. 1854	13 Dec. 1855	{ Scutari			
Sall, W. ..	5 Sept. 1855	23 Jan. 1856	{ Crimea	23 Jan. 1856	25 Feb. 1856	To Malta, sick leave.
	25 Feb. 1856	10 June 1856	{ Crimea			
Smith, R. ..	30 Sept. 1855	21 June 1856	{ Crimea			
Saunders, G. ..	19 April 1854	22 Mar. 1855	{ Scutari Bulgaria	22 Mar. 1855	10 Sept. 1855	To England, sick leave.
	10 Sept. 1855	23 Oct. 1855	{ Crimea			
Simpson, W. ..	10 Dec. 1854	1 June 1855	{ Crimea			
Smith, A. ..	19 May 1855	27 May 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
	25 Aug. 1855	6 Feb. 1856	{ Crimea			
Sparrow, G. W. P. ..	23 Sept. 1854	16 July 1856	{ Scutari Abydos Crimea			
Street, J. P. ..	20 Sept. 1854	30 April 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Smyth, R. B. ..	24 April 1854	5 June 1856	{ Scutari Bulgaria Crimea			
	24 April 1854	30 June 1856	{ Scutari Bulgaria Crimea			
Seddall, J. V. ..	8 Nov. 1854	17 Mar. 1855	{ Crimea Scutari	17 Mar. 1855	31 May 1855	Leave to Malta.
	31 May 1855	30 May 1856	{ Crimea Crimea			
Salter, A. ..	13 Nov. 1854	July 1856	{ Crimea Scutari Crimea			
Stewart, W. R. ..	8 Nov. 1854	18 Feb. 1855	{ Crimea			
Smith, J. C. ..	11 Nov. 1854	27 May 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Struthers, A. ..	4 Nov. 1854	26 Dec. 1854	{ Scutari			
Semple, A. ..	22 Dec. 1854	5 Sept. 1855	{ Scutari Crimea			
	29 Nov. 1854	30 Nov. 1855	{ Crimea Scutari			
Slaughter, G. M. ..	30 Dec. 1854	Aug. 1856	{ Scutari Smyrna			
Simons, R. T. ..	30 Dec. 1854	28 April 1855	{ Scutari			
Sherlock, H. ..	18 Jan. 1855	13 May 1856	{ Crimea Scutari			
Spittall, A. ..	8 Feb. 1855	13 June 1855	{ Crimea			
Stewart, A. J. ..	8 May 1855	23 May 1855	{ Crimea			
Smith, A. R. ..	8 May 1855	22 June 1856	{ Crimea Kertch			
	8 May 1855	30 June 1856	{ Crimea			
Stockwell, W. ..	22 May 1855	19 June 1856	{ Crimea			
Shipton, J. N. ..	19 May 1855	22 Dec. 1855	{ Crimea			
Stranaghan, D. ..	10 July 1855	19 June 1856	{ Crimea			
Swaine, A. O. W. ..	11 Nov. 1854	14 Nov. 1854	{ Crimea			
Snence T. ..	18 July 1855	10 June 1856	{ Crimea			
Stiles, B. ..	2 June 1855	9 June 1856	{ Crimea			
Sharp, G. ..	15 Sept. 1855	July 1856	{ Crimea			
Sharp, W. ..	17 Nov. 1855	21 June 1856	{ Crimea			

RETURN showing the Names and Periods of Service of all Staff Medical Officers—*continued.*

Name.	Period of actual Service.		At what Station (each to be shown separately.)	Periods of Absence.		Cause of Absence, stating whether Wounds, Ill Health, Private Affairs, joined Depot, &c.
	From	To		From	To	
Sheehy, T. ..	23 Sept. 1854	15 June 1856	Crimea			
Shiell, T. W. ..	23 April 1854	22 April 1855	{ Scutari Bulgaria	22 April 1855	21 Feb. 1856	To England sick.
	21 Feb. 1856	4 May 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Tice, J. C. G. . .	30 April 1854	16 July 1856	{ Scutari Bulgaria Crimea			
Trousdell, W. G. ..	24 April 1854	5 June 1856	{ Scutari Gallipoli Bulgaria Crimea			
Taylor, J. R. ..	20 Mar. 1855	17 May 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Taylor, G. ..	31 Jan. 1855	July 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Telfer, J. T. ..	28 May 1855	15 Feb. 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Templeton, R. .	6 Mar. 1856	16 July 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Taylor, D. C. ..	22 Sept. 1854	July 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Tippetts, A. M.	24 Jan. 1854	25 July 1855	{ Bulgaria Crimea	25 July 1855	25 Dec. 1855	To England on duty.
	25 Dec. 1855	22 May 1856	{ Crimea Scutari			
Tydd, B. ..	24 April 1854	16 Dec. 1854	{ Bulgaria Scutari	16 Dec. 1854	14 Jan. 1856	To England on duty.
	14 Jan. 1856	19 May 1856	{ Crimea Crimea			
Teevan, T. ..	17 Nov. 1854	5 Dec. 1854	{ Crimea Crimea	5 Dec. 1854	28 April 1855	To Greece on duty.
	28 April 1855	9 May 1856	{ Crimea Scutari			
Titterton, H. ..	17 Oct. 1854	11 Sept. 1855	{ Scutari Crimea			
Taylor, A. H. . .	17 Oct. 1854	15 Feb. 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Tarrant, T. ..	18 Oct. 1854	27 May 1856	{ Crimea Crimea			
Tovey, C. H. ..	13 Nov. 1854	10 Jan. 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Turner, R. ..	29 June 1855	15 June 1856	{ Crimea Crimea			
Turner, J. A. . .	17 Mar. 1856	16 June 1856	{ Crimea Scutari			
Trench, J. ..	18 Oct. 1854	10 Dec. 1854	{ Scutari			
Veale, R. H. L. .	7 Oct. 1855	28 April 1856	Crimea			
Williams, J. E. .	17 Oct. 1855	12 June 1856	Crimea			
Wood, J. G. ..	9 June 1854	5 Sept. 1855	{ Scutari Bulgaria			
			{ Crimea Crimea			
Walshe, H. C. .	24 Jan. 1855	12 Jan. 1856	{ Crimea Scutari			
Wall, T. F. ..	19 Dec. 1854	24 June 1856	{ Scutari Scutari			
Wilson, R. ..	23 April 1854	15 Jan. 1855	{ Varna Crimea			
			{ Crimea Kinburn			
White, C. J. ..	17 Nov. 1854	27 Dec. 1855	{ Crimea Scutari			
Webb, S. M. ..	17 Nov. 1854	25 June 1856	{ Crimea Scutari			
			{ Scutari Crimea			
Williamson, B. .	13 Nov. 1854	21 Dec. 1855	{ Crimea Scutari			
Walker, F. H. .	13 Sept. 1854	25 Jan. 1856	{ Crimea Scutari			
			{ Scutari Scutari			
Wason, E. S. . .	4 Nov. 1854	8 Feb. 1855	{ Scutari Crimea			
Wrench, E. M. .	21 Nov. 1854	14 June 1856	{ Crimea Scutari			
Wiles, J. ..	29 Nov. 1854	23 May 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
			{ Crimea Crimea			
Webb, R. ..	18 Jan. 1855	26 May 1856	{ Crimea Crimea			
Weir, A. ..	18 Jan. 1855	17 Aug. 1855	{ Crimea Crimea			
White, J. H. . .	7 Jan. 1855	3 July 1855	{ Crimea Scutari			
Watson, P. H. .	27 Jan. 1855	15 Sept. 1855	{ Scutari Crimea			
			{ Crimea Scutari			
Wood, J. ..	3 Mar. 1855	July 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
			{ Crimea Scutari			
Wood, H. W. . .	1 June 1855	18 Nov. 1855	{ Scutari Crimea			
Wiley, T. ..	30 Aug. 1855	23 May 1856	{ Crimea Scutari			
Wilson, E. . .	27 May 1855	4 July 1856	{ Scutari Pera			
			{ Scutari Scutari			
Williamson, G. .	14 Feb. 1856	5 July 1856	{ Scutari Bulgaria			
Woods, D. ..	8 June 1854	15 Jan. 1856	{ Bulgaria Crimea			

RETURN showing the Names and Periods of Service of all Staff Medical Officers—*continued.*

Name.	Period of actual Service.		At what Station (each to be shown separately.)	Periods of Absence.		Cause of Absence, stating whether Wounds, Ill Health, Private Affairs, joined Depot, &c.
	From	To		From	To	
Ward, E. W. ..	25 Mar. 1856	22 June 1856	Scutari			
Wishart, J. A. ..	23 May 1854	25 May 1855	{ Scutari Bulgaria Scutari Crimea			
Williams, St. G. ..	13 Mar. 1855	2 Nov. 1855	{ Scutari Crimea			
Young, E. W. ...	23 April 1854	15 Jan. 1856	{ Scutari Bulgaria Crimea			
Young, G. ..	17 Nov. 1854	15 June 1855	Crimea			
Yates, W. H. ..	2 Jan. 1855	April 1856	Scutari			
Youell, G. ..	16 Nov. 1854	April 1855	Scutari			

APOTHECARIES AND DISPENSERS OF MEDICINES.

Name.	Period of actual Service.		At what Station (each to be shown separately.)	Periods of Absence.		Cause of Absence, stating whether Wounds, Ill Health, Private Affairs, joined Depot, &c.
	From	To		From	To	
Fernandez, F. ...	30 Oct. 1854	July 1856	Crimea			
Mackintosh, J. ..	12 May 1854	July 1855	{ Bulgaria Scutari			
Reade, G. H. ..	21 May 1854	28 Nov. 1854	Scutari			
Allenby, E. ..	30 Dec. 1854	13 June 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Andrews, J. ..	21 May 1854	Aug. 1856	Scutari			
Arthy, H. P. ..	30 Dec. 1854	23 Sept. 1855	Scutari			
Beveridge, J. ...	25 Dec. 1854	18 Nov. 1855	Scutari			
Brewer, J. ..	30 Dec. 1854	23 May 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Brown, G. B. ..	30 Dec. 1854	27 June 1855	Scutari			
Beeching, J. ..	25 Dec. 1854	19 Jan. 1856	Crimea			
Barber, W. J. ...	3 Mar. 1855	23 June 1856	Scutari			
Blakely, T. ..	3 Mar. 1855	Aug. 1856	{ Scutari Smyrna			
Clayton, G. ..	25 Dec. 1854	6 Oct. 1855	Crimea			
Crompton, W. P. ..	25 Dec. 1854	20 Sept. 1855	Crimea			
Collin, J. ..	3 Mar. 1855	28 July 1856	Scutari			
Davis, J. ..	25 Dec. 1854	19 June 1856	Crimea			
Dunsford, W. H. ..	3 Mar. 1855	June 1856	{ Scutari Smyrna Crimea			
Downes, R. ..	16 Nov. 1855	June 1856	{ Scutari Scutari Crimea			
Darrac, J. M. ...	20 Sept. 1854	8 May 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Fitz, J. ..	25 Dec. 1854	12 June 1856	Crimea			
Guyer, J. B. ..	3 Mar. 1855	21 June 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Harvey, L. ..	30 Dec. 1854	23 May 1856	Scutari			
Harrop, T. A. ...	16 Nov. 1855	23 June 1856	{ Crimea Scutari			
Harris, W. ..	3 Mar. 1856	July 1856	Scutari			
Harrison, R. ..	Aug. 1855	21 June 1856	Crimea			
James, A. P. ...	5 Nov. 1855	12 July 1856	Crimea			
Knight, C. ..	3 Mar. 1855	July 1856	Scutari			
Kersey, J. E. ...	21 May 1854	30 June 1856	{ Scutari Bulgaria Crimea Kinburn Crimea			
Luff, H. L. ..	23 Jan. 1856	26 June 1856	Scutari			
Mossman, R. C. ..	21 Nov. 1854	July 1856	Crimea			
Maitland, J. ..	16 Nov. 1855	July 1856	{ Crimea Scutari			
Morris, S. H. ...	15 Jan. 1856	23 June 1856	Scutari			
McEwan, J. ..	12 May 1856	10 June 1856	Crimea			

RETURN showing the Names and Periods of Service of all Staff Medical Officers—*continued*.

Name.	Period of actual Service.		At what Station (each to be shown separately.)	Periods of Absence.		Cause of Absence, stating whether Wounds, Ill Health, Private Affairs, joined Depot, &c.
	From	To		From	To	
Nunn, E. ..	23 Mar. 1856	23 June 1856	Scutari			
Poad, M. L. ..	25 Dec. 1854 21 Dec. 1855	4 Aug. 1855 July 1856	Scutari Crimea Scutari	4 Aug. 1855	21 Dec. 1855	Struck off strength of Army, and re- appointed.
Peachy, A. ..	30 Dec. 1854	14 Dec. 1855	Crimea			
Philpot, F. ..	30 Oct. 1854 26 Feb. 1855	July 1856 22 Dec. 1855	Scutari Crimea Scutari	22 Dec. 1855	23 April 1856	To Malta sick.
Pidduck, T. W.	23 April 1856	30 June 1856	Scutari Crimea			
Porter, W. E. ..	23 Mar. 1856	19 June 1855	Scutari			
Rickards, E. ..	25 Dec. 1854	23 May 1856	Scutari			
Rowell, C. ..	30 Dec. 1854	23 May 1856	Scutari			
Richardson, W. H.	26 Feb. 1855	19 June 1856	Crimea Scutari			
Rhind, W. W. ..	23 Jan. 1855	26 May 1856	Scutari			
Smeeton, G. H.	30 Dec. 1854	4 Aug. 1855	Scutari			
Thompson, E. D.	25 Dec. 1854	28 April 1856	Scutari			
Thomas, J. ..	11 Aug. 1855	15 July 1856	Scutari Crimea Scutari			
Tepper, J. ..	30 Dec. 1854	Aug. 1856	Scutari			
Wallis, L. ..	16 Nov. 1854	8 June 1856	Scutari Abydos Scutari			
Whitwell, J. H.	30 Dec. 1854	2 Sept. 1855	Scutari			
Weaver, T. ..	25 Dec. 1854	Aug. 1856	Crimea			
Watts, S. H. ..	27 Feb. 1855	17 Oct. 1855	Scutari Crimea			
Warden, A. W.	7 Oct. 1855	30 June 1856	Crimea			
Williams, D. W.	24 Dec. 1854	21 June 1856	Scutari Crimea			

HOSPITAL DRESSERS.

Name.	Period of actual Service.		At what Station (each to be shown separately.)	Periods of Absence.		Cause of Absence, stating whether Wounds, Ill Health, Private Affairs, joined Depot, &c.
	From	To		From	To	
Atkins, W. ..	16 Nov. 1855	4 June 1856	Scutari			
Avent, N. ..	21 Dec. 1854	15 May 1855	Scutari Crimea			
Atkinson, J. ..	21 Dec. 1854	30 April 1855	Scutari	23 Oct. 1855	23 Jan. 1856	To England on duty.
Ambler, R. ..	24 Dec. 1854 23 Jan. 1856	23 Oct. 1855 16 June 1856	Scutari Scutari			
Bellingham, W.	21 Dec. 1854	26 Oct. 1855	Scutari Crimea			
Barnes, E. J. ..	21 Dec. 1854	Aug. 1855	Scutari			
Bennett, W. F.	21 Dec. 1854	24 July 1855	Scutari Crimea			
Bayntum, F. ..	14 Mar. 1855	10 Jan. 1856	Scutari			
Castle, W. ..	25 Dec. 1854	15 Feb. 1856	Scutari			
Croome, W. ..	3 Mar. 1855	26 May 1856	Scutari Crimea			
Chavasse, H. ..	24 Dec. 1854	17 May 1855	Scutari			
Dixon, G. ..	28 Oct. 1855	15 May 1856	Scutari			
Elliott, R. A. ..	21 Dec. 1854	2 Sept. 1855	Scutari			
Elliott, E. J. ..	3 Mar. 1855	28 Sept. 1855	Scutari Crimea			
Flewett, J. A. ..	24 Dec. 1854	27 Dec. 1855	Scutari Abydos			
Fell, T. ..	14 Mar. 1855	2 Aug. 1855	Crimea			
Gray, C. ..	24 Dec. 1854	19 Oct. 1855	Scutari Crimea			
Giles, J. ..	21 Dec. 1854	28 Mar. 1855	Scutari Crimea			
Hayes, R. O. ..	13 Mar. 1855	22 June 1856	Crimea			
Hawkins, B. ..	14 Mar. 1855	20 Nov. 1855	Crimea			
Hall, C. ..	14 Mar. 1855	30 Nov. 1855	Crimea			
Harrison, H. ..	21 Dec. 1855	23 May 1854	Scutari Crimea			

RETURN showing the Names and Periods of Service of all Staff Medical Officers—*continued*.

Name.	Period of actual Service.		At what Station (each to be shown separately.)	Periods of Absence.		Cause of Absence, stating whether Wounds, Ill Health, Private Affairs, joined Depot, &c.
	From	To		From	To	
John, W.	3 Mar. 1855	15 June 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Kingsley, E. A. ..	21 Dec. 1854	10 Oct. 1855	{ Scutari Crimea			
Kemp, R.	24 Dec. 1854	16 April 1856	{ Scutari Scutari			
Leeson, R. H... ..	3 Mar. 1855	27 June 1855	Scutari			
Moore, E. D.	24 Dec. 1854	17 Sept. 1855	Scutari			
Morgan, E.	14 Mar. 1855	14 June 1856	Crimea			
Oppenheim, L. ..	25 Dec. 1854	22 Sept. 1855	Scutari			
Orford, F.	14 Mar. 1855	29 Sept. 1855	Crimea			
Orton, R.	14 Mar. 1855	12 Sept. 1855	Crimea			
Pavey, T.	21 Dec. 1854	31 July 1855	Scutari			
Swann, W. F... ..	{ 30 Dec. 1854	22 Sept. 1855	Scutari	22 Sept. 1855	30 Dec. 1855	To England on duty.
	{ 30 Dec. 1855	22 June 1856	Scutari			
Stewart, J.	25 Oct. 1855	23 Jan. 1856	Scutari			
Stent, B.	1 Oct. 1855	23 June 1856	{ Scutari Crimea			
Tucker, O.	21 Dec. 1854	21 Feb. 1855	Scutari			
Taylor, J. C.	25 Dec. 1854	12 Oct. 1855	Scutari			
Taylor, J.	25 Mar. 1855	23 June 1856	Scutari			
Wilkinson, A. G. ..	24 Dec. 1854	11 Dec. 1855	Scutari			
Worthington, J. S. ..	11 Oct. 1855	19 June 1856	Scutari			
Watts, S. W.	21 Dec. 1854	19 July 1856	Scutari			
Woodfall, S. P. ..	21 Dec. 1854	22 Mar. 1854	{ Scutari Crimea			

CIVIL SURGEONS.

Name.	Period of actual Service.		At what Station (each to be shown separately.)	Periods of Absence.		Cause of Absence, stating whether Wounds, Ill Health, Private Affairs, joined Depot, &c.
	From	To		From	To	
Archer, E.	19 Dec. 1854	23 Feb. 1855	Crimea			
Birt, H.	25 Mar. 1855	16 April 1856	Scutari			
Brabazon, A. B. ..	13 April 1855	28 April 1856	Scutari			
Bryce, C.	1 April 1855	15 May 1856	{ Scutari Kululi			
Bellanti, C.	18 Oct. 1854	30 Nov. 1854	Scutari			
Cullen, W. H... ..	16 Mar. 1856	8 July 1856	Scutari			
Dombury, C. G. ..	31 Mar. 1855	30 Jan. 1856	{ Scutari Kululi Scutari			
Fraser, P.	27 Mar. 1855	13 May 1856	{ Scutari Crimea Scutari			
Gant, F. J.	{ 28 May 1855	7 Nov. 1855	{ Scutari Crimea	7 Nov. 1855	31 Dec. 1855	To England.
	{ 31 Dec. 1855	30 Jan. 1856	{ Scutari Scutari			
Glover, R. M... ..	26 May 1855	30 Jan. 1856	Scutari			
Holl, H. B.	13 April 1855	3 May 1856	Scutari			
Howard, E.	13 April 1855	28 April 1856	Scutari			
Hughes, J. V... ..	{ 13 Feb. 1855	10 July 1855	Crimea	10 July 1855	8 Dec. 1855	To England on duty.
	{ 8 Dec. 1855	10 May 1856	Crimea			
Hilles, W. M... ..	25 Mar. 1855	3 May 1855	Scutari			
Knight, M.	13 April 1855	13 May 1856	Crimea			
Lyons, R. D.	28 April 1855	8 Jan. 1856	{ Scutari Crimea Scutari			
Mason, R.	25 Mar. 1855	28 April 1856	Scutari			

RETURN showing the Names and Periods of Service of all Staff Medical Officers—*continued*.

Name.	Period of actual Service.		At what Station (each to be shown separately.)	Periods of Absence.		Cause of Absence, stating whether Wounds, Ill Health, Private Affairs, joined Depot, &c.
	From	To		From	To	
McEgan, W. B. ..	26 May 1855	30 Jan. 1856	Scutari			
Maddox, R. L. ..	20 Sept. 1855	28 April 1856	Scutari			
Murray, J. J. ..	Nov. 1855	May 1856	Scutari			
			Crimea			
			Crimea			
Macleod, G. H. B. ...	June 1855	30 April 1856	Kinburn			
			Crimea			
Muscat, V. ..	18 Oct. 1854	30 Nov. 1854	Scutari			
Nicolas, T. ...	13 April 1855	3 May 1856	Scutari			
Pincoffs, P. ..	24 April 1855	28 April 1856	Scutari			
Pisani, F. L. ..	18 Oct. 1854	30 Nov. 1854	Scutari			
Rowden, H. ..	25 Mar. 1855	30 Jan. 1856	Scutari			
Rooke, H. T. L. ..	25 Mar. 1855	23 Feb. 1856	Crimea			
Temple, W. ...	6 Nov. 1854	31 Dec. 1854	Scutari			
Wollaston, R. W. {	4 April 1855	8 July 1855	Scutari	8 July 1855	31 Dec. 1855	To England on duty.
	31 Dec. 1855	28 April 1856	Scutari			
Wordsworth, J. C. ..	31 Dec. 1855	22 Feb. 1856	Crimea			

STOREKEEPERS, BOOK-KEEPERS, AND MEDICAL CLERKS.

Name.	Period of actual Service.		At what Station (each to be shown separately.)	Periods of Absence.		Cause of Absence, stating whether Wounds, Ill Health, Private Affairs, joined Depot, &c.
	From	To		From	To	
STOREKEEPERS.						
Joseph, J.	10 Feb. 1855	29 July 1856	Scutari			
Jackson, M. R.	19 May 1855	July 1856	Scutari			
BOOK-KEEPERS.						
Blelock, H. J.	Dec. 1855	July 1856	Crimea			
Compton, F. W.	7 Oct. 1855	27 July 1856	Scutari			
MEDICAL CLERKS.						
Curtis, T.	30 Oct. 1854	19 June 1856	Crimea			
Michael, H. E.	21 April 1855	3 July 1856	Crimea			
Morris, J. J.	23 April 1855	3 July 1856	Crimea			
Musket, J.	23 Jan. 1855	Aug. 1856	Scutari			
Macken, W.	9 Aug. 1855	25 July 1856	Scutari			
Noble, F. R.	23 Mar. 1856	July 1856	Scutari			
Pink, F. W. P.	24 April 1854	July 1854	Scutari			
.....	24 April 1854	Nov. 1855	{ Scutari Bulgaria Crimea }	Nov. 1855	Mar. 1856	England sick.
Robb, D.	Mar. 1856	Aug. 1856	{ Scutari Smyrna }			
Scott, J. A.			Aug. 1856				Scutari
Searle, S. W.	14 Oct. 1854	5 Mar. 1856	25 July 1856			
Spenceley, J. M.	5 Mar. 1856	1 April 1856	21 June 1856			
Thomson, J.	1 April 1856	25 Dec. 1854	July 1856			
Tessier, C. J.	25 Dec. 1854	10 July 1856	5 July 1856			
Wallace, W. L.	10 July 1856	31 Dec. 1855	21 June 1856			

No. IX.—MEDICAL COMFORTS shipped for the

Date of Order for Supply.	Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Port of Arrival.	WINE.				Brandy.		Stout and Porter.	Pale Ale.		Vinegar.	
					Port.		Sherry.							No. 22.	Concentrated.
					galls.	doz.	galls.	doz.	galls.	doz.	doz.	galls.	doz.	galls.	galls.
18 Feb. 1854...	Bride ...	15 April 1854	27 May 1854	Scutari ...	...	100	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 March "...	Balbec ...	2 May "	20 May "	" "	...	500	...	...	258	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 August "...	Mauritius ...	17 August "	20 Sept. "	" "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 August "...	Vifredo ...	6 Sept. "	13 Oct. "	" "	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Sept. "...	Briton ...	28 Sept. "	19 Nov. "	" "	...	300	...	...	230	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Oct. "...	Robert Lowe ...	28 Nov. "	24 Dec. "	" "	...	600	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Oct. "...	Brandon ...	14 Nov. "	1 Dec. "	" "	...	600	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Nov. "...	Army and Navy ...	9 Dec. "	19 Jan. 1855	" "	1,380	300	...	...	350	...	...	...	...	54	...
7 Dec. "...	Eagle ...	20 Jan. 1855	9 Feb. "	" "	2,990	300	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	54	...
17 Jan. 1855...	Imogene ...	27 Jan. "	17 March "	" "	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Jan. "...	Whitley Park ...	31 Jan. "	24 Feb. "	" "	3,420	600	...	...	570	...	...	108	...	100	...
20 Jan. "...	Hollander ...	10 Feb. "	8 March "	" "	1,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Jan. "...	Imperial ...	24 Feb. "	7 April "	"	1,140	300	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	50	...
24 Jan. "...															
24 Jan. "...	Acis ...	7 March "	3 May "	" "	2,801	600	...	...	118	60	...	378	...	100	...
24 Jan. "...	Stella ...	8 March "	18 April "	" "	4,180	801	...	...	117	60	...	378	...	00	...
8 Feb. "...	Black Sea ...	14 March "	7 April "	" "	2,302	...	...	...	818	400	560	324	...	...	...
23 Feb. "...	Raphael ...	1 April "	3 May "	" "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
8 Feb. "...	Arethusa ...	14 April "	14 May "	" "	...	300	...	...	...	60	440	...	...	...	...
28 Feb. "...	"	14 April "	June "	Balaklava ...	...	230	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...
28 Feb. "...	Retriever ...	25 April "	17 May "	Scutari ...	4,484	1,500	324	99	488	250	1,000	...	...	...	...
27 April "...	Eagle ...	2 June "	July "	Balaklava ...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	1,000	1,000	...	1,000	...	...
26 May "...	Janet Croll ...	17 June "	13 July "	Scutari ...	...	...	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 April "...	Wigrams ...	5 July "	15 Nov. "	Balaklava ...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 May "...	Black Prince ...	12 July "	August "	"	...	1,000	...	500	...	500	500	...	500	...	...
5 June "...	"	12 July "	6 August "	Scutari ...	3,863	900	...	...	560	100	...	378	...	800	50
14 June "...															
19 June "...	John Bowes ...	8 August "	Oct. "	Balaklava ...	...	1,000	...	500	...	500	1,000	...	500	...	...
14 June "...	"	8 August "	6 Sept. "	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,240	...	...	...
16 July "...															
12 July "...	Trebizond ...	17 August "	8 Oct. "	" "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 July "...	Alice Jackson ...	9 Sept. "	Oct. "	Balaklava ...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	500	...	...	1,000	...	...
11 August "...	"	9 Sept. "	1 Oct. "	Scutari ...	1,124	...	538	...	271	200	...	1,080	...	...	...
23 August "...	Imperatrice ...	8 Oct. "	3 Jan. 1856	Balaklava ...	...	1,000	...	500	...	500	1,000	...	1,000	...	...
14 Sept. "...	"	8 Oct. "	16 Nov. 1855	Scutari ...	...	500	540	...	...	...	...	1,080	...	...	...
22 Sept. "...	George Hawkins	16 Nov. "	23 Dec. "	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Oct. "...															
22 Sept. "...	"	16 Nov. "	14 Feb. 1856	Balaklava ...	...	1,000	...	500	...	500	1,000	...	1,000	...	...
27 Oct. "...	Caroline ...	12 Dec. "	10 Jan. "	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Nov. "...															
27 Oct. "...	"	12 Dec. "	13 Feb. "	Balaklava ...	...	1,000	...	...	...	500	1,000	...	1,000	...	...
3 Nov. "...															
6 Dec. "...	Sir J. Easthope	21 Jan. 1856	18 Feb. "	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Nov. "...	"	21 Jan. "	18 March "	Balaklava ...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	2,000	...	...
14 Jan. 1856...	Peninsula ...	20 Feb. 1856	27 March 1856	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Jan. "...	"	20 Feb. "	27 March "	"	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	1,000	...	...
4 Jan. "...	Imperatrice ...	17 March "	9 April "	Malta	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	500	...	...
2 Feb. "...	"	17 March "	1 May "	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 March "...	Adelaide ...	13 April "	5 May "	Scutari ...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...
Total ...					28,114	22,021	2,482	4,099	4,230	5,230	14,500	7,182	9,500	1,258	50

use of the HOSPITALS in the EAST.

DRIED VEGETABLES.								COCOA.			Preserved Fowls.	Butter.	Salt.	Meat Biscuit Powder.	PRESERVED MEATS.				Name of Vessel.
Potatoes, preserved.	Potatoes, dried.	Mixed Vegetables.	Cabbage.	Carrots.	Julienne.	Cauliflower.	Assorted Vegetables.	Cocoa and Milk.	Milk Chocolate.	Cocoa Nibs, ground.					Mutton, Boiled.	Mutton Broth.	Beef, Boiled.	Minced Collops.	
cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	rations	rations	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	pints	lbs.	lbs.	
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224	...	...	...	Bride
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	896	...	...	...	Balbec
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mauritius
10	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	672	...	...	...	Vifredo
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Briton
10	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	672	...	...	...	Robert Lowe
10	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	672	...	...	...	Brandon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Army and Navy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eagle
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Imogene
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,560	...	...	...	...	...	973	...	...	...	...	Whitley Park
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hollander
140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Imperial
...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	Acis
...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	20,016	...	Stella
60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,160	...	...	...	Black Sea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,040	...	...	...	Raphael
...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arethusa
...	"
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Retriever
...	40	2,960	...	560	560	10,800	...	16,751	...	...	...	...	2,250	...	39,372	...	33,984	5,976	Eagle
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	Janet Croll
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wigrams
...	...	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	6,030	...	...	...	...	1,148	...	20,016	...	13,968	6,020	Black Prince
...	70	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	8,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
...	...	1,280	...	...	...	...	...	23,208	...	...	...	...	1,144	...	19,980	660	25,998	...	John Bowes
...	40	13,920	120	100	...	3,600	4,000	5,198	...	...	...	4,892	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trebizond
...	...	2,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,278	...	19,980	3,960	11,070	...	Alice Jackson
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	...	2,280	...	"
...	...	17,920	...	...	...	...	...	61,446	5,025	...	...	...	2,244	...	19,926	5,040	19,980	...	Imperatrice
...	80	40,182	...	...	...	3,600	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,740	...	"
...	...	17,920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	George Hawkins
...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	3,632	...	...	...	...	2,290	...	20,032	1,560	20,034	...	"
...	...	13,347	1,138	1,103	2,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Caroline
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,008	1,050	...	...	...	2,100	...	20,038	...	19,980	...	"
...	...	17,862	1,624	776	1,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sir J. Easthope
...	...	4,099	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Peninsula
...	"
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,034	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Imperatrice
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	684	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Adelaide
275	520	146,230	2,882	2,539	4,091	18,000	4,000	171,370	6,075	2,000	6,552	4,892	13,454	973	181,080	11,220	172,050	11,996	Total

Medical Comforts shipped for the use of the

Date of Order for Supply.	Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Port of Arrival.	PRESERVED MEATS—cont.					MILK.					Tons.
					Soup and Bouilli.	Hotch Potch.	Essence of Beef.	Jullienne au Gras.		Preserved (Symington's).	Preserved.	Concentrated.	Solidified.	Decalcified (gallons).	
					lbs.	pints	lbs.	Tablets of 3 portions	Tablets of 5 portions	pints	pints	pints	lbs.	bottles	lbs.
18 Feb. 1854...	Bride ...	15 April 1854	27 May 1854	Scutari ...	...	...	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 March "...	Balbec ...	2 May "	20 May "	" ...	...	...	896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,419
8 August "...	Mauritius ...	17 August "	20 Sept. "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 August "...	Vifredo ...	6 Sept. "	13 Oct. "	" ...	...	...	1,120	...	...	...	...	560	...	...	413
2 Sept. "...	Briton ...	28 Sept. "	19 Nov. "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Oct. "...	Robert Lowe ...	28 Nov. "	24 Dec. "	" ...	...	...	1,120	...	...	...	...	560	...	...	...
31 Oct. "...	Brandon ...	14 Nov. "	1 Dec. "	" ...	...	...	1,120	...	...	...	...	560	...	...	...
20 Nov. "...	Army and Navy ...	9 Dec. "	19 Jan. 1855	" ...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,374
7 Dec. "...	Eagle ...	20 Jan. 1855	9 Feb. "	" ...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	500	112	...	1,453
17 Jan. 1855...	Imogene ...	27 Jan. "	17 March "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Jan. "...	Whitley Park ...	31 Jan. "	24 Feb. "	" ...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,062
29 Jan. "...	Hollander ...	10 Feb. "	8 March "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Jan. "...	Imperial ...	24 Feb. "	7 April "	" ...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	560	112	...	591
24 Jan. "...															
24 Jan. "...	Acis ...	7 March "	3 May "	" ...	1,800	...	2,500	...	...	...	5,060	...	...	...	3,356
24 Jan. "...	Stella ...	8 March "	18 April "	" ...	1,800	...	1,500	...	...	...	5,000	...	100	...	3,323
8 Feb. "...	Black Sea ...	14 March "	7 April "	" ...	2,160	...	2,000	...	...	...	10,000	...	192	...	...
23 Feb. "...	Raphael ...	1 April "	3 May "	" ...	5,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Feb. "...	Arcthusa ...	14 April "	14 May "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,306
28 Feb. "...	" ...	14 April "	June "	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	748
28 Feb. "...	Retriever ...	25 April "	17 May "	Scutari ...	...	...	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	4614	...	3,179
27 April "...	Eagle ...	2 June "	July "	Balaklava ...	19,944	...	10,000	...	...	...	38,339	2,032	...	...	...
25 May "...	Janet Croll ...	17 June "	13 July "	Scutari ...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	55,764	...	1,5203	...	5,064
27 April "...	Wigrams ...	5 July "	15 Nov. "	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,512	1,568	...	...	...
28 May "...	Black Prince ...	12 July "	August "	" ...	5,976	...	5,000	...	...	...	19,946	1,680	3014	...	...
5 June "...	" ...	12 July "	6 August "	Scutari ...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	28,302	...	...	...	3,320
14 June "...															
19 June "...	John Bowes ...	8 August "	Oct. "	Balaklava ...	6,136	...	5,000	...	...	...	19,972	3,581	3693	...	...
14 June "...	" ...	8 August "	6 Sept. "	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 July "...															
12 July "...	Trebizond ...	17 August "	8 Oct. "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600	...	...	...
26 July "...	Alice Jackson ...	9 Sept. "	Oct. "	Balaklava ...	22,312	360	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,007	...	...
14 August "...	" ...	9 Sept. "	1 Oct. "	Scutari ...	...	...	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,169
26 August "...	Imperatrice ...	8 Oct. "	3 Jan. 1856	Balaklava ...	11,120	...	5,000	1,840	...	...	40,620	6,272	1,0882	...	...
14 Sept. "...	" ...	8 Oct. "	16 Nov. 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	...	7,820	...	...	...	2,068	...	...	...
22 Sept. "...	George Hawkins	16 Nov. "	23 Dec. "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Oct. "...															
22 Sept. "...	" ...	16 Nov. "	14 Feb. 1856	Balaklava ...	12,976	...	5,000	9,680	...	...	20,040	5,040	1,0061	...	...
27 Oct. "...	Caroline ...	12 Dec. "	10 Jan. "	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Nov. "...															
27 Oct. "...	" ...	12 Dec. "	13 Feb. "	Balaklava ...	...	...	5,000	...	...	200	19,980	4,872	1,275	40	...
8 Nov. "...	Sir J. Easthope	21 Jan. 1856	18 Feb. "	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	5,060	...	...	...	...	40	...
6 Dec. "...															
29 Nov. "...	" ...	21 Jan. "	18 March "	Balaklava ...	...	...	3,800	...	...	...	19,560	5,040	...	80	...
14 Jan. 1856...	Peninsula ...	20 Feb. 1856	27 March 1856	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Jan. "...	" ...	20 Feb. "	27 March "	" ...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	20,040	5,040	...	...	...
14 Jan. "...	Imperatrice ...	17 March "	9 April "	Malta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Feb. "...	" ...	17 March "	1 May "	Balaklava ...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 March "...	Adelaide ...	13 April "	5 May "	Scutari ...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total					91,064	360	81,230	19,320	5,060	200	304,075	41,816	7,4453	160	18,951

Hospitals in the East—continued.

SUGAR.		Arrow Root.	Rice.	Barley.	Oatmeal.	Sago.	Macaroni.	Tapioca.	Jelly.	Pepper, Ground.	Gelatin.	Gluten Granule.	Ginger, Ground.	Cinnamon.	Nutmeg.	Pimento.	Tamarinds.	Soda Water.	Name of Vessel.
Raw.	Loaf, crushed.																		
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	cwt.	lbs.	cwt.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	galls.	lbs.	lbs.	kilos.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	doz.	
1,680	...	224	...	560	...	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bride
3,080	...	448	...	1,120	...	448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balbec
...	...	560	...	...	5	1,120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mauritius
2,016	...	336	...	...	2	448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Vifredo
5,040	...	896	...	...	...	448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Briton
7,000	...	1,792	...	...	7	2,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Robert Lowe
7,000	...	1,792	...	...	7	2,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Brandon
2,458	...	522	10½	3,000	...	655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Army and Navy
2,974	...	560	...	8,000	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eagle
...	Imogene
42,784	...	11,200	210	27,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	Whitley Park
...	Hollander
3,379	...	560	...	8,000	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Imperial
25,021	...	11,200	...	20,000	70	748	351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Acis
25,811	...	11,200	330	20,000	70	839	...	350	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Stella
24,306	...	11,200	670	10,000	60	3,640	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Black Sea
...	Raphael
...	Arethusa
7,853	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
...	...	10,000	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Retriever
...	...	8,960	...	...	...	6,667	...	...	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eagle
15,060	10,000	...	745	348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Janet Croll
...	Wigrams
...	...	4,480	...	...	...	3,329	...	...	112	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Black Prince
35,028	2,432	11,200	...	20,012	69½	...	...	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
...	...	4,480	...	...	...	3,345	...	...	112	...	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	John Bowes
44,772	561	548	...	...	286	227	195	123	334	...	250	...	"
...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trebizond
...	4,536	...	...	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Alice Jackson
22,344	2,513	...	190½	9,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
...	...	8,960	...	...	...	4,480	...	...	224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Imperatrice
...	11,775	7,840	...	...	...	4,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
25,833	...	4,480	...	9,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	George Hawkins
...	...	4,480	...	...	...	4,480	...	...	112	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
...	2,251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,055	...	Caroline
...	...	4,480	...	...	...	2,240	...	...	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
...	Sir J. Easthope
...	3,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
41,772	Peninsula
...	"
41,580	Imperatrice
...	"
...	Adelaide
405,791	16,750	122,550	1,420	167,884	290½	47,904	1,260	3,140	100	1,215	4,232	500	227	195	123	334	2,055	300	Total

Medical Comforts shipped for the use of the Hospitals in the East—continued.

Date of Order for Supply.	Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Port of Arrival.	SOAP.			Soda Crystals.	CANDLES.		Oil, Colza.	Corte, Wine.	Chicken Soup.	Mulligatawny Soup.
					Flesh.	Washing.	Soft.		Stearine.	Wax, for Op- erations.				
					cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	lbs.	galls.	gross.	quarts.	quarts.
18 Feb. 1854	Bride	15 April 1854	27 May 1854	Scutari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 March	Balbec	2 May	20 May	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 August	Mauritius	17 August	20 Sept.	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 August	Vifredo	6 Sept.	13 Oct.	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Sept.	Briton	28 Sept.	19 Nov.	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Oct.	Robert Lowe	28 Nov.	24 Dec.	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Oct.	Brandon	14 Nov.	1 Dec.	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Nov.	Army and Navy	9 Dec.	19 Jan. 1855	"	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
7 Dec.	Eagle	20 Jan. 1855	9 Feb.	"	5	15	15	20	...	...	...	100	...	...
17 Jan. 1855	Imogene	27 Jan.	17 March	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Jan.	Whitley Park	31 Jan.	24 Feb.	"	40	40	40	86	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Jan.	Hollander	10 Feb.	8 March	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Jan.	Imperial	24 Feb.	7 April	"	5	15	15	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Jan.														
24 Jan.	Acis	7 March	3 May	"	50	100	100	398	...	...	...	180	...	...
24 Jan.	Stella	8 March	18 April	"	50	100	100	200	...	...	...	160	...	...
8 Feb.	Black Sea	14 March	7 April	"	60	100	100	...	20	...	250	...	...	...
23 Feb.	Raphael	1 April	3 May	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Feb.	Arethusa	14 April	14 May	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Feb.	"	14 April	June	Balaklava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Feb.	Retriever	25 April	17 May	Scutari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 April	Eagle	2 June	July	Balaklava	20	20	...	...	40	...	250	...	...	...
25 May	Janet Croll	17 June	13 July	Scutari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 April	Wigrams	5 July	15 Nov.	Balaklava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 May	Black Prince	12 July	August	"	10	10	...	...	20	...	120	...	...	...
5 June	"	12 July	6 August	Scutari	50	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 June														
19 June	John Bowes	8 August	Oct.	Balaklava	10	10	...	...	20	...	130	...	...	...
4 June	"	8 August	6 Sept.	Scutari	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...
6 July														
12 July	Trebizond	17 August	8 Oct.	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 July	Alice Jackson	9 Sept.	Oct.	Balaklava	40	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
14 August	"	9 Sept.	1 Oct.	Scutari	60	...	14	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 August	Imperatrice	8 Oct.	3 Jan. 1856	Balaklava	40	...	...	...	20	...	250	...	...	...
14 Sept.	"	8 Oct.	16 Nov. 1855	Scutari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Sept.	George Hawkins	16 Nov.	23 Dec.	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Oct.														
22 Sept.	"	16 Nov.	14 Feb. 1856	Balaklava	40	...	...	...	20	...	130	...	...	...
27 Oct.	Caroline	12 Dec.	10 Jan.	Scutari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Nov.														
27 Oct.	"	12 Dec.	13 Feb.	Balaklava	...	...	...	...	20	...	120	...	...	...
3 Nov.														
6 Dec.	Sir J. Easthope	21 Jan. 1856	18 Feb.	Scutari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Nov.	"	21 Jan.	18 March	Balaklava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Jan. 1856	Peninsula	20 Feb. 1856	27 March 1856	Scutari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Jan.	"	20 Feb.	27 March	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,020	51
14 Jan.	Imperatrice	17 March	9 April	Malta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Feb.	"	17 March	1 May	Balaklava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 March	Adelaide	13 April	5 May	Scutari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total					490	510	484	824	180	500	1,250	540	1,020	51

No. X.

List of Hospital Stores sent to the East.

No. X.—LIST of HOSPITAL

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Port of Arrival.	Adzes, Cooper.	Albert Night Lights or Mortars.	Ambulance.						
						Carrriages (Holmes)	Waggons.	Cars.	Carts & Waggons, Spring, Gathrie.	Waggons, Flanders.	Chairs, Mule	Litters for Mules.
					Gross of Boxes.							
Melita	11 April 1854	...	Gallipoli	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balbec	28 April "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Himalaya	June "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tynemouth	9 June "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	40	4	...	...
Taurus	12 June "	...	"	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kangaroo	27 June "	...	"	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medway	4 August "	...	Varna ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jason... ..	28 July "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golden Fleece	8 August "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stromboli	2 Sept. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince	16 Oct. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jura	21 Oct. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottawa	30 Oct. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajah	11 Nov. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robert Lowe	20 Nov. "	24 Dec. 1854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manilla	20 Nov. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army and Navy	9 Dec. 1854	23 Jan. 1855	Scutari ... ..	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eagle... ..	20 Jan. 1855	9 Feb. "	" ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imogene	27 Jan. "	17 March "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer	2 Feb. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitley Park	31 Jan. "	24 Feb. 1855	Scutari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hollander	10 Feb. "	8 March "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial	24 Feb. "	9 April "	Scutari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stella... ..	8 March "	5 April "	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Sea	14 March "	15 April "	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William Aldham	27 March "	...	Balaklava ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William Becket	1 April "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raphael	1 April "	3 May 1855	Scutari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arethusa	14 April "	14 May "	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retriever	25 April "	17 May "	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurrajong	7 May "	21 June "	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron Age	7 April "	4 May "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	16
Gibraltar	30 April "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	36
Samuel Laing	15 May "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	35
Earl of Durham	26 May "	...	...	...	...	17	8	...	...	...	4	...
Eagle... ..	2 June "	July 1855	Balaklava ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacchante	30 June "	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	12	...
Lady Eglinton	14 June "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Prince of Wales	16 June "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	17
Janet Croll	17 June "	13 July 1855	Scutari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigrams	5 July "	...	Balaklava ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Prince	12 July "	6 August 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Countess of Durham	25 July "	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
John Bowes... ..	8 August "	6 Sept. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trebizond	17 August "	8 Oct. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthur Gordon	2 August "	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	9	7
Pioneer	25 August "	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...
Alice Jackson	9 Sept. "	1 Oct. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stella... ..	20 Sept. "	Oct. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zebulon	9 Oct. "	Between 3 and 6 Dec. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jackall	28 Sept. "	...	Balaklava... ..	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Amity	11 Oct. "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Imperatrice	8 Oct. "	21 Nov. 1855	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawattan	31 Oct. "	7 Dec. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sardinian	30 Oct. "	...	Balaklava... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	14
George Hawkins	16 Nov. "	23 Dec. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caroline (brig)	1 Dec. "	10 Jan. 1856	Scutari	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria	6 Dec. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	10
Caroline	12 Dec. "	10 Jan. 1856	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scorpion	14 Jan. 1856	...	Scutari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zebra... ..	2 Jan. "	...	Balaklava ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	60
Sir John Easthope	21 Jan. "	18 March 1856	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peninsula	20 Feb. "	17 April "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial ... ..	...	...	Scutari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperatrice	17 March 1856	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From Woolwich ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				101	5	2	20	64	40	4	189	206

STORES sent to the EAST.

Ambulance.			Aprons for Orderlies.	Arms, Felling.	Bags.		Baskets, Bushel.	Basons		Bath Bricks.	Baths.			Bed Sheets, Waterproof.	Name of Vessel.
Pack Saddles.	Bearers or Stretchers for Wounded Men.	Slings for Hospital Bearers			Canvas for Packing.	Saddle for Mules.		Iron Enamel.	Pewter and Zinc.		Hip.	India Rubber Slipper.	Tin Slipper.		
...	380	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	11	...	Melita
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balbec
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Himalaya
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tynemouth
...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	18	...	Taurus
12	300	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	Kangaroo
12	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	Medway
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jason
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	Golden Fleets
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Stromboli
...	294	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Prince
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jura
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ottawa
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rajah
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Robert Lowe
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manilla
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Army and Navy
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eagle
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Imogene
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pioneer
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	Whitley Park
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	Hollander
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Imperial
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Stella
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Black Sea
...	300	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	William Aldham
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	William Becket
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raphael
...	...	...	...	...	800	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arethusa
...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Retriever
...	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kurrajong
33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Iron Age
51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gibraltar
40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Samuel Laing
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Earl of Durham
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eagle
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bacchante
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lady Eglinton
39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Prince of Wales
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Janet Croll
...	321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000	Wigrams
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Black Prince
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Countess of Durham
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	John Bowes
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trebizond
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arthur Gordon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pioneer
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Alice Jackson
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Stella
...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zebulon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jackall
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amity
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Imperatrice
...	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	690	...	...	...	...	1,650	Rawattan
24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,350	Sardinian
...	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	George Hawkins
...	261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Caroline (brig)
39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Victoria
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	...	...	...	...	...	Caroline
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	376	...	...	...	55	...	Scorpion
136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zebra
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	Sir John Easthope
...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Peninsula
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	1,000	Imperial
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Imperatrice
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	From Woolwich
419	3,809	500	2,000	51	800	100	500	2,000	1,908	3,000	17	8	106	8,000	Total

List of Hospital Stores

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Port of Arrival.	Beds.					Bedsteads.			
				Air.	Matr.	Spring with Waterproof Covers.	Water.	Waterproof, (Clarke and Wilson &.)	Barnett's.	Bohway's Invalid.	Chair, (Wray.)	Dr Clark's pattern.
Melita ...	11 April 1854	...	Gallipoli ...	...	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balbec ...	28 April "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Himalaya ...	June "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tynemouth ...	9 June "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taurus ...	12 June "	...	" ...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Kangaroo ...	27 June "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medway ...	4 August "	...	Varna ...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jason ...	28 July "	...	" ...	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golden Fleece ...	8 August "	...	" ...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stromboli ...	2 Sept. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince ...	16 Oct. "	...	" ...	...	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jura ...	21 Oct. "	...	" ...	...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
Ottawa ...	30 Oct. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajah ...	11 Nov. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Robert Lowe ...	20 Nov. "	24 Dec. 1854	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manilla ...	20 Nov. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army and Navy ...	9 Dec. "	23 Jan. 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eagle... ...	20 Jan. 1855	9 Feb. "	" ...	80	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...
Imogene ...	27 Jan. "	17 March "	" ...	...	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer ...	2 Feb. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitley Park ...	31 Jan. "	24 Feb. 1855	Scutari ...	...	65	20	...	...	20	...	...	...
Hollander ...	10 Feb. "	8 March "	" ...	...	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial ...	24 Feb. "	9 April "	Scutari ...	...	1,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stella... ...	8 March "	5 April "	" ...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Sea ...	14 March "	15 April "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William Aldham ...	27 March "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
William Becket ...	1 April "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raphael ...	1 April "	3 May 1855	Scutari ...	...	1,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arethusa ...	14 April "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	30	5	...	...	...
Retriever ...	25 April "	17 May "	" ...	...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurrajong ...	7 May "	21 June "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron Age ...	7 April "	4 May "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gibraltar ...	30 April "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samuel Laing ...	15 May "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earl of Durham ...	26 May "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eagle... ...	2 June "	July 1855	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacchante ...	30 June "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lady Eglinton ...	14 June "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince of Wales ...	16 June "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Janet Croll ...	17 June "	19 July 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigrams ...	5 July "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Prince ...	12 July "	6 August 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Countess of Durham	25 July "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Bowes ...	8 August "	6 Sept. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trebizond ...	17 August "	8 Oct. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	2,140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthur Gordon ...	2 August "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer ...	25 August "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alice Jackson ...	9 Sept. "	1 Oct. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stella... ...	20 Sept. "	Oct. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zebulon ...	9 Oct. "	Between 3 and 6 Dec. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jackall ...	28 Sept "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amity ...	11 Oct. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperatrice ...	8 Oct. "	21 Nov. 1855	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawattan ...	31 Oct. "	7 Dec. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	1,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sardinian ...	30 Oct. "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
George Hawkins ...	16 Nov. "	23 Dec. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	50	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caroline (brig) ...	1 Dec. "	10 Jan. 1856	Scutari ...	...	1,260	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Victoria ...	6 Dec. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caroline ...	12 Dec. "	10 Jan. 1856	Scutari and Bala- klava	50	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...
Scorpion ...	14 Jan. 1856	...	Scutari ...	...	415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zebra... ...	2 Jan. "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sir John Easthope ...	21 Jan. "	18 March 1856	Scutari and Bala- klava	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peninsula ...	20 Feb. "	17 April "	Scutari and Bala- klava	230	460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial ...	...	...	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperatrice ...	17 March 1856	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From Woolwich ...	...	...	" ...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...				510	12,020	20	6	30	55	2	12	500

sent to the East—continued.

Bedsteads.				Bellows.		Belts, Cholera.	Blanking.	Blacklead.	Blankets, Single and Hospital.	Boards and Trestles.	Bolster Cases.	Bolsters, Hair.	Bowls.		Name of Vessel.
Hospital Iron.	Single Iron.	Dr. Smith's pattern.	Wooden, with Sackings.	For Air Beds.	For Air Cushions.								Iron, Enamel.	Iron, Glass Enamel.	
...	Tins.	cwts.	3,772	550	2,386	440	...	...	Melita
...	240	...	120	...	...	...	Balbec
...	Himalaya
...	Tynemouth
...	20,000	...	...	8,352	2,000	4,176	1,100	...	...	Taurus
...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kangaroo
...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	Medway
...	3,500	...	1,800	96	...	...	Jason
...	300	...	...	Golden Fleece
...	Stromboli
...	336	...	...	Prince
...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	...	...	Jura
...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	Ottawa
...	150	...	...	...	...	Rajah
200	1,344	...	...	...	...	Robert Lowe
467	Manilla
...	Army and Navy
500	450	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eagle
...	265	...	...	Imogene
...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pioneer
400	500	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	Whitley Park
300	295	...	...	Hollander
500	9,150	10	...	1,140	...	...	Imperial
650	350	...	3,600	160	...	...	Stella
400	Black Sea
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	William Aldham
...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	William Becket
900	2,400	...	1,600	932	...	...	Raphael
757	3,950	...	...	115	...	...	Arethusa
...	Retriever
...	Kurrajong
...	Iron Age
...	Gibraltar
...	Samuel Laing
...	Earl of Durham
...	Eagle
...	Bacchante
...	Lady Eginton
...	150	...	...	...	...	...	Prince of Wales
...	Janet Croll
...	Wigrams
...	Black Prince
...	Countess of Durham
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	John Bowes
3,000	3,300	...	...	1,940	...	...	Trebizond
...	Arthur Gordon
...	Pioneer
...	222	...	Alice Jackson
...	Stella
2,000	6,050	...	...	465	...	...	Zebulon
...	Jackall
...	Amity
...	10	...	...	...	...	2,278	...	Imperatrice
...	670	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,320	...	...	Rawattan
...	Sardinian
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	...	2,500	George Hawkins
400	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,180	...	...	Caroline (brig)
...	Victoria
436	Caroline
...	400	...	...	Scorpion
...	Zebra
500	500	5	270	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	Sir John Fasthope
60	814	45	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Perinsula
...	Imperial
...	Imperatrice
...	From Woolwich
11,470	950	500	4,270	80	600	50,000	10,000	15	46,214	4,054	15,482	11,132	2,500	2,500	Total

List of Hospital Stores

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Port of Arrival.	Boxes, Tps, Small Size.	Bottles.		Boxes, Pepper, Tin.	Bradawls.	Brushes.			
					Tin, 5 Gallons.	Tin, 2 Gallons.			Black Lead.	Hair.	Hand Scrubbing.	Hand Sweeping.
Melita	11 April 1854	...	Gallipoli	11	...	...	...	...	Sets.	...	44	32
Balbec	28 April "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Himalaya	June "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tynemouth	9 June "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taurus	12 June "	...	"	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	80
Kangaroo	27 June "	...	"	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medway	4 August "	...	Varna ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jason... ..	28 July "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golden Fleec	8 August "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stromboli	2 Sept. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince	16 Oct. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jura	21 Oct. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottawa	30 Oct. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajah	11 Nov. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robert Lowe	20 Nov. "	24 Dec. 1854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manilla	20 Nov. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army and Navy	9 Dec. "	23 Jan. 1855	Scutari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eagle... ..	20 Jan. 1855	9 Feb. "	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imogene	27 Jan. "	17 March "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer	2 Feb. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitley Park	31 Jan. "	24 Feb. 1855	Scutari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hollander	10 Feb. "	8 March "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	500
Imperial	24 Feb. "	9 April "	Scutari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
Stella... ..	8 March "	5 April "	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Sea	14 March "	15 April "	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William Aldham	27 March "	...	Balaklava ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William Recket	1 April "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raphael	1 April "	3 May 1855	Scutari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arethusa	14 April "	14 May "	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retriever	25 April "	17 May "	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurrajong	7 May "	21 June "	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron Age	7 April "	4 May "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gibraltar	30 April "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samuel Laing	15 May "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earl of Durham	26 May "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eagle	2 June "	July 1855	Balaklava ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacchante	20 June "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lady Eglington	14 June "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince of Wales	16 June "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Janet Croll	17 June "	13 July 1855	Scutari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigrams	5 July "	...	Balaklava ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...
Black Prince	12 July "	6 August 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Countess of Durham	25 July "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Bowes	8 August "	6 Sept. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...
Trebizond	17 August "	3 Oct. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthur Gordon	2 August "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer	25 August "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alice Jackson	9 Sept. "	1 Oct. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stella... ..	20 Sept. "	Oct. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zebulon	9 Oct. "	Between 3 and 6 Dec. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	300
Jackall	28 Sept. "	...	Balaklava ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amity	11 Oct. "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperatrice	8 Oct. "	21 Nov. 1855	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawatlan	31 Oct. "	7 Dec. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sardinian	30 Oct. "	...	Balaklava ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
George Hawkins	16 Nov. "	23 Dec. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...
Caroline (brig)	1 Dec. "	10 Jan. 1856	Scutari ... ..	...	16	100	900	...	...	...	700	...
Victoria	6 Dec. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caroline	12 Dec. "	10 Jan. 1856	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scorpion	14 Jan. 1856	...	Scutari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zebra... ..	2 Jan. "	...	Balaklava ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sir J. Easthope	21 Jan. "	18 March 1856	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peninsula	20 Feb. "	17 April "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperius ... ..	...	...	Scutari ... ..	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperatrice	17 March 1856	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				51	200	165	900	150	1,000	11,000	3,004	902

sent to the East—continued.

Brushes.						Bungs for Bottles.	Calico.	Candles, Spermaceti, for coloured Lamps.	Candlesticks, with Iron Snuffers.	Cans, Tin for Tea, with lids, 6 quarts.	Cans.		Canvas, packing.	Cases for Beds, Waterproof.	Name of Vessel.
Long Scrubbing.	Long Sweeping.	Shaving.	Shoe, sets of 8.	Paint.	White Washing.						Tin, Water, 3 galls.	For hot water for Baths, with Yokes.			
							Yards.	lbs.					Yards.		
44	44	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	220	Meiita
...	40	Balbec
...	Himalaya
...	Tynemouth
60	160	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	300	Taurus
100	Kangaroo
...	837½	500	Medway
...	Jason
...	200	...	...	...	...	...	Golden Fleece
...	Stromboli
...	Prince
...	Jura
...	Ottawa
...	Rajah
...	Robert Lowe
...	Manilla
...	Army and Navy
...	Eagle
...	Imogene
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pioneer
...	Whitley Park
200	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hollander
500	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	Imperial
...	Stella
...	Black Sea
...	William Aldham
...	William Becket
...	Raphael
...	Arethusa
...	Retriever
...	Kurrajong
...	Iron Age
...	Gibraltar
...	Samuel Laing
...	Earl of Durham
...	Eagle
...	Bacchante
...	Lady Eglinton
...	Prince of Wales
...	Janet Croll
300	300	...	...	...	...	560	...	...	...	...	Wigrams
...	Black Prince
...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	Countess of Durham
...	...	300	333	...	...	...	14,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	John Bowes
...	58½	100	...	...	...	Trebizond
...	Arthur Gordon
...	Pioneer
...	Alice Jackson
...	Stella
600	1,500	...	...	200	300	...	...	...	245	...	...	...	...	...	Zebulon
...	Jackall
...	Amity
...	17,746	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Imperatrice
3,090	Rawattan
...	Sardinian
...	2,976½	...	George Hawkins
...	200	600	...	...	355	...	...	...	...	3,300	Caroline (brig)
...	Victoria
...	Caroline
642	200	15	...	...	Scorpion
...	Zebra
...	Sir John Easthope
668	17	...	...	Peninsula
...	47	...	...	...	...	Imperial
...	Imperatrice
6,204	2,204	300	1,333	200	1,004	600	32,186	600	1,508	1,194	300	32	3,814	4,360	Total

List of Hospital Stores

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Port of Arrival.	Chairs.			Chairs, 1 & 1½ in.	Choppers, Meat.	Clothes Line.	Cocks, Wood.	Cocks, with keys, Brass, ½ inch.
				Chairs, Common.	Chairs, Easy.	Chairs, Can- bottom.					
Melita ...	11 April 1854	...	Gallipoli ...	...	...	...	22	22	Yards.	...	22
Balbec ...	28 April "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Himalaya ...	June "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tynemouth ...	9 June "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taurus ...	12 June "	...	" ...	...	...	...	30	30	...	...	30
Kangaroo ...	27 June "	...	" ...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	50
Medway ...	4 August "	...	Varna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jason ...	28 July "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golden Meece ...	8 August "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stromboli ...	2 Sept. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince ...	16 Oct. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jura ...	21 Oct. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottawa ...	30 Oct. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajah ...	11 Nov. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robert Lowe ...	20 Nov. "	24 Dec. 1854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manilla ...	20 Nov. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army and Navy ...	9 Dec. "	23 Jan. 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eagle ...	20 Jan. 1855	9 Feb. "	" ...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...
Imogene ...	27 Jan. "	17 March "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer ...	2 Feb. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitley Park ...	31 Jan. "	24 Feb. 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hollander ...	10 Feb. "	8 March "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial ...	24 Feb. "	9 April "	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stella ...	8 March "	5 April "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Sea ...	14 March "	15 April "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William Aldham ...	27 March "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William Becket ...	1 April "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raphael ...	1 April "	3 May 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arethusa ...	14 April "	14 May "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retriever ...	25 April "	17 May "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurrajong ...	7 May "	21 June "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron Age ...	7 April "	4 May "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gibraltar ...	30 April "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samuel Laing ...	15 May "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earl of Durham ...	26 May "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eagle ...	2 June "	July 1855	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacchante ...	30 June "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lady Eglinton ...	14 June "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince of Wales ...	16 June "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Janet Croll ...	17 June "	13 July 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigrams ...	5 July "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Prince ...	12 July "	6 August 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Countess of Durham ...	25 July "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Bowes ...	8 August "	6 Sept. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...
Trebizond ...	17 August "	8 Oct. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthur Gordon ...	2 August "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer ...	25 August "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alice Jackson ...	9 Sept. "	1 Oct. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steia... ..	20 Sept. "	Oct. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zebulon ...	9 Oct. "	Between 3 and 6 Dec. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jackall ...	28 Sept. "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amity ...	11 Oct. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperatrice ...	8 Oct. "	21 Nov. 1855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawattan ...	31 Oct. "	7 Dec. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sardinian ...	30 Oct. "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
George Hawkins ...	16 Nov. "	23 Dec. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	190	...	...	150	150	...	50	30
Caroline (brig) ...	1 Dec. "	10 Jan. 1856	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Victoria ...	6 Dec. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caroline ...	12 Dec. "	10 Jan. 1856	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scorpion ...	14 Jan. 1856	...	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zebra... ..	2 Jan. "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sir John Easthope ...	21 Jan. "	18 March 1856	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...
Peninsula ...	20 Feb. "	17 April "	Scutari and Bala- klava	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial ...	...	...	Scutari ...	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	...
Imperatrice ...	17 March 1856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...				450	50	350	252	252	3,000	50	183

sent to the East—continued.

Clothing.															Name of Vessel.
Caps, Cotton.	Caps, Worsted.	Drawers, Flannel or Lambswool.	Gowns, Cotton.	Gowns, Serge.	Gowns, White Flannel.	Half-Stockings, Worsted.	Handkerchiefs, Pocket.	Neckerchiefs.	Slippers.	Shirts, Cotton or Linen.	Shirts, Flannel or Lambswool.	Trousers, Cotton.	Trousers, Serge.	Trousers, White Flannel.	
920	156	...	220	156	...	110	...	...	550	660	330	320	156	...	Melita
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balbec
320	492	...	320	492	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	320	492	...	Himalaya
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tynemouth
...	396	...	...	396	...	...	...	...	750	900	450	...	396	...	Taurus
...	84	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	Kangaroo
2,520	750	...	1,520	...	...	1,870	...	...	1,250	800	750	1,470	...	...	Medway
...	1,020	...	...	900	...	510	...	...	500	...	500	...	450	...	Jason
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Golden Fleece
...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	...	...	Stromboli
...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Prince
...	...	...	...	1,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,700	...	Jura
...	...	...	...	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	Ottawa
...	...	...	...	591	...	1,500	...	...	...	2,000	1,000	...	499	...	Rajah
...	1,500	...	...	510	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	650	...	Robert Lowe
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manilla
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Army and Navy
...	4,400	...	...	1,150	...	25,200	...	...	...	27,000	3,000	...	1,600	...	Eagle
...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	...	...	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	Imogene
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pioneer
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Whitley Park
...	...	1,900	...	750	...	2,112	...	...	4,125	10,850	...	...	100	...	Hollander
...	...	6,100	...	...	...	16,200	...	...	...	5,550	...	...	...	...	Imperial
...	...	...	...	...	1,750	...	...	...	1,400	...	1,700	...	...	1,800	Stella
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Black Sea
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	William Aldham
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	William Becket
1,000	...	3,000	2,000	1,600	...	...	...	...	3,400	...	3,000	2,100	1,600	...	Raphael
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arethusa
...	...	3,000	2,000	...	...	...	...	15,000	...	...	3,000	2,000	...	...	Retriever
...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	Kurrajong
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Iron Age
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gibraltar
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Samuel Laing
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Earl of Durham
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eagle
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bacchante
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lady Eglington
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Prince of Wales
...	...	...	...	1,700	...	...	...	...	350	850	...	...	1,000	...	Janet Croll
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wigrams
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Black Prince
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Countess of Durham
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	John Bowes
3,000	4,000	...	...	3,900	...	9,400	...	...	1,100	2,700	3,300	...	4,700	...	Trebizond
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arthur Gordon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pioneer
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Alice Jackson
...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Stella
...	...	5,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	1,000	...	Zebulon
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jackall
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Amity
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Imperatrice
...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	4,800	...	...	1,800	...	Rawattan
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sardinian
...	6,000	...	...	820	...	...	...	...	1,600	200	...	...	920	...	George Hawkins
...	...	...	...	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	Caroline (brig)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Victoria
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Caroline
5,000	4,500	...	7,100	5,100	...	...	3,726	...	...	...	...	9,200	3,000	...	Scorpion
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zebra
5,000	...	...	2,900	1,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	1,500	...	Sir John Easthope
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Peninsula
...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	Imperial
...	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	Imperatrice
17,060	25,048	24,000	20,060	32,709	1,750	72,062	3,726	15,000	15,025	70,810	22,130	20,160	29,547	1,800	Total

List of Hospital Stores

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Port of Arrival.	Clothing—cont.			Colorifer. Patent.	Combs.		Comforters.	Commode Arm Chair.	Commode Stools.
				Waistcoats, Serge.	Waistcoats, Cotton.	Waistcoats, White Flannel.		Hair Dressing.	Tooth.			
Melita ...	11 April 1854	...	Gallipoli ...	156	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balbec ...	28 April "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Himalaya ...	June "	...	" ...	492	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tynemouth ...	9 June "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taurus ...	12 June "	...	" ...	396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kangaroo ...	27 June "	...	" ...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medway ...	4 August "	...	Varna ...	...	1,220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jason ...	28 July "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golden Fleece ...	8 August "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stromboli ...	2 Sept. "	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince ...	16 Oct. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jura ...	21 Oct. "	...	...	1,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottawa ...	30 Oct. "	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajah ...	11 Nov. "	...	...	412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robert Lowe ...	20 Nov. "	24 Dec. 1854	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manilla ...	20 Nov. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army and Navy ...	9 Dec. "	23 Jan. 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15
Eagle ...	20 Jan. 1855	9 Feb. "	" ...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	15
Imogene ...	27 Jan. "	17 March "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer ...	2 Feb. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitley Park ...	31 Jan. "	24 Feb. 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	10,000	1,000	5,000	...	...
Hollander ...	10 Feb. "	8 March "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial ...	24 Feb. "	9 April "	Scutari ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	12
Stella ...	8 March "	5 April "	" ...	...	...	1,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Sea ...	14 March "	15 April "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William Aldham ...	27 March "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William Becket ...	1 April "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raphael ...	1 April "	3 May 1855	Scutari ...	1,600	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arethusa ...	14 April "	14 May "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retriever ...	25 April "	17 May "	" ...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurrajong ...	7 May "	21 June "	" ...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron Age ...	7 April "	4 May "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gibraltar ...	30 April "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samuel Laing ...	15 May "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earl of Durham ...	26 May "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eagle ...	2 June "	July 1855	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacchante ...	13 June "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lady Eglinton ...	14 June "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince of Wales ...	16 June "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Janet Croll ...	17 June "	13 July 1855	Scutari ...	920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigrams ...	5 July "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Prince ...	12 July "	6 August 1855	Scutari and Balaklava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Countess of Durham ...	25 July "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Bowes ...	8 August "	6 Sept. 1855	Scutari and Balaklava	...	...	...	...	3,000	2,000	...	...	...
Trebizond ...	17 August "	8 Oct. "	Scutari and Balaklava	5,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthur Gordon ...	2 August "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer ...	25 August "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alice Jackson ...	9 Sept. "	1 Oct. 1855	Scutari and Balaklava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Stella ...	20 Sept. "	Oct. "	Scutari and Balaklava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zebulon ...	9 Oct. "	Between 3 and 6 Dec. 1855	Scutari and Balaklava	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jackall ...	28 Sept. "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amity ...	11 Oct. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperatrice ...	8 Oct. "	21 Nov. 1855	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30
Rawattan ...	31 Oct. "	7 Dec. "	Scutari and Balaklava	1,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sardinian ...	30 Oct. "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
George Hawkins ...	16 Nov. "	23 Dec. 1855	Scutari and Balaklava	2,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	58
Caroline (brig) ...	1 Dec. "	10 Jan. 1856	Scutari ...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria ...	6 Dec. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caroline ...	12 Dec. "	10 Jan. 1856	Scutari and Balaklava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scorpion ...	14 Jan. 1856	...	Scutari ...	4,300	8,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zebra ...	2 Jan. "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sir John Easthope ...	21 Jan. "	18 March 1856	Scutari and Balaklava	1,200	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peninsula ...	20 Feb. "	17 April "	Scutari and Balaklava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial ...	...	...	Scutari ...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperatrice ...	17 March 1856	...	" ...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...				30,630	20,060	1,400	1	13,000	3,000	5,000	129	142

sent to the East—continued.

Coppers.			Cork Screws.	Cotton, Sewing.	Covers for Carts, Waterproof.	Cups.				Cushions and Pillows.		Deodorizing Powder.	Diet Pails, with Lids.	Drying Machines.	Name of Vessel.
12 gallons.	20 gallons.	Trivets for.				Drinking, Tin, half-pints.	Drinking, Tin, pints.	Drinking, Tin, quarts.	Feeding, Porcelain.	Air.	Water.				
22	11	33	...	lbs.	...	...	1,320	198	...	...	...	lbs.	...	...	Melita
...	Balbec
...	Himalaya
30	15	45	...	...	...	...	1,800	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tynemouth
50	25	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Taurus
...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kangaroo
...	Medway
...	Jason
...	Golden Fleec
...	Stromboil
...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	Prince
...	Jura
...	Ottawa
...	Rajah
...	Robert Lowe
...	Manilla
...	Army and Navy
...	250	50	...	...	2	Eagle
...	Imogene
...	Pioneer
...	100	...	...	...	...	Whitley Park
...	2,000	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hollander
...	Imperial
...	Stella
...	Black Sea
...	William Aldham
...	William Beckett
...	Raphael
...	Arethusa
...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Retriever
...	1	Kurrajong
...	Iron Age
...	Gibraltar
...	Samuel Laing
...	Earl of Durham
...	200	...	...	...	...	...	Eagle
...	1	Bacchante
...	Lady Eglington
...	Prince of Wales
...	200	...	...	...	...	...	Janet Croll
...	19,991	2,000	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wigrams
...	Black Prince
...	Countess of Durham
...	112	...	...	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	John Bowes
...	9	...	5,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trebizond
...	Arthur Gordon
...	Pioneer
...	Alice Jackson
...	Stella
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zebulon
...	Jackall
...	Amity
30	40	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	Imperatrice
...	Rawattan
...	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sardinian
...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	George Hawkins
...	Caroline (brig)
...	Victoria
...	Caroline
20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	270	...	Scorpion
...	Zebra
...	1,736	...	...	96	...	Sir John Eas hope
...	314	...	...	83	...	Peninsula
...	34	...	Imperial
...	Imperatrice
152	91	248	308	112	49	20,000	11,120	7,918	800	2,600	50	700	483	4	Total

List of Hospital Stores

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Port of Arrival.	Dishes.		Emigrant Kitchens.	Etnas, for Boiling Water.	Feet Warmers, Pewter.	Filtering Machines.	Flannel.	Forks, Flesh.	Frames, Iron, close stool.
				Tin, 13 inches.	Tin, 18 inches.							
Melita ...	11 April 1854	...	Gallipoli ...	220	...	...	...	...	...	Yards	23	66
Balbec ...	28 April "	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Himalaya ...	June "	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tynemouth ...	9 June "	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taurus ...	13 June "	...	"	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	90
Kangaroo ...	27 June "	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medway ...	4 August "	...	Varna ...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	147
Jason... ..	28 July "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golden Fleece ...	8 August "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...
Stromboli ...	2 Sept. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
Prince ...	16 Oct. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jura ...	21 Oct. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottawa ...	30 Oct. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajah... ..	11 Nov. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robert Lowe ...	20 Nov. "	24 Dec. 1854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manilla ...	20 Nov. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army and Navy ...	9 Dec. "	23 Jan. 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
Eagle... ..	20 Jan. 1855	9 Feb. "	"	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	100	...
Imogene ...	27 Jan. "	17 March "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer ...	2 Feb. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitley Park ...	31 Jan. "	24 Feb. 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hollander ...	10 Feb. "	8 March "	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112
Imperial ...	24 Feb. "	9 April "	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stella... ..	8 March "	5 April "	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Sea ...	14 March "	15 April "	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William Aldham ...	27 March "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William Becket ...	1 April "	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raphael ...	1 April "	3 May 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arethusa ...	14 April "	14 May "	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retriever ...	25 April "	17 May "	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurrajong ...	7 May "	21 June "	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron Age ...	7 April "	4 May "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gibraltar ...	30 April "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samuel Laing ...	15 May "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earl of Durham ...	26 May "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eagle... ..	2 June "	July 1855	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacchante ...	30 June "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lady Eglinton ...	14 June "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince of Wales ...	16 June "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Janet Croll ...	17 June "	13 July 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigrams ...	5 July "	...	Balaklava ...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Prince ...	12 July "	6 August 1855	Scutari and Balaklava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Countess of Durham ...	25 July "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Bowes... ..	8 August "	6 Sept. 1855	Scutari and Balaklava	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,500	...	...
Trebizond ...	17 August "	8 Oct. "	Scutari and Balaklava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Arthur Gordon ...	2 August "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer ...	25 August "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alice Jackson ...	9 Sept. "	1 Oct. 1855	Scutari and Balaklava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stella... ..	20 Sept. "	Oct. "	Scutari and Balaklava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zebulon ...	9 Oct. "	Between 3 and 6 Dec. 1855	Scutari and Balaklava	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,488
Jackall ...	28 Sept. "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amity ...	11 Oct. "	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperatrice ...	8 Oct. "	21 Nov. 1855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,907	...	...
Rawattan ...	31 Oct. "	7 Dec. "	Scutari and Balaklava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	1,500
Sardinian ...	30 Oct. "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
George Hawkins ...	16 Nov. "	23 Dec. 1855	Scutari and Balaklava	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
Caroline (brig) ...	1 Dec. "	10 Jan. 1856	Scutari ...	...	2,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria ...	6 Dec. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carohne ...	12 Dec. "	10 Jan. 1856	Scutari and Balaklava	...	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scorpion ...	14 Jan. 1856	...	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zebra... ..	2 Jan. "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sir John Easthope ...	21 Jan. "	18 March 1856	Scutari and Balaklava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peninsula ...	20 Feb. "	17 April "	Scutari and Balaklava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial ...	...	...	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
Imperatrice... ..	17 March 1856	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...				2,130	3,000	6	50	200	20	24,407	602	3,956

sent to the East—continued.

Fuel for Stores, Price's.	Funnels.		Gimlets, assorted.	Gloves, Worsted.	Hammers, Claw, in sizes.	Handles for Brushes and Mops.	Hatchets and Handles.	Hessens.	Hoist, with 4 Trays.	Hospital Canteens, A & B, complete with 12 sets, Bedding.	Hospital Marquees.	Huckaback.	Ice Breakers.	Knives, for opening Preserved Meat Tins.	Name of Vesse.
	Tin, 6 inches.	Tin, 8 inches.													
lbs.				pairs.				Yards.				Yards.			
...	22	22	44	...	22	220	22	363	...	22	70	198	...	...	Melita
...	Balbec
...	Himalaya
...	Tynemouth
...	30	30	60	...	30	700	...	495	...	16	...	270	...	...	Taurus
...	100	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kangaroo
...	450	...	...	Medway
...	Jason
...	Golden Fleece
...	Stromboli
...	Prince
...	Jura
...	Ottawa
...	Rajah
...	Robert Lowe
...	Manilla
...	Army and Navy
...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eagle
...	Imogene
...	Pioneer
...	Whitley Park
...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hollander
...	200	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	Imperial
10,200	72	Stella
...	60	...	...	...	Black Sea
...	William Aldham
...	William Becket
...	20	...	...	...	Raphael
...	Arethusa
...	Retriever
...	Kurrajong
...	Iron Age
...	Gibraltar
...	Samuel Laing
...	Earl of Durham
...	Eagle
...	Bacchante
...	Lady Eginton
...	Prince of Wales
...	Janet Croll
...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wigrams
...	24	...	Black Prince
...	Countess of Durham
...	John Bowes
...	1,000	...	1,980	...	8	...	1,980	...	...	Trebizond
...	Arthur Gordon
...	Pioneer
...	Alice Jackson
...	Stella
...	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zebulon
...	Jackall
...	Amity
...	Imperatrice
...	10	40	...	...	...	Rawattan
...	Sardinian
...	300	...	...	1,900	...	3,000	...	25	...	...	...	...	George Hawkins
...	100	...	...	45	80	...	...	...	Caroline (brig)
...	Victoria
...	Caroline
...	500	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Scorpion
...	Zebra
...	12	...	...	...	...	Sir John Easthope
...	Peninsula
...	Imperial
...	Imperatrice
10,200	127	127	504	600	652	4,720	322	5,838	2	150	270	2,898	24	72	Total

List of Hospital Stores

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Port of Arrival.	Kettles.			Knives & Forks.		Ladies.		Lamps.	
				Tea, Iron, 4 quarts.	Tea, Iron, 7 quarts.	Nests of 8, Tin.	Common.	Carving.	Soup.	Spoon.	Burners, double wicks, for.	Cotton Wicks, for.
							pairs.	pairs.				lbs.
Melita ...	11 April 1854	...	Gallipoli ...	33	33	33	528	22	22	...	88	33
Balbec ...	28 April "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Himalaya ...	June "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tynemouth ...	9 June "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taurus ...	12 June "	...	" ...	45	...	60	720	30	30	...	640	165
Kangaroo ...	27 June "	...	" ...	39	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medway ...	4 August "	...	Varna ...	75	6	54	1,200	50	...	...	...	...
Jason ...	28 July "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golden Fleece ...	8 August "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stromboli ...	2 Sept. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince ...	16 Oct. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...
Jura ...	21 Oct. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottawa ...	30 Oct. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajah ...	11 Nov. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robert Lowe ...	20 Nov. "	24 Dec. 1854	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manilla ...	20 Nov. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army and Navy ...	9 Dec. "	23 Jan. 1854	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eagle... ...	20 Jan. 1855	9 Feb. "	" ...	...	...	...	7,552	200	...	...	...	...
Imogene ...	27 Jan. "	7 March "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer ...	2 Feb. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitley Park ...	31 Jan. "	24 Feb. 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hollander ...	10 Feb. "	8 March "	" ...	...	...	6	...	...	40	...	...	...
Imperial ...	24 Feb. "	9 April "	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stella ...	8 March "	5 April "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Sea ...	14 March "	15 April "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William Aldham ...	27 March "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William Becket ...	1 April "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raphael ...	1 April "	3 May 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arethusa ...	14 April "	14 May "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiver ...	25 April "	17 May "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurrajong ...	7 May "	21 June "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron Age ...	7 April "	4 May "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gibraltar ...	30 April "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samuel Laing ...	15 May "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earl of Durham ...	26 May "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eagle... ...	2 June "	July 1855	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacchante ...	30 June "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lady Eglinton ...	14 June "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince of Wales ...	16 June "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Janet Croll ...	17 June "	13 July 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigrams ...	5 July "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	25	...	...	160	...	...	...
Black Prince ...	12 July "	6 August 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Countess of Durham ...	25 July "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Bowes... ...	8 August "	6 Sept. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trebizond ...	17 August "	8 Oct. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthur Gordon ...	2 August "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer ...	25 August "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alice Jackson ...	9 Sept. "	1 Oct. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stella... ...	20 Sept. "	Oct. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zebulon ...	9 Oct. "	Between 3 and 6 Dec. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	2,600	...	...	...	...	...
Jackall ...	28 Sept. "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amity ...	11 Oct. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperatrice ...	8 Oct. "	21 Nov. 1855	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ravattan ...	31 Oct. "	7 Dec. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	94	...	...	400	...	90	...
Sardinian ...	30 Oct. "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
George Hawkins ...	16 Nov. "	23 Dec. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caroline (brig) ...	1 Dec. "	10 Jan. 1856	Scutari ...	...	...	108	1,000	300	...	200	260	...
Victoria ...	6 Dec. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caroline ...	12 Dec. "	10 Jan. 1856	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scorpion ...	14 Jan. 1856	...	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zebra... ...	2 Jan. "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sir John Easthope ...	21 Jan. "	18 March 1856	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peninsula ...	20 Feb. "	17 April "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial ...	...	...	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperatrice ...	17 March 1856	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...				192	114	453	13,600	602	732	200	1,018	198

sent to the East—*continued.*

Hand Agtable.	Lamps.				Lanterns, Tin, punched.	Lifters, Invalid.	Lucifer Matches.	Mallets, Wood.	Mangles.	Mata, Door.	Mattresses.		Matches, Wax.	Milk Grinding Machine.	Milk Graters.	Name of Vessel.
	Coloured Glass, for Hospital Tents.	Nursery, with Mortar Cups.	Passage or Ward.	Surgical.							Cork.	Pine Wood.				
11	88	..	22	..	Cases. 132	11	..	..	..	..	Boxes. ..	..	..	Melita
..	Balbec
..	Himalaya
..	Tynemouth
15	240	..	30	..	180	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Taurus
76	200	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	Kangaroo
..	200	..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Medway
..	Jason
..	Golden Fleece
..	Stromboli
..	Prince
..	Jura
..	Ottawa
..	Rajah
..	Robert Lowe
..	Manilla
..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Army and Navy
..	12	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Eagle
..	Imogene
..	Pioneer
..	100	..	..	..	..	..	Whitley Park
..	Hollander
..	Imperial
..	4	Stella
..	Black Sea
..	William Aldham
..	William Beckett
..	Raphael
..	20	..	..	..	..	Arethusa
..	8	Retriever
..	Kurrajong
..	Iron Age
..	Gibraltar
..	Samuel Laing
..	Earl of Durham
..	Eagle
..	Bacchante
..	Lady Eglinton
..	Prince of Wales
..	10	Janet Croll
..	1	..	..	..	Wigramis
..	18	..	..	3	Black Prince
..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Countess of Durham
..	462	..	..	..	..	24	John Bowes
..	Trebizond
..	Arthur Gordon
..	Pioneer
..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	44	Alice Jackson
..	Stella
..	Zebulon
..	Jackall
..	Amity
..	4	Imperatrice
..	150	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rawattan
..	Sardinian
..	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	George Hawkins
10	200	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Caroline (brig)
..	Victoria
..	Caroline
..	Scorpion
..	Zebra
..	44	..	..	..	..	..	538	..	..	..	..	..	Sir John Easthope
..	26	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..	3,000	..	..	Peninsula
..	Imperial
..	Imperatrice
112	100	100	1,078	120	252	2	312	141	2	1,100	20	18	3,300	1	97	Total

List of Hospital Stores

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Port of Arrival.	Measures.				Mits.	Mop Heads, with Nails.	Mushin for Musquito Curtains.	Nails, assorted.
				Imperial, for Oil, set of 7 sizes, 1 gall. to ½ gall.	Imperial, for Wine, set of 7 sizes, 1 gall. to ½ gall.	1 Quart to ½ Gall.	½ Pint to ¼ Gall.				
Melita	11 April 1854	...	Gallipoli	4	4	...	...	...	132	...	11,000
Balbec	23 April "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Himalaya	June "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tynemouth	9 June "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taurus	12 June "	...	"	5	5	...	...	...	480	...	15,000
Kangaroo	27 June "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	911
Medway	4 August "	...	Varna	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jason	28 July "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golden Fleece	8 August "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stromboli	2 Sept. "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince	16 Oct. "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jura	21 Oct. "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottawa	30 Oct. "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajah	11 Nov. "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robert Lowe	20 Nov. "	24 Dec. 1854	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manilla	20 Nov. "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army and Navy	9 Dec. "	23 Jan. 1855	Scutari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eagle	20 Jan. 1855	9 Feb. "	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imogene	27 Jan. "	17 March "	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer	2 Feb. "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitley Park	31 Jan. "	24 Feb. 1855	Scutari ... ..	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	...	...
Hollander	10 Feb. "	8 March "	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial	24 Feb. "	9 April "	Scutari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...
Stella	8 March "	5 April "	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Sea	14 March "	15 April "	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William Aldham	27 March "	...	Balaklava ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William Becket	1 April "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raphael	1 April "	3 May 1855	Scutari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Æthusa	14 April "	14 May "	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retriever	25 April "	17 May "	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurrajong	7 May "	21 June "	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron Age	7 April "	4 May "	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gibraltar	30 April "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samuel Laing	15 May "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earl of Durham	26 May "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eagle	2 June "	July 1855	Balaklava ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacchante	30 June "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lady Eglinton	14 June "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince of Wales	16 June "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Janet Croll	17 June "	13 July 1855	Scutari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigrams	5 July "	...	Balaklava ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Prince	12 July "	6 August 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Countess of Durham	25 July "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Bowes	8 August "	6 Sept. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,004	...
Trebizond	17 August "	8 Oct. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthur Gordon	2 August "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer	25 August "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alice Jackson	9 Sept. "	1 Oct. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stella	20 Sept. "	Oct. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zebulon	9 Oct. "	Between 3 and 6 Dec. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jackall	28 Sept. "	...	Balaklava ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amity	11 Oct. "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperatrice	8 Oct. "	21 Nov. 1855	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawattan	31 Oct. "	7 Dec. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	40	100	200	40	...	...	...	...
Sardinian	30 Oct. "	...	Balaklava ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
George Hawkins	16 Nov. "	23 Dec. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caroline (brig)	1 Dec. "	10 Jan. 1856	Scutari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria	6 Dec. "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caroline	12 Dec. "	10 Jan. 1856	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scorpion	14 Jan. 1856	...	Scutari ... ..	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...
Zebra	2 Jan. "	...	Balaklava ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sir John Easthope	21 Jan. "	18 March 1856	Scutari and Bala- klava	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peninsula	20 Feb. "	17 April "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial ... ..	...	...	Scutari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	...
Imperatrice	17 March 1856	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				66	117	350	40	5,000	3,012	5,004	26,911

sent to the East—continued.

Needles.				Ost Cloth for Tables.	Padlocks, with Hasps and Staples.	Pullasses.	Pails or Water Buckets.	Panniers.	Pans.		Frying Pans.	Pickaxes.	Pillows, Feather.	Pins.	Name of Vessel.
Darning, assorted.	Packings, assorted.	Sewing, assorted.	Collar Makers'.						Bed, Pewter or Zinc.	Close Stool, Pewter or Zinc.					
				Pieces of 11½ yds.				pairs.						lbs.	
...	44	550	...	...	44	2,386	44	6	110	66	11	...	...	...	Melita
...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balbec
...	Himalaya
...	Tynemouth
...	60	750	...	...	60	4,176	160	...	...	90	15	30	...	...	Taurus
...	100	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	110	...	50	...	...	Kangaroo
...	110	...	...	...	...	...	Medway
...	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jason
...	100	190	25	...	...	...	Golden Fleece
...	Stromboli
...	60	...	...	...	...	...	Prince
...	Jura
...	Ottawa
...	Rajah
...	Robert Lowe
...	Manilla
...	Army and Navy
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eagle
...	Imogene
...	Pioneer
...	Whitley Park
...	150	112	12	...	...	...	Hollander
...	1,500	250	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	Imperial
...	1,300	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Stella
...	Black Sea
...	William Aldham
...	William Becket
...	1,250	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	Raphael
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Arethusa
...	100	...	Retriever
...	Kurrjong
...	Iron Age
...	Gibraltar
...	Samuel Laing
...	Earl of Durham
...	Eagle
...	Bacchante
...	Lady Eglinton
...	Prince of Wales
...	Janet Croll
...	Wigrams
...	Black Prince
20,000	...	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Countess of Durham
...	John Bowes
...	200	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	200	...	Trebizond
...	Arthur Gordon
...	Pioneer
...	Alice Jackson
...	Stella
...	810	1,538	...	...	...	...	Zebulon
...	Jackall
...	Amity
...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Imperatrice
...	300	...	...	80	1,500	...	2,800	...	...	Rawattan
...	Sardinian
...	600	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	10	George Hawkins
...	50	...	...	...	1,056	...	...	...	...	...	Caroline (brig)
...	Victoria
...	Caroline
...	5,000	...	...	3,064	...	200	...	500	...	Scorpion
...	Zebra
...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sir John Easthope
...	Peninsula
...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Imperial
...	3,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Imperatrice
20,000	304	20,650	600	21	454	21,782	1,304	6	6,220	4,106	263	80	4,000	10	Total

List of Hospital Stores

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Port of Arrival.	Plates, Tin.	Pots.							Razor Strops.
					1 Pint.	1 Quart.	Coffee, Tin.	Tea, 3 pints.	Tea, 5 pints.	Chamber, pewter and zinc.	Spitting, pewter and zinc.	
Melita	11 April 1854	...	Gallipoli	1,650	...	...	11	44	44	660	110	...
Balbec	28 April "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Himalaya	June "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tynemouth	9 June "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taurus	12 June "	...	"	4,800	...	...	15	60	60	900	150	...
Kangaroo	27 June "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medway	4 August "	...	Varna	1,200	...	...	25	100	100	...	...	...
Jason... ..	28 July "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golden Fleece	8 August "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...
Stromboli	2 Sept. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince	16 Oct. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	1,450	...
Jura	21 Oct. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottawa	30 Oct. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajah	11 Nov. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robert Lowe	20 Nov. "	24 Dec. 1854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manilla	20 Nov. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army and Navy	9 Dec. "	23 Jan. 1855	Scutari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eagle... ..	20 Jan. 1855	9 Feb. "	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imogene	27 Jan. "	17 March "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer	2 Feb. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitley Park	31 Jan. "	24 Feb. 1855	Scutari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hollander	10 Feb. "	8 March "	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	300	...
Imperial	24 Feb. "	9 April "	Scutari	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,225	...	...
Stella... ..	8 March "	5 April "	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	700	...
Black Sea	14 March "	15 April "	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William Aldham	27 March "	...	Balaklava ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William Becket	1 April "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raphael	1 April "	3 May 1855	Scutari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,390	...	...
Arethusa	14 April "	14 May "	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retriever	25 April "	17 May "	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurrajong	7 May "	21 June "	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron Age	7 April "	4 May "	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gibraltar	30 April "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samuel Laing	15 May "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earl of Durham	26 May "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eagle... ..	2 June "	July 1855	Balaklava ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacchante	30 June "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lady Eglinton	14 June "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince of Wales	16 June "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Janet Croll	17 June "	13 July 1855	Scutari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigrams	5 July "	...	Balaklava	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...
Black Prince	12 July "	6 August 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Countess of Durham	25 July "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Bowes... ..	8 August "	6 Sept. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Trebizond	17 August "	8 Oct. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...
Arthur Gordon	2 August "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer	25 August "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alice Jackson	9 Sept. "	1 Oct. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stella... ..	20 Sept. "	Oct. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zebulon	9 Oct. "	Between 3 and 6 Dec. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	1,000	570	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jackall	28 Sept. "	...	Balaklava ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amity	11 Oct. "	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperatrice	8 Oct. "	21 Nov. 1855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawattan	31 Oct. "	7 Dec. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	490	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sardinian	30 Oct. "	...	Balaklava ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
George Hawkins	16 Nov. "	23 Dec. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caroline (brig)	1 Dec. "	10 Jan. 1856	Scutari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...
Victoria	6 Dec. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caroline	12 Dec. "	10 Jan. 1856	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	...	...
Scorpion	14 Jan. 1856	...	Scutari	6,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zebra... ..	2 Jan. "	...	Balaklava ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sir John Easthope	21 Jan. "	18 March 1856	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peninsula	20 Feb. "	17 April "	Scutari and Bala- klava	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial ... ..	...	...	Scutari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperatrice	17 March 1856	...	" ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				22,650	1,430	670	51	204	204	12,060	4,510	100

sent to the East—continued.

Ravens.	Respirators, Charcoal.	Refrigerators for Ice.	Rollers and Brackets.	Rugs.	Safes, Fireproof, Milners.	Salt-cells.	Saucepans.							Saws, Hand.	Name of Vessel.
							Tin, Nests of.	1 quart.	2 Quarts.	3 Quarts.	4 Quarts.	6 Quarts.	8 Quarts.		
...	99	2,386	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	Melita
...	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balbec
...	Himalaya
...	Tynemouth
...	45	4,176	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	Taurus
...	50	Kangaroo
...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Medway
...	1,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jason
...	Golden Fleece
...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Stromboli
...	Prince
...	Jura
...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ottawa
...	Rajah
...	Robert Lowe
...	Manilla
...	Army and Navy
...	Eagle
...	Imogene
...	Pioneer
5,000	Whitley Park
...	Hollander
...	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Imperial
...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Stella
...	Black Sea
...	William Aldham
...	William Becket
...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Raphael
...	Arethusa
...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Retriever
...	Kurrajong
...	Iron Age
...	Gibraltar
...	Samuel Laing
...	Earl of Durham
...	Eagle
...	Bacchaute
...	Lady Eglinton
...	Prince of Wales
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Janet Croll
...	100	Wigrams
...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Black Prince
...	Countess of Durham
500	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	John Bowes
...	1,650	...	...	...	200	70	70	...	...	...	...	Trebizond
...	Arthur Gordon
...	Pioneer
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Alice Jackson
...	Stella
...	1,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Zebulon
...	Jackall
...	Amity
...	Imperatrice
...	Rawatun
...	Sardinian
...	George Hawkins
...	400	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Caroline (brig)
...	Victoria
...	Caroline
...	50	Scorpion
...	Zebra
...	100	...	...	100	100	57	...	Sir John Easthope
...	100	...	...	...	...	...	100	64	...	...	...	20	Peninsula
...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Imperial
...	Imperatrice
5,700	200	10	1,019	22,882	3	900	51	300	170	174	100	100	57	72	Total

List of Hospital Stores

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Port of Arrival.	Screw Drivers.	Screws, assorted.	Sheets, White.	Scales and Weights.					
							Scales and Beans, 112 lbs.	Scales Boards, 112 lbs.	Weights for 112 lbs. Scales.	Smith's 56 lbs.	Weights for ditto, 4 cwt. to 1 lb.	Scales to weigh 28 lbs.
Melita ...	11 April 1854	...	Gallipoli ...	11	1,100	4,158	4	4	4	...	...	11
Balbec ...	28 April "	...	" ...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...
Himalaya ...	June "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tynemouth ...	9 June "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taurus ...	12 June "	...	" ...	15	1,500	12,528	5	5	5	...	...	15
Kangaroo ...	27 June "	...	" ...	25	1,728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medway ...	4 August "	...	Varna ...	...	...	...	8	8	8	...	...	25
Jason ...	28 July "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golden Fleece ...	8 August "	...	" ...	...	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stromboli ...	2 Sept. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince ...	16 Oct. "	...	" ...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jura ...	21 Oct. "	...	" ...	...	...	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottawa ...	30 Oct. "	...	" ...	...	...	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajah ...	11 Nov. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robert Lowe ...	20 Nov. "	24 Dec. 1854	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manila ...	20 Nov. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army and Navy ...	9 Dec. "	23 Jan. 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eagle ...	26 Jan. 1855	9 Feb. "	" ...	...	...	38,006	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imogene ...	27 Jan. "	17 March "	" ...	...	...	15,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer ...	2 Feb. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitley Park ...	31 Jan. "	24 Feb. 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hollander ...	10 Feb. "	8 March "	" ...	...	...	7,160	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial ...	24 Feb. "	9 April "	Scutari ...	...	...	5,600	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stella ...	4 March "	5 April "	" ...	...	...	7,300	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Sea ...	14 March "	15 April "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William Aldham ...	27 March "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William Becket ...	1 April "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raphael ...	1 April "	3 May 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aethusa ...	14 April "	14 May "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retriever ...	25 April "	17 May "	" ...	...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurrjong ...	7 May "	21 June "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron Age ...	7 April "	4 May "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gibraltar ...	30 April "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samuel Laing ...	15 May "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earl of Durham ...	26 May "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eagle ...	2 June "	July 1855	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacchante ...	30 June "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lady Edginton ...	14 June "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince of Wales ...	16 June "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Janet Croll ...	17 June "	13 July 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigrams ...	5 July "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	5,640	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Prince ...	12 July "	6 August 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Countess of Durham ...	25 July "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Bowes ...	8 August "	6 Sept. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trebizond ...	17 August "	8 Oct. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthur Gordon ...	2 August "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer ...	25 August "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alice Jackson ...	9 Sept. "	1 Oct. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stella ...	20 Sept. "	Oct. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zelulon ...	9 Oct. "	Between 4 and 6 Dec. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	7,200	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jackall ...	28 Sept. "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amity ...	11 Oct. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperatrice ...	8 Oct. "	21 Nov. 1855	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawattan ...	31 Oct. "	7 Dec. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sardinian ...	30 Oct. "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
George Hawkins ...	16 Nov. "	23 Dec. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caroline (brig) ...	1 Dec. "	10 Jan. 1856	Scutari ...	...	800	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria ...	6 Dec. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caroline ...	12 Dec. "	10 Jan. 1856	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scorpion ...	14 Jan. 1856	...	Scutari ...	...	...	...	15	15	15	10	10	...
Zebra ...	2 Jan. "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sir John Easthope ...	21 Jan. "	18 March 1856	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peninsula ...	20 Feb. "	17 April "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial ...	...	...	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperatrice ...	17 March 1856	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...				164	10,168	137,952	32	32	32	10	10	51

sent to the East—continued.

Scales and Weights.			Steel Yards.				Scissors.						Shovels.	Name of Vessel.
Weights for Scales to weigh 25lbs.	Diet Scales.	Weights for Diet Scales.	300lbs.	100lbs.	112lbs.	56lbs.	Large.	Middling.	Small.	Hair Cutting, Large.	Hair Cutting, Small.	For Trimming Lamps, 7 inch.		
sets.		sets.												
11	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	Melita
...	Balbec
...	Himalaya
...	Tynemouth
15	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	Taurus
...	Kangaroo
25	25	25	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Medway
...	Jason
...	Golden Fleeca
...	Stromboli
...	Prince
...	Jura
...	Ottawa
...	Rajah
...	Robert Love
...	Manilla
...	Army and Navy
...	Eagle
...	Luogene
...	Pioneer
...	100	100	...	...	Whitley Park
...	Hollander
...	Imperial
...	Stella
...	Black Sea
...	William Aldham
...	William Becket
...	Raphael
...	Arethusa
...	Retriever
...	Kurrajong
...	Iron Age
...	Gibraltar
...	Samuel Lang
...	Earl of Durham
...	Eagle
...	Bacchaute
...	Lady Edington
...	Prince of Wales
...	Janet Croll
...	Wigrams
...	Black Prince
...	Countess of Durham
...	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	John Bowes
...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Trebizond
...	Arthur Gordon
...	Pioneer
...	Alice Jackson
...	Stella
...	Zemlon
...	Jackall
...	Amity
...	Imperatrice
...	100	Rawattan
...	Sardinian
...	300	...	George Hawkins
...	Caroline (brig)
...	Victoria
...	Caroline
...	163	Scorpion
...	Zebra
...	Sir John Fasthop
...	Peninsular
...	Imperial
...	Imperatrice
51	51	51	10	10	10	10	100	100	100	100	100	300	289	Total

List of Hospital Stores

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Port of Arrival.	Sieves.		Snuffers, Iron.	Spades.	Spoons, Iron.	Stomach Warmers, Pewter.	Stoves.		
				Hair, ½ inch.	Hair, ¾ inch.					Canada and piping.	Candle, Price's.	Cast Iron, 24 in. by 38, and 30 by 38.
Mehta ...	11 April 1854	...	Gallipoli ...	...	...	...	...	11	1,650	...	...	...
Balbee ...	28 April "	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hondaya ...	June "	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tynemouth ...	9 June "	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taurus ...	12 June "	...	"	...	...	...	...	15	2,250	...	...	...
Kangaroo ...	27 June "	...	"	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
Medway ...	4 August "	...	Varua ...	...	...	...	...	3,750	...	...	...	...
Jason ...	28 July "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golden Fleece ...	8 August "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stromboli ...	2 Sept. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince ...	16 Oct. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Junia ...	21 Oct. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottawa ...	30 Oct. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajah ...	11 Nov. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robert Lowe ...	20 Nov. "	24 Dec. 1854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manilla ...	20 Nov. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army and Navy ...	9 Dec. "	23 Jan. 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	...
Eagle ...	20 Jan. 1855	9 Feb. "	"	...	...	...	...	3,150	...	...	...	...
Imogene ...	27 Jan. "	17 March "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer ...	2 Feb. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitley Park ...	31 Jan. "	24 Feb. 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hollander ...	10 Feb. "	8 March "	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...
Imperial ...	24 Feb. "	9 April "	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stella ...	8 March "	5 April "	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Black Sea ...	14 March "	15 April "	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William Aldham ...	27 March "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William Becket ...	1 April "	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raphael ...	1 April "	3 May 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arctura ...	14 April "	14 May "	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retriever ...	25 April "	17 May "	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnajong ...	7 May "	21 June "	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron Age ...	7 April "	4 May "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gibraltar ...	20 April "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samuel Living ...	15 May "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earl of Durham ...	26 May "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eagle ...	2 June "	July 1855	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacchante ...	30 June "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lady E.inton ...	14 June "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince of Wales ...	16 June "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sancti Carol ...	17 June "	13 July 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wiggins ...	5 July "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...
Black Prince ...	12 July "	6 August 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charles of Durham ...	25 July "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Bowes ...	8 August "	6 Sept. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichazond ...	17 August "	8 Oct. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthur Constant ...	2 August "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer ...	25 August "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alce Jackson ...	9 Sept. "	1 Oct. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stella ...	20 Sept. "	Oct. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zebulon ...	9 Oct. "	Between 3 and 6 Dec. 1855.	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...
Jackall ...	26 Sept. "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amity ...	11 Oct. "	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperatrice ...	8 Oct. "	21 Nov. 1855	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawattan ...	31 Oct. "	7 Dec. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sardinian ...	30 Oct. "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
George Hawkins ...	16 Nov. "	23 Dec. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	2,060	100	...	...	...
Caroline King ...	1 Dec. "	10 Jan. 1856	Scutari ...	22	22	1,000	...	5,000	...	...	...	...
Victoria ...	6 Dec. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caroline ...	12 Dec. "	10 Jan. 1856	Scutari and Bala- klava	228	228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scorpio ...	14 Jan. 1856	...	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zebra ...	2 Jan. "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sir John Easthope ...	21 Jan. "	18 March 1856	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peninsula ...	20 Feb. "	17 April "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial ...	...	...	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...
Imperatrice ...	17 March 1856	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Volunteer ...	8 March 1855	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
Total ...				250	250	1,000	51	21,560	200	102	200	20

sent to the East—continued.

Tables, Bedside.	Tarpanings, for Hospital Tents.	Tarpanings, various sizes	Tents, Portuguese.	Thread.		Towelling.	Towels.		Traps, Rat.	Traps, Provision.	Trucks.		Tubs, Washing.	Name of Vessel.
				Sewing, white.	Sewing, white-brown.		Hand.	Round.			Sack.	With Trays.		
				lbs.	lbs.	yards.								
...	...	44	...	22	22	...	132	132	...	...	...	...	33	Melita
...	Balbec
...	Himalaya
...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tynemouth
...	...	100	...	80	80	...	180	180	...	...	...	...	45	Taurus
...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	Kangaroo
...	30	120	...	...	...	...	300	300	...	...	...	...	...	Medway
...	Jason
...	Golden Fleece
...	Stromboli
...	Prince
...	75	Jura
...	Ottawa
...	Rajah
...	Robert Lowe
...	Manilla
...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Army and Navy
...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Eagle
...	Imogene
...	Pioneer
...	3,055	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	Whitley Park
...	Hollander
...	2,600	...	...	...	...	6	...	Imperial
...	Stella
...	2	...	...	Black Sea
...	William Aldham
...	William Becket
...	Raphael
...	Arethusa
...	10,164	...	...	...	...	...	...	Retriever
550	300	Kurrajong
...	Iron Age
...	Gibraltar
...	Samuel Laing
...	Earl of Durham
...	Eagle
...	Bacchante
...	Lady Eglinton
...	Prince of Wales
...	Janet Croll
...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Wigrams
...	Black Prince
...	Countess of Durham
...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	John Bowcs
428	18	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	Trebizond
...	Arthur Gordon
...	Pioneer
...	Alice Jackson
...	Stella
...	Zebulon
...	Jackall
...	Amity
...	Imperatrice
900	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rawattan
...	Sardinian
320	50	...	...	...	George Hawkins
100	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	...	...	Caroline (brig)
...	Victoria
532	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Caroline
...	93	89	...	...	...	Scorpion
...	Zebra
...	Sir John Easthope
974	48	...	...	...	Peninsula
240	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	Imperial
...	Imperatrice
...	Volunteer
4,044	30	562	180	102	102	2,055	24,776	2,112	93	300	2	6	528	Total

List of Hospital Stores sent to the East--*continued.*

Name of Vessel.	Date of Sailing.	Date of Arrival.	Port of Arrival.	Turpentine.	Twine and cord, in 3 sizes.	Urinals.	Washing Dollies.	Washing Machines.		Water Decks, painted.	Worsted, Grey.
								Chatham kind with Brushes.	Kent's.		
				galls.	lbs.						lbs.
Melita ...	11 April 1854	...	Gallipoli ...	...	132	33	...	...	...	110	...
Balbec ...	28 April "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Himalaya ...	June "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tynemouth ...	9 June "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taurus ...	12 June "	...	" ...	...	180	...	...	...	...	400	...
Kangaroo ...	27 June "	...	" ...	...	300	33	...	...	...	78	...
Medway ...	4 August "	...	Yama ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Jason ...	28 July "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golden Hecce ...	8 August "	...	" ...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	...
Stromboli ...	2 Sept. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince ...	16 Oct. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jura ...	21 Oct. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ottawa ...	30 Oct. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajah ...	11 Nov. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robert Lowe ...	20 Nov. "	24 Dec. 1854	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manilla ...	20 Nov. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Army and Navy ...	9 Dec. "	23 Jan. 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eagle ...	20 Jan. 1855	9 Feb. "	" ...	...	...	...	6	2	2	...	...
Imogene ...	27 Jan. "	17 March "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer ...	2 Feb. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitley Park ...	31 Jan. "	24 Feb. 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hollander ...	10 Feb. "	8 March "	" ...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial ...	24 Feb. "	9 April "	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stella ...	8 March "	5 April "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Sea ...	14 March "	15 April "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William Abham ...	27 March "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
William Becket ...	1 April "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raphael ...	1 April "	3 May 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arcthiusa ...	14 April "	14 May "	" ...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Retriever ...	23 April "	17 May "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurragong ...	7 May "	21 June "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron Age ...	7 April "	4 May "	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gibraltar ...	30 April "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samuel Laing ...	15 May "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earl of Durham ...	26 May "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eagle ...	2 June "	July 1855	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacchante ...	30 June "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lady Eglinton ...	14 June "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince of Wales ...	16 June "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Janet Croll ...	17 June "	18 July 1855	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wigrams ...	5 July "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Black Prince ...	12 July "	6 August 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Countess of Durham ...	25 July "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Bowes ...	8 August "	6 Sept. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	216
Trebizond ...	17 August "	8 Oct. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Arthur Gordon ...	2 August "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer ...	25 August "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alice Jackson ...	9 Sept. "	1 Oct. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stella ...	20 Sept. "	9 Oct. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zebulon ...	9 Oct. "	Between 3 and 6 Dec. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	60	750	...	...	...	...	...
Jackall ...	28 Sept. "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amity ...	11 Oct. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperatrice ...	8 Oct. "	21 Nov. 1855	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawatan ...	31 Oct. "	7 Dec. "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	750	...	...	...	...	...
Scandinian ...	30 Oct. "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
George Hawkins ...	16 Nov. "	23 Dec. 1855	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caroline (big) ...	1 Dec. "	10 Jan. 1856	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria ...	6 Dec. "	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caroline ...	12 Dec. "	10 Jan. 1856	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scorpion ...	14 Jan. 1856	...	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,900	...
Zebra ...	2 Jan. "	...	Balaklava ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sir John Easthope ...	21 Jan. "	16 March 1856	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Peninsula ...	20 Feb. "	17 April "	Scutari and Bala- klava	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial ...	...	...	Scutari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperatrice ...	17 March 1856	...	" ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...				10	681	2,221	6	2	2	1,888	216

(Signed)

G. BRIDGETT, *Acting Purveyor.*

No. XL.—RETURN showing the MEDICAL and SURGICAL STORES forwarded to the East from February 11th, 1854, to March 18th, 1856.

Return of Medical and Surgical Stores forwarded to the East—*continued.*

* * The total cost of the Medicines, Instruments, Materials, &c., supplied for the use of the Army of the East, between February 11, 1854, and March 18, 1856, amounted to

£140,426 0s. 3d.

